Kingfisher - Climate Change 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Kingfisher plc is an international home improvement company with over 1,380 stores in eight countries across Europe. We employ 80,000 people. At Kingfisher, our purpose

is to make better homes accessible for everyone. Our main retail brands are B&Q, Castorama, Brico Dépôt (note that our Brico Dépôt brand in Romania also includes Praktiker, which we acquired in late 2017) and Screwfix. Kingfisher also has a 50% joint venture business in Turkey with Koç Group (Koçtaş).

Our responsible business data covers all our wholly-owned operating companies, referred to as banners in our reporting. We report on an 'operational control' basis, meaning that the data covers Kingfisher's banners where we have the full authority to introduce and implement operating policies. The data for 2020/21 covers our UK businesses (B&Q UK and Screwfix); French businesses (Castorama France and Brico Dépôt France); other international businesses (Castorama Poland, Brico Dépôt Iberia, Brico Dépôt Romania). For our Koçtaş joint venture, as we do not have full operational control, we include proportional emissions under scope 3 (category investments) for property emissions from Koçtaş stores.

Businesses are included in our responsible business data if they have been owned for the full financial year, to allow sufficient time to implement data collection processes and systems. In cases where we sell a subsidiary or joint venture, our approach is to exclude its performance in the year of sale and to restate the data from prior years, to enable a comparison of trends over time. During 2020, we sold Castorama Russia; for the 2020/21 reporting year, we have therefore rebaselined our data to exclude all past data from this retail banner.

In addition to the annual participation of CDP's Climate Change questionnaire, Kingfisher recently entered into a three-year revolving credit facility agreement linked to ambitious responsible business and community-based targets within our Responsible Business plan. We continue to incorporate ESG targets into management's remuneration criteria. We participate in many external benchmarks and indices. In 2020/21, these included an 'AAA' rating from the MSCI; ISS ESG Corporate Rating of B-; maintaining our 'A-' leadership status in CDP Climate Change; and 4.4 out of 5 in the FTSE4Good Index.

Our original carbon targets were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in 2019 and we met our operational target ahead of schedule. We have therefore reviewed our investment plans and agreed new appropriate capital investment to now commit to a more ambitious reduction target. This has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in 2021, confirming that it aligns with a 1.5°C trajectory.

Our target is to:

— reduce our absolute greenhouse gas emissions from our direct operations by 38% by 2025 compared with a 2016/17 baseline (scope 1 and 2); and

— achieve a 40% reduction (per million pounds (£) turnover) from purchased goods and services and use of sold products, by 2025 from a 2017/18 baseline (scope 3).

We understand that this puts Kingfisher amongst a handful of retailers worldwide to have approved 1.5°C science-based targets.

Our Responsible Business strategy identifies four key priorities where we believe we can most help bring about positive change on some of the big challenges facing society. These are, Colleagues: working towards being an inclusive company, Customers: helping to make greener, healthier homes affordable, Planet: helping to tackle climate change and create more forests than we use, and, Communities: fighting to fix bad housing. These will bring focus to our efforts and enable us to work together with our partners, our customers and 80,000 colleagues to further increase our impact. Our priorities have been informed by research with our customers, our materiality assessment and external frameworks such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. They reflect our most significant impacts and the areas where we have the opportunity to make a significant difference.

Climate change is a major long-term threat to social and economic stability and we support strong government policy that facilitates the transition to a low-carbon economy. We take action in our own business to reduce our carbon intensity and engage with governments, businesses and NGOs to support wider efforts to tackle climate change. Our long-term aspiration is to become carbon positive so that every Kingfisher store will be either zero carbon or generate more energy than it consumes and customers can purchase all the products and services they need from us to create a zero carbon or carbon positive home.

See Kingfisher's Annual Report 2020/21 (https://www.kingfisher.com/en/investors/company-reports.html) and our Responsible Business Report 2020/21 for further details of our strategy and progress on energy and climate change (https://www.kingfisher.com/en/responsible-business.html).

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	February 1 2020	January 31 2021	Yes	3 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

France
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

GBP

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Our Group Chief Executive Officer has ultimate accountability for responsible business issues, including oversight of topics such as energy and climate change. Our CEO is ultimately accountable for all risks and opportunities that impact our business. As responsible business is integrated into our operations, he has oversight of any significant responsible business-related risks and opportunities. He also sits on our Responsible Business Committee (RBC), a committee of the Board that met twice in FY 20/21 and aims to meet 3 times in FY 21/21, with key priorities and risks reviewed at each meeting. The RBC will lead and oversee delivery of how we operate as a responsible business. This year our CEO approved to committing to a 1.5°C aligned science-based carbon reduction target to 2025; this included reviewing target plans and approving new appropriate capital investment.
Board-level committee	Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) leads and oversees delivery of our Responsible Business strategy. The Committee's role includes supporting setting the ambition, facilitating and monitoring Kingfisher's Responsible Business strategy. The RBC is a Committee of the Kingfisher Board and is chaired by a non-executive director. The RBC also includes a further NED, our Group CEO, a retail banner CEO, our Chief Offer & Sourcing Officer, and our Chief People Officer. The seniority of the Committee members reflects our increased focus on these areas. Our Board of Directors receives regular updates about our performance and sustainability risks.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	Climate change has the potential to impact our strategy through increased operational and raw material costs and reduced demand for goods. To ensure we effectively monitor our risks, the principal risks are reviewed by the Group Executive and Board twice a year. The Board receives regular updates about our performance and sustainability risks and reviews our Responsible Business KPIs each quarter as part of its governance dashboard. Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) leads and oversees delivery of our Responsible Business strategy. The Committee's role includes supporting setting the ambition, facilitating and monitoring Kingfisher's Responsible Business strategy. The RBC is a Committee of the Kingfisher Board and is chaired by non-executive director. The Committee met twice during the year to review progress on our key priorities and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks and will meet three times in 2021. Our most significant risks are included in our responsible business risk register (part of our overall Group risk management process). We have identified a number of climate-related risks and opportunities that may impact our business strategy (see section C2). During the year, the Audit Committee reviews the risk assessment process and receives presentations from some of the banners and Group Functions. These presentations include their risk assessments, enabling the Audit Committee to monitor the risks and level of control in place. Responsible Business is an important area for the Group and is now integrated into our operations. For all our risks, including climate-related risks, we assess the recurring or one-off impact on various elements of the business such as sales, margins, costs, reputation, regulatory and continuity of goods and operations. We have set numerical thresholds for each of these elements to define what is a 'substantive' financial impact (the levels being 'manageable', 'major' or 'critical'). Although sustainability is not a part of our principal risks at the moment, our Board receives regular updates on our sustainability targets and climate-related issues. The board has reviewed business plans and overseen major capital expenditures for the business, such as allocating capital expenditure for onsite renewable energy generation and energy efficiency measures. As well as reviewing the impact of carbon taxes, rising energy costs and other legislative costs such as packaging charges or fuel duty. To encourage focus on our Responsible Business priorities, in FY 20/21, for the first time, we linked a portion of our colleague bonus programme to our performance against our key Responsible Business priorities, and will continue to do so in FY 21/22. The details of this bonus and the pay-out for 2020/21 are summarised in our Annual Report and Accounts, page 97. This bonus programme applies to the whole company.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly
Other committee, please specify (Responsible Business Committee)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Other, please specify (Banner level Chief Executive Officers)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

DESCRIPTION OF WHERE IN THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE THAT POSITION LIES:

Our CEO has ultimate responsibility for all aspects of responsible business at Kingfisher, and delivery of our Responsible Business strategy, policies and approach is overseen by the Responsible Business Committee, which leads and oversees delivery of our Responsible Business strategy.

As part of the three-year planning process, the retail banner CEO's have responsibility for delivering progress against our carbon reduction and climate change commitments.

RATIONALE OF WHY RESPONSIBILITY LIES WITH THIS POSITION:

Responsible Business is embedded into the business, which is why the CEO has ultimate responsibility for responsible business and climate-related issues throughout the business.

Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) leads and oversees delivery of our Responsible Business strategy. The Committee's role includes supporting setting the ambition, facilitating and monitoring Kingfisher's Responsible Business strategy. The RBC is a Committee of the Kingfisher Board and is chaired by non-executive director. The Committee met twice during the year to review progress on our key priorities and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks and will meet three times in 2021.

The RBC is a Committee of the Kingfisher Board and is chaired by non-executive director. Its members include senior executives from our purchasing, property, people and community functions, all have oversight of key areas of our business. Our Board receives regular updates on our performance and responsible business risks, including those relating to climate change.

DESCRIPTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES:

Our CEO is a member of the Group Executive, which mandated the formation of a sub-committee - the Responsible Business Committee - to lead and oversee delivery of our Responsible Business strategy. The RBC will lead and oversee delivery of how we operate as a responsible business, meeting at least twice during the year.

Our central responsible business team, led by our Group Director of Corporate Affairs, is responsible for developing strategy and for reporting and communication on responsible business. We have a sustainability team in our Offer & Sourcing function which is responsible for embedding sustainability into our product ranges.

Our central Responsible Business team works closely with our businesses, including monthly meetings with representatives from our largest banners. The Kingfisher Responsible Business Network, made up of the Group Responsible Business team and representatives from each banner, meets through monthly webinars. It is a forum for reviewing progress and sharing ideas and best practices.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	To encourage focus on our Responsible Business priorities, in FY 20/21, we linked a portion of our colleague bonus programme to our performance against our key Responsible Business priorities. The ESG targets for 2020/21 which employees must support in their role cover the following priorities: Climate Change: Deliver annual carbon reductions in line with current Group target which is to reduce own scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions by 22% by 2025 from a 2016 baseline Planet: 99.5%-100% responsibly sourced wood and paper by end of 2020 for all Goods for Resale (GFR) & catalogue paper Greener, healthier homes: 50% of Group sales to come from products that help create a more sustainable home Community: Absolute target of 20,000 volunteering hours from employees in making home improvement accessible to everyone Colleagues: Inclusivity improvement plans in place, and action taken, in each Banner and improvement in gender ratio at management level See Annual Report pg. 97 for progress update.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity inventivized	Comment
Board/Executive board	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	To help embed responsible business into our culture, our top leaders, members of our Group Executive and banner boards, have a requirement to demonstrate responsible business behaviours included in their objectives. Our most senior managers (including the Group Executive) must take the lead on integrating responsible business into our commercial strategy and day-to-day operations. In 2020/21, for the first time, we included 'responsible business' targets as part of the annual colleague bonus scheme, these apply to the whole company. For Board/Executive board members, 10% of their bonus opportunity will come from performance against ESG targets under Group Measures. The ESG targets for 2020/21 which board members must support in their role cover the following priorities: - Climate Change: Kingfisher Group target is to reduce scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions by 22% by 2025 from a 2016 baseline. Deliver annual carbon reductions in line with current Kingfisher Group 2025 target (to be audited by an independent third party). - Planet: 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper by end 2020 for all GFR & catalogue paper, with plans to set a packaging and construction target for 2021. Absolute target of 99.5%-100% for both GFR & catalogue paper. - Greener, healthier homes: By end of 2020 we aim for 50% of group sales to come from products that help create a more sustainable home. Stretch target for 2020/21 is 50% of group sales. - Community: In 2020 we will provide more than 20,000 hours of employee volunteering. - Colleagues: Improving inclusivity across all banners. Inclusivity improvement plans in place, and action taken, in each banner and improvement in gender ratio.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	A number of our banners also have specific targets on energy (linked to bonus payments) for those responsible for managing energy in the business.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	Cost savings associated with energy use reduction are included in the performance reviews for store managers / facility managers (which are linked to bonus payments) in some of our banners e.g. in Castorama France and Brico Depot France.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	To encourage focus on our Responsible Business priorities, in FY 20/21, for the first time, we linked a portion of our colleague bonus programme to our performance against our key Responsible Business priorities, and will continue to do so in FY 21/22. This bonus scheme applies to the whole company. For colleagues, 10% of their bonus opportunity will come from performance against ESG targets under Group Measures. The ESG targets for 2020/21 which employees must support in their role cover the following: - Climate Change: Kingfisher Group target is to reduce scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions by 22% by 2025 from a 2016 baseline. Deliver annual carbon reductions in line with current Kingfisher Group 2025 target (to be audited by an independent third party). - Planet: 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper by end 2020 for all GFR & catalogue paper, with plans to set a packaging and construction target for 2021. Absolute target of 99.5%-100% for both GFR & catalogue paper. - Greener, healthier homes: By end of 2020 we aim for 50% of group sales to come from products that help create a more sustainable home. Stretch target for 2020/21 is 50% of group sales. - Community: In 2020 we will provide more than 20,000 hours of employee volunteering. - Colleagues: Improving inclusivity across all banners. Inclusivity improvement plans in place, and action taken, in each banner and improvement in gender ratio. Further details of this bonus and the pay-out for 2020/21 are summarised in our Annual Report and Accounts, page 97.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	This time horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is aligned with our strategic risk assessment processes. In our Responsible Business Plan, the following climate-related targets have a short-term horizon with a 2020/21 target completion date: - 50% of sales to be from our Sustainable Home Products by the end of 2020/21. - Source 100% sustainable wood and paper for our products and catalogues by 2020/21. - Zero waste to landfill by 2020/21 - All suppliers meet our ethical and environmental standards by 2020/21. These targets are now being reviewed and updated.
Medium-term	3	7	This time horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is aligned with our strategic risk assessment processes. In our Responsible Business Plan, the following climate-related targets have a medium-term horizon and with a 2025 target completion date: - Achieve our approved science-based carbon reduction target to 2025 - Become forest positive by 2025 - 90% of waste recycled (2025) - Sustainable management and efficient use of key resources by 2025 - Help more than two million people whose housing needs are greatest by 2025. Our new market-based carbon targets to 2025 have been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative. These are: - Reduce our absolute greenhouse gas emissions from our direct operations by 38% by 2025 compared with a 2016/17 baseline (scope 1 and 2); and; - Reduce scope 3 emissions (key supply chain and customer use of products) by 40% per £million turnover by 2025, compared to 2017/18.
Long-term	7	30	Through our 1.5-degree SBT we are committed to supporting global efforts to reach net zero emissions by 2050. In FY 21/22 we will be carrying out research into the feasibility of reaching net zero sooner, the details of this work will be published in our next Annual Report.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

For all our risks, including climate-related risks, we assess the recurring or one-off impact on at least one of the following (i) like-for-like sales, (ii) our net margin (iii) cost (iv) reputation (v) regulatory (vi) continuity. For each of these, we have set clear definitions of impact (critical, major and manageable) including numerical threshold for sales, margin, cost and penalties, and qualitative thresholds for reputational issues.

The following definitions are used for critical impact (substantive financial or strategic impact) at Kingfisher: Where it affects one off Sales like-for-like impact >10%; Recurring, Sales like-for-like impact >5%; One off Net Margin impact >10%; Recurring, Net Margin impact >5%; One off Cost impact > £80m; Recurring Cost impact > £40m; Global media interest: Sustained globally organised protests; and lobbying activities against Kingfisher Group and its subsidiaries; Prosecution resulting in imprisonment & Penalties >£5 mil; National non-availability or significant disruption to operations and fulfilment > 1 month.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC), which met for the first time in FY 20/21, leads and oversees delivery of our Responsible Business strategy. The RBC is a Committee of the Board and is chaired by a non-executive director. Its members are our CEO, a second non-executive director, our Chief Offer & Sourcing Officer, our Chief People Officer and a banner CEO. The Committee's role is integral to setting the ambition, facilitating and monitoring Kingfisher's Responsible Business strategy. The Committee met twice during the year to review progress on our key priorities and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks and plans to meet three times in 2021. The seniority of the Committee members reflects our increased focus on these areas. The Board receives regular updates about our performance and responsible business risks and reviews our Responsible Business KPIs each quarter as part of its governance dashboard. To further encourage focus on our Responsible Business priorities, in FY 20/21, for the first time, we linked a portion of our colleague bonus programme to our performance against our key Responsible Business priorities, and will continue to do so in FY 21/22. Governance: We are working to ensure governance of climate-related risks and opportunities is fully integrated into our overall responsible business governance and risk management structures. The RBC reviews the responsible business risk register as a standing item at their meetings, and this will be fed into the Group Risk Register; this forms the basis of our publicly reported risks and uncertainties. Our CEO has ultimate accountability for the issues of energy and climate change. The Board receives regular updates about our climate change targets. Strategy: Identification and management of climate risks is incorporated into our strategic risk assessment processes. The most material opportunity is from the growing market for energy efficient products and services in a low carbon economy. The most material risks include the potential impact of rising energy and insurance costs on our business and supply chain. Other risks include the potential difficulty in sourcing raw materials. For all our risks, including aspects of our climate-related risks, we assess the recurring or one-off impact on (i) like-for-like sales, (ii) our net margin or (iii) cost. We have set numerical thresholds for each of these metrics to define 'substantive financial impact'. Risk management: We monitor short- (1-3 years), and medium- to long-term (over 3 years) responsible business risks, their probability, potential impact on our business, and our mitigation measures. Our most significant risks are included in our internal responsible business risk register (part of our overall Group risk management process). At an asset level, we manage climate-related risks through our insurance programmes and by incorporating climate change factors into our planning and design of new stores, refurbishment projects and preventative maintenance programmes. Metrics and targets: We have established targets and KPIs to help us manage these risks and monitor progress.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: Kingfisher's operations are subject to a broad range of regulatory requirements in the countries in which it operates, which include climate-related regulations. Risks and opportunities associated with current regulation (including climate change regulation) are included in our responsible business risk register, which is part of our overall Group risk management process. EXAMPLE: We continue to monitor regulatory changes to existing carbon taxes across the EU as well as changes in existing regulation associated with energy efficient and carbon saving products e.g. changes in EU energy labels, UK government's introduction of the Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) to enable homes and businesses that generate their own renewable power to export it to the grid.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: The Group's operations are subject to a broad range of regulatory requirements in the countries in which it operates, which include climate-related regulations. Risks and opportunities associated with emerging regulation (including climate change regulation) are included in our responsible business risk register, which is part of our overall Group risk management process. EXAMPLE: The European Union is considering the introduction of a carbon border tax as part of its new Green Deal.
Technology	Not relevant, explanation provided	We have not yet identified any climate risks associated with technology for our business. However, we do focus on ways to communicate energy saving messages and products to our customers through our websites and digital platforms.
Legal	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: The Group's operations are subject to a broad range of regulatory requirements in the countries in which it operates, which include climate-related regulations. A material non-compliance with legislative or regulatory requirements would impact Kingfisher's brand and reputation and is therefore part of our overall Group risk management process. EXAMPLE: In each market we need to comply with EU energy labels which inform consumers of the energy efficiency of products. Part of the reason for this legal requirement is to understand and reduce carbon emissions across the EU. These mandatory energy labels have been in place for several years, and as an importer of products to place them on the EU market, Kingfisher must ensure that all our products comply with the requirements or else we will face penalties. In 2017 a new EU regulation was passed to have the energy efficiency scale updated and simplified, with corresponding changes to the labelling (on product and online). Once the new requirements are released, we will then have to ensure all our relevant products comply with the minimum eco-design requirements associated with the new energy labelling scale, and display of the new label and other required online information by 2021.
Market	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: With continuing geopolitical uncertainty and market volatility across all the economies in which we operate, we are exposed to potential risks which may impact both consumer confidence and the long-term sustainability and capabilities of our supplier base. This uncertainty and volatility is increased by rises in extreme weather events and changing weather patterns. 'Contagious Diseases' is now also one of the Group Principal risks and links to market instability, Covid-19 is explicitly referenced. Its impact would be seen as a significant, but temporary, disruption to either (or a combination) of our supply base, our supply chain, our customer base or our ability to operate our stores. EXAMPLE: Disrupted production or transport of goods, resource scarcity, or variation in our customers' willingness to spend on different home improvements. To manage this kind of disruption, our insurance team has looked at some sales impact derivatives using Parametric analysis, but the insurance market is not yet ready with what we would want. We will continue to monitor what options are available to insure against climate-related market volatility. Meanwhile, to answer risks linked to shifts in consumer preferences (relating to changing weather patterns, greater awareness of climate issues, and responses to carbon taxation or incentives), we regularly add new energy- and water-saving products to our ranges across our companies and are improving performance across whole ranges. To address risks relating to the market upstream (our supply chain), we are working to gradually reduce our dependence on raw materials. We have produced roadmaps towards sustainable management and efficient use of several key materials (identified as 'key' due to their high proportion of our cost of goods sold, combined with their carbon impact). We have been implementing these roadmaps in an ongoing manner since 2017, with recent focus on textiles, metals and ceramics. We also continue to promote circular economy by working with product developers to implement our Principles for Circular Product Design, following developments and best practice identified in the EU Circular Economy Action Plan, as well as implementing schemes such as the French Repairability Index for relevant products.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: We recognise that our response to responsible business issues (including climate change) may impact our corporate reputation. This is becoming increasingly important as consumer concern about the environment reaches records levels. For example, in the UK, the environment is now cited among the top three issues the public consider the most pressing for the country in tracking data from the polling company YouGov (June 2021). Investors are becoming increasingly interested in ESG issues and our reputation around these issues, including climate change. We are responding to this through our disclosure to relevant investor surveys and our detailed responsible business reporting which we share publicly each year. EXAMPLE: Our customer research shows that saving energy and water has become top of mind for customers. They want to cut energy to save costs, but they find it confusing and want companies to make it easy for them. This is why 'saving energy' is a key element of our approach to sustainable products, and we have a target on 50% of sales to be from our Sustainable Home Products by the end of 2020/21. Our responsible business risk register identifies the importance to our reputation of delivering on the goals and targets.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: We have identified operational risks associated with increases in insurance premiums due to a rise in extreme weather events. This risk is included in our responsible business risk register, which is part of our overall Group risk management process. EXAMPLE: Flood or wind damage can harm our buildings and stock, disrupt goods freight, or prevent customers and staff from getting to our stores. We now insure for up to a £300m loss (a worst-case scenario, if a distribution centre had to be demolished and rebuilt). Kingfisher regularly reviews its tolerance to financial losses and sets its policy deductible appropriately.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: We have identified operational risks associated with rising energy and fuel costs due to changing weather patterns. This risk is included in our responsible business risk register, which is part of our overall Group risk management process. EXAMPLE: Increased cooling demands throughout 2020 as one of the hottest years on record for Europe.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is an increased risk of flooding and storm damage to our stores and supply chain caused by extreme weather events. Flooding or structural damage to our stores would lead to both property related costs (including stock being written off), as well as profit being impacted as a result of temporary store closures or disruption to transport used by staff and customers. Costs may also increase for consequential or preventative maintenance work. Some of the factories storage and production facilities where our products are made may also be affected by extreme weather elsewhere across the world and cause disruption in our supply chain again impacting profit. Should another severe winter occur across the UK and Europe (as seen in the UK and Europe in 2017/18), a similar, significant impact to trading and profit is foreseeable.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
1

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
300000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
In recent years, there have been various extreme weather events in the UK and Europe which have caused damages our stores. Individually the losses are modest, but with over 1,300 stores, multiple losses from one large event can occur. No major damage occurred in 2020/21, but over time the number of incidences has been increasing, so we anticipate that the impact will continue to increase. It is therefore foreseeable that similar costs in the next 5-7 years could be incurred. Our losses are modelled to start at just £1. Our worst scenario (e.g. if a distribution centre is demolished) would reach about £300 million albeit the modelling does not foresee such a loss being due to an extreme weather event, but by other causes. We note there are also opportunities arising from increased incidences of extreme weather such as sales of flood protection products. It is vital to identify opportunities within our ranges/product development to address the impact of climate change affecting customers in order to maintain a leadership position in the market.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
COST CALCULATION: The longer-term impact of increasing claims will be higher premiums. There are no additional management costs, as they are embedded in other budgets and processes. ACTION IMPLEMENTED: Kingfisher continues to maintain robust insurance programmes to cover potential physical and interruption risks from extreme weather events. We manage the risk to our stores through our insurance programmes as well as by incorporating climate change factors into our planning and design of new stores, refurbishment projects and preventative maintenance programmes. EXAMPLE: Kingfisher implements measures such as flood mapping, procedures for stores in relation to severe weather warnings and preventative maintenance programmes to ensure buildings are well maintained. Factors such as flood risk are taken into account in our decisions on where to locate new stores. Over the long-term more extreme weather events may also require us to adapt our buildings to deal with the increased risk. Kingfisher regularly reviews its tolerance to financial losses and sets its policy deductible appropriately. We insure up to £300 million to cover our worst-case scenario, which would be if a distribution centre had to be closed, was destroyed, demolished and had to be rebuilt (whether due to extreme weather or other catastrophic event such as fire).

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
The climate affects consumer behaviour in terms of what they buy, how much they buy and when. For example, it is known that during warmer weather, customers buy more DIY, gardening and cooling equipment while during colder weather they buy more heating and plumbing equipment. Furthermore, due to more extreme weather caused by climate change, consumer demand for certain protective products such as products mitigating impacts of floods or droughts might increase. Customer preferences also react to climate-related market incentive schemes around home energy (feed-in tariffs, insulation grant schemes, etc). This is both a risk and an opportunity. If we plan our stock according to historic seasonal weather patterns rather than changing weather patterns under climate change, or if we fail to react to changes in climate-related incentive schemes, revenue could fall.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
4500000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Independent research by Datamonitor shows that the UK retail industry is losing £4.5 billion annually by not incorporating weather aspects into their decision-making process (source: UK Climate Impacts Programme). The scale of the impact is likely to increase as physical impacts of climate change increase.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
COST CALCULATION: Range reviews are incorporated into our processes and therefore there is no additional cost to respond to this risk. ACTION IMPLEMENTED: We manage the risk through regular range reviews. Our headline target (Responsible Business Plan) is to bring sustainable products into the mainstream by achieving 50% of Group sales from products and services that help create a more sustainable home. Our other target is to help millions more people tackle poor and unfit housing through partnerships and local actions in our markets. EXAMPLE: Our businesses conduct regular product range reviews, which take into account changing customer demands. In 2017 we conducted sustainability road maps with short, medium and longer-term targets for each of our key materials (ceramics, plaster, plastics, timber, cement, paint, peat) which included criteria driven by climate change impacts. More recently we have carried out further research to develop reporting and sustainability criteria for key materials (textiles, metals and ceramics). We drive sourcing and sales of sustainable products (many of which help customers reduce their own environmental impact or help them adapt to a changing climate) through our Sustainable Home Product Guidelines which are reviewed and updated annually by Bioregional, an independent sustainability charity, taking into account the latest innovations, regulatory changes and customer needs and demands. Our banners also closely monitor the short and long term needs and demands of customers.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Other, please specify (Increased operational costs due to rise in energy and transport costs (cost per unit including carbon taxation; more heating and cooling requirements during extreme weather), including similar costs passed down to us from upstream in the supply chain)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Our business is already seeing the impact of climate change in a number of ways such as flood damage in stores, higher energy costs, and an increase in raw material / transportation costs. Increase in low carbon policies across the countries we operate in, such as gradually escalating carbon taxation in the UK and France, is projected to result in rise in energy costs. As a significant amount of energy is required to run our business operations, rises in energy costs have a direct impact to our business.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
29000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The Committee on Climate Change UK estimates that the electricity price for medium commercial business will increase by 50% between 2017 and 2030, of which 52% due to low carbon policies (Source: the Committee on Climate Change 2017, latest source available). Based on our 2017 spend on electricity which was circa £58 million and taking into account predicted increases in price, the spend would be around £87 million (assuming no other major changes to floor space). The 'potential financial impact figure' of £29 million is the per annum ADDITIONAL energy spend by 2030 as a result of rising energy costs including carbon taxation.

Cost of response to risk
6330000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
COST CALCULATION: The cost of response to this risk encompasses 2020/21 capital expenditure required for energy saving measures and renewable energy installations, this was £7.78 million. We have then deducted the annual savings from these installations (£1.45 million) to calculate the 2020/21 cost of response to this risk. ACTION IMPLEMENTED: To mitigate the risk from rising energy costs, we are focusing on reducing energy use in our stores and offices, and switching to low carbon and renewable energy sources. Overall, we have reduced our property energy intensity by 17% from our 2016/17 baseline. As well as having on-site renewables, shifting to certified green tariffs for grid electricity also helps protect against carbon tax rises. EXAMPLE: We have rolled out LED lighting to 91% of our property estate (2019/20:

85%), with an investment of £51.3 million to date (2019/20: £43.5 million). Some banners have made even more progress, for example all stores in Poland and France now have LED lighting installed. For onsite renewable generation, we have invested £8.2 million to date (2019/20 £8.2 million) installing on site renewable generation across many of our locations. This includes solar PV panels on 24 stores, offices and distribution centres, biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building, and air source heat pump systems at 130 locations. We have also installed a commercial battery system at one of our distribution centres, so that it can use more of the solar electricity we generate onsite instead of losing excess energy to the grid. We have also shifted 100% of our electricity supply in Spain and Portugal to renewable tariffs. Also in the UK, nearly 100% of our electricity supply has switched to REGO-certified green tariffs (B&Q 99%, Screwfix 95%). We are starting to implement the same in other countries (Romania, Poland) as contracts are renewed. Counting both on-site and grid-sourced energy, zero carbon sources account for 50% of our total electricity use this year.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Other, please specify (Chronic drought risk)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
There is an increased risk of chronic drought which will lead to water shortages and subsequently higher water tariffs increasing costs for our direct operations and supply chain. We are exploring likelihood of chronic drought impacting our property portfolio through a climate change scenario analysis work - the outcomes of which we aim to report in our next Annual Report and Accounts.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier
Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Climate change increases the likelihood of extreme weather events which could cause disruption to operations in our supply chain and increase sourcing costs for raw materials used by suppliers. We will be completing analysis of key sourcing materials to further understand the potential risk of supply chain disruption and financial impacts on the business.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
Changing consumer behaviour is leading to new market opportunities for sustainable products and services, particularly for energy efficient and energy saving products. We are regularly launching new sustainable products and services to help customers save energy in their homes; we are adding new energy saving products to our ranges across our companies. We also aim to improve performance across whole ranges. We are developing services that make it easier to implement home energy efficiency projects. Sustainability is one of our five core design principles used in the development of our OEB ranges & Our O&S team are focused on a range of core sustainability programs including energy, water efficiency, sustainable packaging etc. We have also undertaken a detailed modelling of future climate impacts at each store location and that this can be used to help forecast demand for relevant products e.g. water efficient appliances.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
862970000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
67000000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
In 2020 the European sustainable products market was worth €78 billion (circa £67 billion) (Boston Consulting Group). It is expected to grow by 12% CAGR by 2025. The European Smart Home market will increase from £17bn to £28bn between 2020 and 2025. This is an 11.3% increase (CAGR). Source: GfK Global consumption has grown significantly while many of the resources remain fixed and finite. Consumers, governments and employees are paying for more attention to these issues and taking far more action. Across Europe products marketed as sustainable grew 5.6 times faster than regular products. Around 73% of global consumers would definitely or probably change consumption habits to reduce the impact on the environment. As ecommerce and digital changed the retail and product landscape, sustainability has the potential to create

new products and services that support reducing waste, enhancing wellbeing and minimising carbon emissions. Covid-19 acts as a catalyst for these trends. (Sources: Nielsen, Bain) The potential minimum impact figure is the proportion of our total sales that was represented this year by energy-saving products (£12.154 bn total sales * 7.1%); the figure is rounded to £862.97 million.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
COST CALCULATION: Range reviews are incorporated into our processes and therefore there is no additional cost for this opportunity. ACTION IMPLEMENTED: We aim to increase sales of energy saving products and services through range editing, customer communications and training our colleagues to provide the right support. Our aim is to bring energy saving products to customers. We have a target (Responsible Business Plan) to bring sustainable products into the mainstream by achieving 50% of Group sales from products and services that help create a more sustainable home, this includes energy saving products. Our Sustainable Home Product Guidelines (updated annually) guide our buying team and product developers to improve sustainability across 6 issues (one is 'save energy'). Faulty products are not just bad for customers – they are a significant source of waste and a cost to the business. We aim to reduce product returns by making it easier for customers to have faulty or damaged products repaired. This can reduce our costs by up to 70% compared to an exchange or refund and prevent thousands of products from ending up as waste. EXAMPLE: Product innovation is one of four key issues within our Responsible Business strategy. In 2020/21, energy-saving products made up 7.1% of Group sales and water-saving products made up 2.0%. In total, customers will save about 38.2 TWh over the lifetime of energy-saving products purchased from us this year. We remain a partner to Innovation Gateway, a platform for crowdsourcing and testing innovation ideas to improve resource efficiency, including in energy and water.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Upstream

Opportunity type
Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of public-sector incentives

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
New government regulation/incentives are helping to promote a growth in markets for home energy efficiency products and services e.g. Energy Transition law in France, reintroduction of home energy efficiency subsidies in the UK and EU Eco Design and Energy Labelling regulations. We are continually developing new energy efficient products and services to help customers save energy in their homes.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
67000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Regulation is helping to drive a large new market for in-home energy efficiency, worth around €78 billion (equivalent to about £67 billion) across our key European markets in 2020. In the UK, for example, around 14 million of the country's 27 million homes could be fitted with energy-saving measures in the next decade – potentially creating a huge new market for home energy retrofits. Note that the €78 billion figure was calculated by the Boston Consulting Group, which reviewed trends in energy efficiency in Kingfisher's markets. As part of the Green Homes agenda, we see considerable potential across all our markets as this agenda accelerates with UK and France both having net zero commitments; it's estimated 80% of all the UK's homes of 2050 have already been built but UK homes lose heat up to x3 faster than in Europe and 2/3 of UK homes currently fail the UK government's 2035 target of EPC Band C (energy performance certificate) & 19 million UK homes rated EPC Band D or worse. We're well placed in energy efficiency categories such as loft insulation, water saving taps, etc) and also do well in areas such as underfloor heating and electric radiators. While for newer solutions (heat pumps, hydrogen boilers etc.) we need to explore our role further.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
COST CALCULATION: Range reviews are incorporated into our processes and therefore there is no additional cost for this opportunity. ACTION IMPLEMENTED: We have set a target for 50% of our sales to be from products that help create a more sustainable home by 2020. This includes climate-relevant criteria such as energy saving, water saving and resource efficiency. We also have an aspiration that all our energy using products will meet best practice standards by 2020. We have engaged with governments in the UK, France, Poland and Russia on regulation to promote energy efficient/greener homes. We also support government initiatives to help people struggling to pay their energy bills. EXAMPLE: Brico Dépôt France participates in "Chèque Energie", which helps cover the cost of heating bills and home energy refurbishments for the 4 million people in France experiencing fuel poverty. Through this, the French government is incentivising people to become more energy efficient within their homes. Brico Dépôt has piloted the initiative since 2016. This was then rolled out to all its stores in 2018 and the scheme continued in 2020. In 2020, €85,846 (£76,669) was spent in stores across France, representing 910 individual Cheques Energies.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description
We are working to reduce energy use and carbon emissions in our business – improving efficiency in our stores, offices and transport and investing in renewable and low carbon energy sources.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
2700000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
On-site renewables are helping us to make further reductions in our footprint. We've installed solar PV panels on 24 stores, offices and distribution centres, have biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building, and air source heat pump systems at 130 locations. This investment in renewables is generating 7.5 million kWh per year and delivering over £1.3 million pa in financial benefit including energy cost reductions each year. We have now installed LED lighting in 91% of our stores (2019/20: 85%), including all stores in France and Poland, and are introducing building management systems to better manage energy demand in the UK, Poland and France. In 2020/21, our energy saving initiatives including LED installations, BEMS and heating upgrades reduced our energy consumption by about 15.6 million kWh per year, saving over £1.4 million pa. In total, this constitute savings of about £2.7 million (1,300,000+1,400,000). We estimate that the financial benefits per year will continue to grow as we continue with our renewable and green energy programme.

Cost to realize opportunity
7780000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
The cost of response to this risk encompasses 2020/21 capital expenditure required for energy saving measures and renewable energy installations, this was £7.78 million. LED lighting covers 91% of our property (2019/20: 85%). LED roll-out is in each banner property plan and reviewed quarterly at property director meetings. We have reduced the energy intensity of our property portfolio by 17% since 2016/17 via improved building management, fit-out and design. To date 475 Screwfix stores have installed 'last man out' switches, this means that the last staff member in the building can switch off lighting and heating when they leave by fobbing the alarm, this turns off all non-essential circuits within the store. Our 10 net zero energy stores at Screwfix UK generate more energy than they consume thanks to solar PV installation, energy efficient design, an air source heat pump and LED lighting. We also now use fewer, more efficient data centres. Our investment in renewables generates 7.5 million kWh/year, bringing over £1.3m/year in financial benefit. To date this includes solar PV panels on 24 stores, offices and distribution centres, air source heat pumps at 130 locations, and biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building. We have also installed a commercial battery system at one of our distribution centres. We also negotiate renewable electricity contracts to drive wider investment in renewables, reviewing opportunities in all our markets as contracts are renewed. Since 2017 we have used REGO renewable electricity in the UK. In 2020/21 nearly 100% of our UK electricity supply has switched to REGO-certified green tariffs. Electricity contracts in Portugal and Spain are also 100% renewable. We are starting to implement the same in other countries (Romania, Poland) as contracts are renewed. Counting both on-site and grid-sourced energy, zero carbon sources account for 50% of our total electricity use this year. We have created an energy blueprint for design and fit-out of our stores, with 3 levels depending on context. The basic level has LED and efficient heating; the 2nd adds BMS and low carbon heating; the 3rd adds renewables. In 2018 we developed new targets to cut GHGs from our business, which were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2019. This year, we have updated our science-based targets to be aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory and this was approved by SBTi in June 2021.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?
Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Is your organization's low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)?

	Is your low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at AGMs?	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not intend it to become a scheduled resolution item within the next two years	

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Yes, quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
2DS	Scope 1+2: Sectoral Decarbonisation Approach (SDA Tool V8.1) adopted. It follows the decarbonisation pathway of the International Energy Agency's 2°C Scenario (IEA 2DS). We selected the Services/Commercial Buildings sector as over 80% of our scope 1+2 emissions come from buildings (stores, distribution centres, offices). The SDA requires assumptions relating to the compound annual growth rate of activity for the company and the sector. To define our growth rates up to 2025, we projected changes in floor area due to the opening of new stores and distribution centres; and future changes to our logistics network. The SDA Tool gave a minimum carbon reduction target to aim for. We then modelled the growth in emissions based on our projected business growth and current carbon intensity of the store estate and haulage fleets. Scope 3: Our baseline scope 3 emissions were calculated and used as a basis for our scenario. TIME HORIZONS CONSIDERED Minimum SBTs are set up to 2025, which correspond to our other targets in the Responsible Business Plan and sustainability aspirations. This time horizon is aligned with our strategic risk assessment processes. AREAS CONSIDERED Scope 1: -Property energy: gas; other fuels -Haulage Scope 2: -Purchased electricity -Purchased heat Scope 3: -Supply chain (Cat 1) -Customer use of products (Cat 11) SUMMARY OF RESULTS Going through the scenarios it was clear there would be risks in not addressing our projected carbon growth and opportunities in making our business more resilient. For scope 1+2 emissions we considered what carbon reductions might be feasible by increasing the efficiency of our store estate and haulage fleets; and increasing on-site and purchased renewable electricity and other options e.g. electric vehicles in home delivery fleets. This fed into a carbon reduction target which aligns with the decarbonisation required to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Our updated scope 1 and 2 SBT was approved by the SBTi in June 2021. For our scope 3 target, we worked with offer & sourcing to identify emission savings in our key materials (cement, peat, plastics and others e.g. paints). We also developed a methodology to evaluate savings from our energy using products. As we increase the efficiency of these product ranges, we calculated this would lead to a 30% reduction in the products' lifetime kWh footprint (if sales remain constant). The associated carbon savings also consider the projected grid decarbonisation for each country Kingfisher operates in, based on national plans and targets. We estimate that our scope 3 target will result in a 33% decrease in absolute emissions for our target scope. This is consistent with the level of decarbonisation required to keep global temperature increase well below 2°C. This was approved by the SBTi in Feb 2019. Aiming for the SBTs, Kingfisher's property department has been working to reduce our carbon footprint, by investing in energy efficiency and on-site renewable generation, and by negotiating green tariff electricity contracts to encourage wider investment in renewable energy. Similarly, our logistics teams are working with our partners to reduce emissions from transport. CASE STUDY-HOW SCENARIO ANALYSIS RESULTS INFLUENCED BUSINESS OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY We created an energy blueprint to guide the design and fit-out of stores. This provides 3 levels of efficiency depending on store design and whether we are opening a new store or refurbishing an existing building: 1. integrates LED lighting and efficient heating; 2. adds a BMS system and low carbon heating; 3. incorporates renewable technology. We have reduced emissions associated with our lighting range by 60% by switching to LED products. For lower impact transport, Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) is an alternative to diesel fuel which can reduce CO_2 emissions by around 20%. At B&Q, we now have 50 trucks in our store delivery fleet running on LNG from our Swindon distribution centre.
RCP 4.5 RCP 8.5	Property risk modelling using RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios to understand potential impacts of climate change on our property portfolio. The property modelling aspect of this project will be completed this year. Over the next two years, we will be conducting further climate risk and opportunity scenario analysis, which will help us further align with the recommendations from TCFD.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	The key targets from our Responsible Business Plan for products which address climate-related opportunities are: - 50% of group sales from products that help create a more sustainable home (by 2020); - 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper (by 2020), we are now reviewing both these targets for 2025; - Become forest positive (by 2025). Around 73% of global consumers would definitely or probably change consumption habits to reduce the impact on the environment (Source: Nielsen, Bain). We are currently developing and extending our sustainable home product target to 2025. Our O&S team are focused on 9 core sustainability programs including energy, water efficiency, sustainable packaging. Our businesses conduct regular product range reviews, which consider changing customer demands. In addition to our Sustainable Home Product Guidelines which are updated annually to guide our sourcing team, we also created sustainability road maps to improve the sustainability of our key materials (ceramics, plaster, plastics, timber, cement, paint, peat alternatives) in a way that meets changing customer preferences, including criteria driven by climate change impacts. In 2020/21, of our total sales, 7% came from energy-saving products, which includes low-energy-use and insulating products. In total, our customers will save an estimated 38.2 billion kWh over the lifetime of these energy-saving products. Meanwhile 2% of total sales came from water-saving products. Relating to our sustainability road maps for materials with high climate impacts (scope 3), this year 52% of our bagged compost sold in the UK, France and Poland was peat-free (2019/20, 41%). We are committed to ensure the sustainable sourcing of 100% of our wood and paper. In 2020/21, we expanded our data collection to include all our banners. 81% of the wood and paper used in products sourced during the year met our responsible purchasing criteria. 100% of catalogue paper was sustainably sourced. We also began a new partnership with the Rainforest Alliance as a founding member of its Forest Allies initiative. In FY 21/22 we will start investing in projects to protect, restore and enable the responsible management of tropical forests in key regions at most risk of deforestation, helping achieve our target to become Forest Positive by 2025.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Our target for scope 3 emissions (key supply chain, and customers using products) is to achieve a 40% reduction per £million turnover by 2025 compared to a 2017 baseline. This will affect the way we plan our ranges, engage with our suppliers, design and buy our goods and services, and market these offerings to customers. Some of the factories and production facilities where our products are made might be affected by extreme weather and cause disruption in our supply chain. We are not aware of any instances where our supply chain has been impacted by extreme weather events or changes in weather patterns. However, this is likely to occur in the next decade. We're also helping our suppliers to adopt low carbon manufacturing techniques and have partnered with WWF and the Environmental Defence Fund to launch the Low Carbon Manufacturing Momentum Programme and Green Supply Chain Programme.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Product innovation is a key focus of our sustainability strategy. We have set a target to bring sustainable products into the mainstream, by achieving 50% of Group sales from products and services that help create a more sustainable home. For example, we are exploring how we can reduce supply chain carbon emissions from our bagged cement products by switching to lower carbon formulations, mostly based on a lower clinker to cement ratio (clinker is the reason for cement's very high GHG emissions). In 2020/21, we achieved 42% of Group sales from sustainable home products. Relatedly, our sourcing team is working on setting itself a criteria to define what is the appropriate level of replacement or substitution of clinker in cement, based on discussions with manufacturers and the best practices in place in the industry. Over the last three years we have developed our new high-quality 100% peat-free compost, formulated using coir and other ingredients to replace peat. It was launched in B&Q and Castorama France in early 2020 under our GoodHome brand. Over time we aim to move to 100% peat-free compost (peat harvesting has major climate impacts). B&Q has committed to becoming 100% peat free by 2023 across its bagged growing media range.
Operations	Yes	We understand that sustainability and commercial success go hand in hand and are working to address climate change through our Responsible Business Strategy. This year we have entered into a £550m three-year revolving credit facility agreement with a group of its relationship banks. The facility is linked to our ambitious sustainability and community-based targets. As part of priorities on Planet, we set ourselves carbon-reduction targets, approved by the Science-Based Target Initiative in February 2019, in line with a 2 C degree reduction: - Our target for scope 1 and 2 emissions (property and transport) is to achieve a 22% reduction in absolute terms by 2025 compared to a 2016 baseline. As of 2020/21, we have reduced absolute scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 27%, meeting our original science-based carbon reduction target ahead of schedule. We have therefore reviewed our plans and agreed new appropriate capital investment to now commit to a more ambitious reduction target. This has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative confirming that it aligns with a 1.5°C trajectory. Our target is to reduce our absolute greenhouse gas emissions from our direct operations by 38% by 2025 compared with a 2016/17 baseline (scope 1 and 2). We have established three-year banner energy plans which include renewable energy procurement reviews and renewable initiatives. We've installed solar PV panels on 24 stores, offices and distribution centres, have biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building, and air source heat pump systems at 130 locations. Alongside onsite renewable generation, we are sourcing 48% of our purchased electricity from renewable sources. We're working to improve efficiency and adopt new technologies so we can reduce emissions from our transport and travel. Fully electric heavy goods vehicles are not yet sufficiently developed to meet our operational needs; however, Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) is an alternative to diesel fuel which can reduce CO2 emissions by around 20%. At B&Q, we now have 50 trucks in our store delivery fleet running on LNG from our Swindon distribution centre. We plan to expand our UK LNG fleet, adding a further 50 vehicles. This was delayed due to the pandemic and will now happen in 2021/22. We'll also be installing another LNG fuel facility at a second distribution centre.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Access to capital Assets	Revenues Global consumption has grown significantly while many of the resources remain fixed and finite. Consumers, governments and employees are paying for more attention to these issues and taking far more action. Across Europe products marketed as sustainable grew 5.6 times faster than regular products. Around 73% of global consumers would definitely or probably change consumption habits to reduce the impact on the environment. As ecommerce and digital changed the retail and product landscape, sustainability has the potential to create new products and services that support reducing waste, enhancing wellbeing and minimising carbon emission. Covid acts as a catalyst for these trends. (Sources: Nielsen, Bain) Indirect costs, capital expenditures We are working to reduce energy use and carbon emissions in our businesses – improving efficiency in our stores, offices and transport, and investing in renewable and low carbon energy sources. These improvements will lower our energy operating costs and provide protection against the price volatility of energy markets. Our investment in renewables is thus far generating 7.5 million kWh per year and delivering over £1.3m in financial benefit including energy cost reduction each year. These activities are part of our medium-term planning, supporting our 2025 carbon reduction target. We have reviewed our plans and agreed new appropriate capital investment to now commit to a more ambitious reduction target, approved by our board. This has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative confirming that it aligns with a 1.5°C trajectory. Access to capital Kingfisher recently entered into a three-year revolving credit facility agreement linked to ambitious sustainability and community-based targets within our Responsible Business plan. We continue to incorporate ESG targets into management's remuneration criteria. We participate in many external benchmarks and indices. In 2020/21, these included an 'AAA' rating from the MSCI; ISS ESG Corporate Rating of B-; maintaining our 'A-' leadership status in CDP Climate Change; and 4.4 out of 5 in the FTSE4Good Index. Direct costs and Assets In recent years the number of extreme weather events (storms and floods) has been increasing, causing damage to our stores, interrupting normal trading and our supply chain. We anticipate that the scale of the financial impact will continue to increase. Pensions - Investments The Kingfisher Pension Scheme (KPS) manages the pensions of past and present employees. The Scheme is open to all UK employees with the same benefits offered to all. Reflecting our commitment to sustainability, the KPS integrates responsible investment principles into its work The KPS Trustees have explored opportunities to invest in specific funds that support progress on sustainability issues, such as renewable energy. Existing investments include a £15 million stake in a global farmland fund which invests in farmland operated according to sustainable farming methods and a £20 million investment in a global renewable energy fund.

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

In June 2020 Kingfisher announced its new strategic direction for the business. Under the new strategic plan, ‘Powered by Kingfisher’ the business will utilise its core strengths and commercial assets, and ‘power’ its distinct retail banners to address the significant growth opportunities that exist within the home improvement market, returning the business to growth.

Two key climate-related issues have influenced our strategy:

1) new market opportunity: We aim to tap into the growing market for energy efficient products and services, estimated to be worth €70 billion by 2020 across our key European markets (Boston Consulting Group report, commissioned by Kingfisher, 2011); and the sharing economy which is estimated to be worth $335 worldwide by 2025 (PwC, Sharing Economy study).

2) mitigation of long-term business risks: Climate change poses a serious threat to long-term business viability and we are committed to playing our part (i) in decarbonising the global economy; (ii) through being restorative to the environment; (iii) wasting nothing.

In addition, we launched our new Responsible Business Plan in 2019/20. The plan focuses on four key priority areas where we believe we can most help bring about positive change on some of the big challenges facing society, these are Colleagues: working towards being an inclusive company, Customers: helping to make greener, healthier homes affordable, Planet: We will be Forest positive by creating more forests than we use and we will tackle climate change and create more forests than we use, and, Communities: fighting to fix bad housing.

We understand that sustainability and commercial success go hand in hand and are working to address climate change we have set ourselves carbon-reduction targets, approved by the Science-Based Target Initiative in 2021, in line with a 1.5 C degree reduction:

- Our new target for scope 1 and 2 emissions (property and transport) is to achieve a 38% reduction in absolute terms by 2025 compared to a 2016 baseline. As of this year, we have achieved a 27% reduction.

- Our target for scope 3 emissions (key supply chain, and customers using products) is to achieve a 40% reduction per £million turnover by 2025 compared to a 2017 baseline. This will affect the way we plan our ranges, engage with our suppliers, design and buy our goods and services, and market these offerings to customers.

Our commitment to reducing carbon emissions, and our science-based target, sits within our Planet priority area.

We support the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and are currently undertaking work to review our approach against their frameworks and requirements. Over the next two years, we will be conducting climate risk and opportunity scenario analysis, which will help us further align with its recommendations.

Identification and management of climate risks and opportunities is incorporated in our strategic risk assessment processes. The most material opportunity is from the growing market for energy efficient products and services in a low carbon economy. The most material risks include the potential impact of rising energy and insurance costs on our business and supply chain. Other risks include the potential difficulty in sourcing raw materials. For all our risks, including aspects of our climate-related risks, we assess the recurring or one-off impact on (i) like-for-like sales, (ii) our net margin or (iii) cost. We have set numerical thresholds for each of these metrics to define ‘substantive financial impact’.

Our other key targets which help address climate change are :

- As part of our commitment to be ‘forest positive’ by 2025, we have formed a partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to become a founding member of its ‘Forest Allies’ initiative. In FY 21/22 we will start investing in projects to protect, restore, and enable the responsible management of tropical forests in some of the countries at most risk of deforestation.

- 50% of group sales from products that help create a more sustainable home (by 2020), we are now working to update our target for 2025;

- 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper and peat-free bagged growing media (by 2020), we are now working to update our target for 2025;

- Zero waste to landfill (by 2020);

- 90% of wasted recycled (by 2025);

- Help more than two million people whose housing needs are greatest by 2025;

- Ensure suppliers meet our ethical and environmental standards (by 2020);

Our current performance against these targets and more detailed information on the initiatives we are undertaking can be found in our Responsible Business Report (https://www.kingfisher.com/en/responsible-business.html) and Performance data appendix, as well as section C4 of this disclosure.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Both absolute and intensity targets

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number
Abs 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year
2016

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
283696.28

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
97

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
38

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
175891.6936

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
205766.69

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
72.2878242961285

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)
Our original carbon targets were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in 2019 and aligned to a 2°C trajectory. As we met our operational scope 1 and 2 target this year, we have therefore reviewed our plans and agreed new appropriate capital investment to now commit to a more ambitious 1.5°C aligned reduction target. This has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in June 2021. Our science-based target for scope 1 and 2 is to "reduce absolute scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions by 38% by 2025, from a 2016 baseline." The target covers 97% of our scope 1 and 2 emissions (emissions from purchased and consumed electricity and heat; property gas and other fuels; and haulage from dedicated delivery fleets). In 2018, we took the decision to no longer report our emissions from business travel in company cars; this represents 3% of our total scope 1 and 2 emissions and therefore is below our materiality threshold. We achieved a 27% reduction in 2020/21 from our 2016/17 baseline, which is equivalent to 72% of our target achieved i.e. ((27.4/38)*100). This is a large movement from the previous year (FY 19/20: 18%), driven in part by the temporary closure of stores due to Covid as well as strong underlying improvements Note that this target replaces our previous science-based target to achieve a 22% reduction in scope 1 and 2 carbon footprint (baseline 2016; target year 2025), see further details under target reference Abs 2. Our carbon reduction target is based on market-based emissions. With the sale of our Castorama Russia business, we have removed emissions associated with that business from previous years, including our 2016/17 baseline.

Target reference number
Abs 2

Year target was set
2016

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year
2016

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
283696.28

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
97

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

22

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
221283.0984

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
205766.69

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
124.860787420586

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
2°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)
We developed market-based carbon targets that were approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative in February 2019. Our previous science-based target for scope 1 and 2 was to "reduce absolute scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions by 22% by 2025, from a 2016 baseline." The target covered 97% of our scope 1 and 2 emissions (emissions from purchased and consumed electricity and heat; property gas and other fuels; and haulage from dedicated delivery fleets). We achieved a 27% reduction in 2020/21 from our 2016/17 baseline, meeting our original science-based carbon reduction target ahead of schedule. This is a large movement from the previous year (FY 19/20: 18%), driven in part by the temporary closure of stores due to Covid as well as strong underlying improvements. Note that this target has now been replaced with a 1.5 degree aligned target approved by SBTi. Our carbon reduction target is based on the market-based emissions. With the sales of our Castorama Russia business, we have removed emissions associated with that business from previous years, including our 2016/17 baseline. In 2018, we took the decision to no longer report our emissions from business travel by road; these represent less than 5% of our total scope 1 and 2 emissions and therefore are below our materiality threshold.

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Other, please specify (Scope 3: purchased goods and services and use of sold products)

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year
2017

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1054.104790685

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
40

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
632.462874411

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
33

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
863

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
45.3239545948777

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)
We have developed a scope 3 carbon target that has been approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative as of February 2019. It was re-evaluated with Castorama Russia removed and passed re-submission in 2021. Our science-based target for scope 3 is to "reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and use of sold products by 40% per £million turnover by 2025 from a 2017 baseline." Our carbon intensity target covers scope 3 emissions from category 1 (purchased goods and services) and category 11 (use of sold products). Our base year emissions are 11,859,733 tCO2e; annual turnover in 2017/18 was £11,251 million. Our estimated emissions for 2020/21 are 10,493,157 tCO2e and annual turnover £12,154 million. We have reduced emissions from energy using products by 1.7 million tonnes of CO2e since 2017/18. This takes account of a product's estimated lifetime carbon emissions from energy use. This improvement in energy efficiency has reduced our scope 3 footprint by 18% against our target of a 40% reduction per £ million turnover. We have been working with suppliers to develop lower carbon materials and products and we are also helping our suppliers to adopt low carbon manufacturing techniques (we have partnered with WWF and the Environmental Defence Fund to launch the Low Carbon Manufacturing Momentum Programme and Green Supply Chain Programme). These measures will take a few years to come into full effect and therefore we are not yet able to report progress on carbon savings in our supply chain, but our approach to capturing carbon emission savings in our supply chain is being reviewed this year.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management	Other, please specify (Percentage of waste diverted from landfill)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2016

Figure or percentage in base year
90

Target year
2020

Figure or percentage in target year
100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
85

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
-50

Target status in reporting year
Expired

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)
Waste is a cost to our business and the environment. For this target we aim to reach zero waste to landfill by 2020/21. The scope of this target covers our direct operations. In 2020/21, we generated 176,600 tonnes of waste, a decrease of 4% year on year, compared to an increase in like-for-like sales of over 7%. This reduction in waste generated is partly due to store closures in 2020 as a result of the pandemic. We diverted 85% of waste from landfill (2019/20: 87%). We were disappointed not to meet our zero waste to landfill target by our target date of 2020 but will keep working towards this commitment going forwards. We expect to see improvements in 2021/22 as we increase engagement with our waste management contractors and update our waste contracts in other markets. We will continue to work towards a 90% recycling rate, although we will be removing our 2025/26 target. From 2021/22, our commitments relating to waste and recycling will be embedded into our policies and will no longer be included in our list of targets. We are still working hard in these areas and will continue to report progress on our key performance indicators (KPIs). Note these figures exclude Castorama Russia due to the sale of the business in 2020.

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2016

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management	Percentage of total waste generated that is recycled

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2016

Figure or percentage in base year
77

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
90

Figure or percentage in reporting year
69

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

-61.5384615384615

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)
We aim to use resources carefully, reducing the waste we produce, finding new ways to reuse and recycle. Our target is 90% of waste recycled by 2025. This target covers our direct operations. In 2020/21, our recycling rate was 69% (2019/20: 70%). We are not currently on track to meet our targets of 90% recycling. While we are pleased that overall waste volumes fell during the year, more work is needed to reverse the slight drop in our recycling rate. We are engaging our stores and waste management contractors to improve recycling rates and reduce waste. Our updated contracts with waste management contractors in the UK and France now include our waste reduction and recycling commitments. From 2021, we will hold quarterly meetings with contractors to review progress against these. In France, we have monthly waste scorecards for our stores to encourage improvements.

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1
Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)
Climate change is one of the biggest challenges of our time and we are committed to supporting global efforts to reach net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest. Through our commitment to the SBTi, we are progressing on a trajectory to net zero carbon by 2050. We have already made significant reductions in emissions from our operations and have committed to strengthen our science-based carbon reduction target covering our business, products and supply chains. Over the next two years, we will be conducting climate risk and opportunity scenario analysis, to further develop our understanding of the activities needed to meet this commitment. We are a member of the British Retail Consortium's Climate Action Roadmap, a ground-breaking decarbonisation plan that will guide the industry on the steps necessary to accelerate progress to a Net Zero UK, ahead of the Government's 2050 target.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	41	
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	224	3369
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1643.01

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
983144

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
6458319

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
LED store installations completed in 2020/21

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1384.01

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
432819

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
922023

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
Building management systems installed in stores in 2020/21

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Maintenance program

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
312.75

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
28568

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
332248

Payback period
11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Includes heating upgrades for Screwfix and heat/cooling system update in Brico Depot Romania.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
5.41

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
3881

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
20326

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
Solar PV installations in stores

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Other, please specify (Heat pumps on renewable electricity tariff)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
23.65

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
3550

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
46965

Payback period
11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
Switching to heat pumps on renewable electricity tariff.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Currently investing in LED lighting and BMS across our store portfolio (see details of investment made in C4.3b - section on lighting and BEMS). Our businesses are also investing in renewable technologies including solar PV, biomass heating systems and battery storage. We're making energy efficiency a top priority in the design of our new stores, using our energy blueprint to guide the design and fit-out. LED lighting is now in place across 91% of our stores (2019/20: 85%), including all stores in Poland and France. Our 10 net zero energy stores at Screwfix generate more energy than they consume thanks to a solar PV installation, energy efficient design, an air source heat pump and LED lighting.
Employee engagement	Our businesses run specific employee engagement campaigns.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	We have a programme investing in the right energy saving and renewable energy projects, these are based on paybacks taking into account the long-term life of the products/ initiatives. Energy initiatives generally provide strong payback certainty and way the paybacks are sufficient can measure up well against other investment decisions the Group may be making.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?
Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation
Group of products

Description of product/Group of products
Energy-saving products: products that help customers save energy

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?
Low-carbon product and avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Customer energy savings model developed)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year
7.1

% of total portfolio value
<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Criteria for products that enable customers to save energy in the home, such as insulation, LED lighting and energy-efficient appliances, has been developed by sustainability experts Bioregional. The sales of products that meet this 'Save Energy' criteria are monitored each year, to track the proportion of energy saving products in the full range. Additionally, a model has been developed by Bioregional to estimate the energy saving from the different products that meet the 'Save Energy' criteria against a baseline scenario. This is used to determine the overall lifetime energy savings achieved from all products sold. For further details on these calculations, please refer to our Data Collection Methodology Report, pg. 9. (https://www.kingfisher.com/content/dam/kingfisher/Corporate/Images/Sustainability/new-rb/documents-/Kingfisher%20plc%20Data%20Collection%20Methodology%202020-21.pdf)

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
143359.832

Comment
Our target is to achieve a 38% reduction in our scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 2025, from a 2016/17 baseline.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
140336.447

Comment
Our target is to achieve a 38% reduction in our scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 2025, from a 2016/17 baseline.

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

Other, please specify (IEA & AIB conversion factors (see C5.2a))

C5.2a

(C5.2a) Provide details of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Note: We have our own internal data collection tool. The data is reported in line with both the WRI / WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and the BEIS/DEFRA guidelines, which identify three categories of greenhouse gas emissions: scope 1 (direct emissions), scope 2 (energy indirect emissions i.e. electricity) and scope 3 (other indirect emissions). We have used the CO2 equivalent emission factors in the BEIS/DEFRA guidelines where available.

- We calculate our carbon emissions using the CO2e emission factors published annually by the UK Government (BEIS/DEFRA), except where indicated below. The data for 2020/21 is calculated using the ‘2020 UK Government Conversion Factors for Company Reporting’, version 1.0 (expiry 1 June 2021). We record activity data (e.g. electricity consumption, gas consumption) and multiply by the relevant emission factors.

- The CO2e includes the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O).

- We do not restate CO2e emissions for past years unless the change in emission factors is material to our data. Our materiality threshold is 5% although we will assess any errors in the full context and if appropriate we may restate emissions if they fall under this threshold.

- Details of emission factors regarding electricity: We use country-specific (i.e. location-based) emission factors, which are based on the different energy mixes used to generate electricity in each country. For our UK operations, these are obtained from BEIS/DEFRA. Since 2016, BEIS/DEFRA no longer provide emission factors for countries outside the UK. For all our non-UK operations, we therefore obtain the emission factors from the IEA (source: IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion, 2020 edition). We calculate transmission and distribution emissions from electricity in our scope 3 data.

We also publish a market-based scope 2 CO2 total since 2015/16, for which we have used a combination of conversion factors according to the data hierarchy (as defined under the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol):

- zero or low carbon conversion factors for renewable energy products/tariffs where Guarantees of Origin are available;

- supplier-specific residual mix emission rates where available;

- supplier-specific overall emission rates where a breakdown of tariff-specific information is not available;

- national residual mix emission rates (available for European countries from Association of Issuing Bodies. The data for 2020/21 is calculated using the ‘European Residual Mixes 2019, Version 1.1, 8 September 2020');

- Location-based emission rates, for countries outside Europe and for district heating. For electricity, we use the IEA emissions factors; for district heating, we use the DEFRA/BEIS emission factors.

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
139326.158

Start date
February 1 2020

End date
January 31 2021

Comment
The total scope 1 emissions include property (gas and other fuels) and haulage (dedicated store and home deliveries). Please note with the sale of our Castorama Russia business we no longer report on this and we have removed emissions associated with that business from previous years, including our 2016/17 baseline.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
145688.384

Start date
February 1 2019

End date
January 31 2020

Comment
The total scope 1 emissions include property (gas and other fuels) and haulage (dedicated store and home deliveries). Please note with the sale of our Castorama Russia business we no longer report on this and we have removed emissions associated with that business from previous years, including our 2016/17 baseline.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
153215.034

Start date
February 1 2018

End date
January 31 2019

Comment
The total scope 1 emissions include property (gas and other fuels) and haulage (dedicated store and home deliveries). Please note with the sale of our Castorama Russia business we no longer report on this and we have removed emissions associated with that business from previous years, including our 2016/17 baseline.

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
146334.858

Start date
February 1 2017

End date
January 31 2018

Comment
The total scope 1 emissions include property (gas and other fuels) and haulage (dedicated store and home deliveries). Please note with the sale of our Castorama Russia business we no longer report on this and we have removed emissions associated with that business from previous years, including our 2016/17 baseline.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
We publicly report on our scope 2 emissions, using both location-based and market-based methodologies. Our 2025 science-based target for scope 1 and 2, approved by the SBTi in June 2021 (base year of 2016/17) is market-based. Please note with the sale of our Castorama Russia business we no longer report on this and we have removed emissions associated with that business from previous years, including our 2016/17 baseline.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
110604.163

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
66440.535

Start date
February 1 2020

End date
January 31 2021

Comment
Our total scope 2 emissions include all emissions from purchased electricity and heat.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
126154.46

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
82457.249

Start date
February 1 2019

End date
January 31 2020

Comment
Our total scope 2 emissions include all emissions from purchased electricity and heat.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
138204.276

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
79627.464

Start date
February 1 2018

End date
January 31 2019

Comment
Our total scope 2 emissions include all emissions from purchased electricity and heat.

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based
162609.421

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
105298.908

Start date
February 1 2017

End date
January 31 2018

Comment
Our total scope 2 emissions include all emissions from purchased electricity and heat.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source
Business travel by road is now excluded from our scope 1 emissions.

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
No emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)
No emissions from this source

Explain why this source is excluded
Business travel by road represented 3% of scope 1 and 2 emissions combined in both 2016/17 and 2017/18 data reporting. We therefore took the decision in 2018 to no longer report our scope 1 emissions from business travel by road, as this falls under our 5% materiality threshold.

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
7974513.558

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodologies: - Primary data collection method from Kingfisher's banners used to calculate water-use emissions. - Spend-based method used to calculate supply chain emissions for all goods for resale, using goods for resale spend data. - Primary data collection method from Kingfisher's banners used to calculate construction waste emissions. - Spend-based method used to calculate supply chain emissions for all goods not for resale, using goods not for resale spend data.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Includes emissions from water-use, suppliers, construction waste and embedded emissions from goods not for resale (other than those listed in category 2 below). Data from 2016/17 obtained as part of scope 3 inventory exercise.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
54447.487

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology: - Spend-based method used to calculate supply chain emissions for goods not for resale (see goods listed above), using goods not for resale spend data.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Includes embedded emissions from goods not for resale for construction, machinery, company-owned vehicles, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, lifts & freight elevators, travelators and IT hardware. Data from 2016/17 obtained as part of scope 3 inventory exercise.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
36679.251

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology: - Primary data collection method from Kingfisher's banners used to calculate emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2).

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Data is for 2020/21. Includes emissions from transmission and distribution of purchased electricity and district heating, and well-to-tank emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
148288.614

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodologies: - Primary data collection method from Kingfisher's buying offices used to calculate emissions from sea and air freight. - Primary data collection method from Kingfisher's banners used to calculate emissions from rail deliveries and third-party road deliveries to stores and / or distribution centres. - Distance-based method used to calculate emissions from third-party road deliveries to customer homes - note that data was available for one banner, therefore data was extrapolated to group-level using sales data.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
70

Please explain
Includes emissions from sea and air freight; from transport from port to distribution centres and / or stores; and from third-party deliveries to customer homes. Data is for 2016/17 for third-party road deliveries to customer homes obtained as part of scope 3 inventory exercise. Data is for 2020/21 for sea & air freight and transport from port to distribution centres and / or stores.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
15174.983

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodologies: - Primary data collection method from Kingfisher's banners used to calculate emissions from waste (landfill, incineration and recycling). - DEFRA/BEIS emissions factor for landfill significantly increased for 2020/21 reporting due to remodelling by Defra based on the most up to date 2017 compositional analysis of landfill waste.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Data is for 2020/21. Includes emissions from waste.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
20793.482

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodologies: - Primary data collection method from Kingfisher's banners used to calculate emissions from business travel by air, non-company cars and hire cars. - Spend-based method used to calculate emissions from taxis and other travel bookings done via travel agencies.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
39.59

Please explain
Includes emissions from business travel (air and road). Data is for 2016/17 for other business travel. Data is for 2017/18 for road and air business travel.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
65435.605

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology: - Average-data method used to calculate emissions from employee commuting.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Includes emissions from employee commuting. Data from 2016/17 obtained as part of scope 3 inventory exercise.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
21941.998

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology: - Spend-based method used to calculate emissions from rented properties.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Includes emissions from properties leased by Kingfisher (lessee) not included in scope 1. Data from 2016/17 obtained as part of scope 3 inventory exercise.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
1494876.605

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology: - Distance-based method used to calculate emissions from customer travel from home to stores - note that data was available for one banner, therefore data was extrapolated to group-level using sales data.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Includes emissions from customer travel to stores. Data from 2016/17 obtained as part of scope 3 inventory exercise.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Kingfisher sells products to end-users, therefore none of the sold products are further processed.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
6088352

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology: - Methodology and tool developed by Bioregional. Based on best available research, each ‘energy using product’ type was assigned an average annual kWh consumption figure and an average lifetime in years. For each product type, a lifetime energy consumption figure is calculated by multiplying the annual energy by the number of lifetime years. This was developed at three levels: (i) best in class and (ii) compliant – the most energy efficient products based on the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines, and (iii) non-best practice – the average of the least efficient products on the market. Using sales data of Kingfisher’s products in 2020/21, the lifetime energy footprint of products sold was established by multiplying the number of units sold of an energy using product by its assigned lifetime energy consumption figure. The model also enables calculation of associated carbon emissions, which takes into account actual grid carbon intensities for the current year and contains projections for future years based on countries' decarbonisation pathways.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Includes emissions from energy-using products sold by Kingfisher. Data from 2020/21 obtained as part of scope 3 reporting update.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
144439.181

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodologies: - Primary data collection method from Kingfisher's banners used to calculate emissions from packaging waste. - Spend-based method to calculate emissions from waste of sold products (see list above).

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
14.14

Please explain
Includes emissions from packaging waste and waste of sold products (only includes waste from our largest product categories, such as electronics, paint and cement). Data from 2016/17 obtained as part of scope 3 inventory exercise.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
4534.167

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology: - Average-data method used to calculate energy-use emissions from leased assets.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Includes emissions from properties leased by Kingfisher (lessor) not included in scope 1. Data from 2016/17 obtained as part of scope 3 inventory exercise.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Kingfisher does not own any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
6323.183

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology: - Primary data collection method from Koçtaş used to calculate their scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Data is for 2020/21. Includes 50% of scope 1 and 2 emissions from our joint venture Koçtaş, in line with Kingfisher's 50% ownership.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Please select

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Please select

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	7252.19	Data is from 2020/21. It covers biomethane; biofuel; and UK and France forecourt fuels containing biofuel.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
16.9295708164

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
205766.69

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
12154.28

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
16.91

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Our total scope 1 and 2 (market based) emissions relative to sales (tonnes CO2e per £ retail sales) decreased by 17% over the past year (from 2019/20 to 2020/21). In 2020/21, at B&Q, we have 50 trucks in our store delivery fleet running on LNG from our Swindon distribution centre, currently the biggest LNG fleet in the UK. The emissions intensity per £ also reduced partly due to building energy efficiency measures, such as: - continued rollout of LED lighting across our portfolio in 2020/21. LED lighting is now in place across 91% of our stores (2019/20: 85%), including all stores in Poland and France. We also made carbon reductions in the energy we use in our buildings, such as: - Extending solar PV panels to more stores (total now 24 stores). - Our energy blueprint ensures that energy efficiency is prioritised in the design and fit-out of new stores. - Extending air source heat pumps to more locations (now at 130 of our locations) - Purchasing certified renewable electricity in the UK, Spain, Portugal and Romania. As a result, zero-carbon renewable electricity and on-site renewable generation accounted for circa 49.6% of total electricity consumed in 2020/21 (2019/20: 47%).

Intensity figure
0.026724827

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
205766.69

Metric denominator
square meter

Metric denominator: Unit total
7699458.37

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
9.78

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Our scope 1 and 2 (market based) emissions relative to floor space (tonnes CO2e per m2) decreased by 9.78% over the past year (from 2019/20 to 2020/21). This is partly due to building energy efficiency measures, such as: - continued rollout of LED lighting across our portfolio in 2020/21. LED lighting is now in place across 91% of our stores (2019/20: 85%), including all stores in Poland and France. The 9.78% reduction was also supported by carbon reductions in the energy we use in our buildings, such as: - Extending solar PV panels to more stores (total now 24 stores). - Our energy blueprint that ensures energy efficiency is prioritised in the design and fit-out of new stores. - Extending air source heat pumps to more locations (now at 130 of our locations) - Purchasing certified renewable electricity in the UK, Spain, Portugal and Romania. As a result, zero-carbon renewable electricity and on-site renewable generation accounted for circa 49.6% of total electricity consumed in 2020/21 (2019/20: 47%).

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	138384.807	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	127.221	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	814.13	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	94375.352
France	20863.118
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	24088.687

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Property energy: gas and other fuels	84910
Haulage: dedicated store and home deliveries	54416

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	40560	735	173971.61	171309.59
France	7889	6258	141646.99	0
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	62155	59448	116921.81	31947.64

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Property: purchased electricity	108361	64198
Property: purchased heat	2243	2243

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	5573.2	Decreased	2.4	This is a combination of an increase in renewable electricity consumption in stores as well as an increase in biofuels used in our transport fleet. Stores: our renewable electricity consumption increased to 50% (47% in 2019/20). This resulted in a 0.9% reduction in our emissions. (2,059 / 228,146) * 100 = 0.9%. Haulage: we introduced bio-LNG in our B&Q store fleet, this led to a 6% reduction in emissions from haulage compared to 2019/20. This resulted in a 1.5% reduction in our emissions. (3,514 / 228,146) * 100 = 1.5%. Overall this resulted in a 2.4% reduction in our emissions. (5,573 / 228,146) * 100 = 2.4%
Other emissions reduction activities	7614.4	Decreased	3.3	This is a combination of improved property energy efficiency and improved GHG emissions of non-renewable electricity. Energy efficiency: our energy efficiency improved by 2% compared to 2019/20, through activities such as the continuation of the LED roll-out programme, energy efficient design in our stores and distribution centres and implementation of Energy Resilience Plans. This resulted in a 0.7% reduction in our emissions. (1,673 / 228,146) * 100 = 0.7%. Non-renewable power: there was a further decrease in average GHG emissions per kWh of non-renewable power, this was 0.31 kgCO2e per kWh in 2020/21 (compared to 0.33 kgCO2e/kWh in 2019/20). This resulted in a 2.6% reduction in our emissions. (5,941 / 228,146) * 100 = 2.6% Overall this resulted in a 3.3% reduction emissions. (7,614 / 228,146) * 100 = 3.3%
Divestment	23220	Decreased	9.2	The sale of our business in Russia was completed on 30 September 2020. Castorama Russia emissions accounted for 23,220 tCO2e in 2019/20. In cases where we sell a subsidiary, our approach is to exclude its performance in the year of sale and to restate the data from prior years, to enable a comparison of trends over time. During 2020, we sold Castorama Russia; for the 2020/21 reporting year, we have therefore rebaselined our data from 2016/17 onwards, to exclude all past activity and emissions data from this retail banner.
Acquisitions	0	Please select		n/a
Mergers	0	Please select		n/a
Change in output	7040.7	Decreased	3.1	This is a combination of a small reduction in haulage emissions and a large decrease in store emissions. Haulage: even though emissions from home deliveries increased, there was a decrease increase in emissions from store deliveries due to temporary store closures due to Covid. This resulted in a 0.3% reduction in our emissions. (698 / 228,146) * 100 = 0.3%. Store: this is the estimated emission reduction from temporary store closures due to Covid. this resulted in a 2.8% reduction in our emissions: (6,343 / 228,146) * 100 = 2.8% Together these impacts accounted for 3.1% decrease in emissions: (7,041 / 228,146) * 100 = 3.1%
Change in methodology	0	Please select		n/a
Change in boundary	0	Please select		n/a
Change in physical operating conditions	2150.616	Decreased	0.9	There was a small (0.9%) reduction in emissions from property gas and other fuels. This is a combination of temporary store closures due to Covid and weather impacts. Because the reduction is relatively small, no further analysis was carried out on the split between the impacts from weather and temporary store closures. Together these impacts accounted for a 0.9% decrease in emissions: (2,151 / 228,146) * 100 = 0.9%
Unidentified	0	Please select		n/a
Other	0	Please select		n/a

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	1203.89	451788.35	452992.24
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	203257.24	216290.99	419548.23
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	12992.19	12992.19
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	9515.26	<Not Applicable>	9515.26
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	213976.38	681071.53	895047.92

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Diesel

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
166.07

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
2.68787

Unit
kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source
DEFRA/BEIS 2020 GHG conversion factors for company reporting.

Comment
See section: Fuels (scope 1). See table: liquid fuels - diesel (100% mineral diesel). Conversion from litres to kgCO2e.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Gas Oil

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
3923.58

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
2.75776

Unit
kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source
DEFRA/BEIS 2020 GHG conversion factors for company reporting.

Comment
See section: Fuels (scope 1). See table: liquid fuels - gas oil. Conversion from litres to kgCO2e.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
40723.26

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
1.55537

Unit
kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source
DEFRA/BEIS 2020 GHG conversion factors for company reporting.

Comment
See section: Fuels (scope 1). See table: gaseous fuels - LPG. Conversion from litres to kgCO2e.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Natural Gas

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
406975.45

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
0.18455

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
DEFRA/BEIS 2020 GHG conversion factors for company reporting.

Comment
See section: Fuels (scope 1). See table: gaseous fuels - natural gas (gross CV). Conversion from kWh to kgCO2e.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Wood Pellets

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1203.89

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
0.01545

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
DEFRA/BEIS 2020 GHG conversion factors for company reporting.

Comment
See section: Bioenergy. See table: Biomass - wood pellets. Note: guidelines were updated and from 2015 emissions from biomass should be included in scope 1 - the Scope 1 conversion factors presented in this listing contain values for N2O and CH4 emissions (which are not absorbed during growth).

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	9568.45	9515.26	9568.45	9515.26
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
135035.02

Comment
Supplier report provides an overview of B&Q renewable electricity supply for the period April 2019 to March 2020, provided by way of Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) backed power. From report provided energy supply is from offshore wind. 2020/21 report available in October 2021, supplier confirmed no changes to tariff, still REGO backed.

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2623.53

Comment
Renewable electricity supply from supplier's own portfolio of wind farms and PPAs for wind and solar.

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2644.04

Comment
Supplier has confirmed 100% renewable electricity for the contract 2020/21, REGO backed supply through wind farm in Northern Ireland.

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Spain

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
190.9

Comment
Supply contract confirms 100% renewables

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Spain

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
12220.54

Comment
Supply contract confirms 100% renewables. GO certificates provided per store for 2020.

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Portugal

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
1115.82

Comment
Supply contract confirms 100% renewable electricity.

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Romania

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
18420.38

Comment
Supplier report confirms 100% renewable electricity and includes GO certificate numbers for 01 Jan 2020 - 31 Dec 2020.

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2529.92

Comment
Supplier report provides an overview of renewable electricity supply for the period April 2019 to March 2020, provided by way of Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) backed power. From report provided energy supply is from offshore wind. 2020/21 report available in October 2021, supplier confirmed no changes to tariff, still REGO backed.

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
28403.6

Comment
Supplier report provides an overview of Screwfix renewable electricity supply for the period April 2019 to March 2020, provided by way of Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) backed power. From report provided energy supply is from offshore wind. 2020/21 report available in September 2021, supplier confirmed no changes to tariff, still REGO backed.

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
30.2

Comment
Renewable electricity supply from supplier's own portfolio of wind farms and PPAs for wind and solar.

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
25.6

Comment
Supplier invoice confirms 100% renewable electricity.

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
17.68

Comment
Supplier invoice confirms 100% renewable electricity.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Waste

Metric value
176601.86

Metric numerator
metric tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
n/a

% change from previous year
4

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
In 2020/21, we generated 176,600 tonnes of waste, a decrease of 4% year on year, compared to an increase in like-for-like sales of over 7%. This reduction in waste generated is partly due to store closures in 2020 as a result of the pandemic. Our recycling rate was 69% (2019/20: 70%) and we diverted 85% of waste from landfill (2019/20: 87%).

Description
Other, please specify (Peat in bagged growing media)

Metric value
320.4

Metric numerator
million litres

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
n/a

% change from previous year
14

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Peat-free ingredients accounted for 52% of all bagged growing media ranges in 2020/21 (2019/20: 41%). In 2021/22, we expect to see an improvement in the peat-free content of our own exclusive brand composts, as we introduce new peat-free combinations whilst selling through existing OEB peat-containing composts. In 2023 B&Q, the banner selling by far the largest volume of growing media (77% of total sales sold by all banners), will become 100% peat-free across its bagged growing media range.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Kingfisher plc Responsible Business Report - 2020-21_Assurance statement pg.62-63.pdf

Page/ section reference
DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2020/21 data. The statement provides details on the scope of the audit work. The independent assurance statement from DNV is available in Kingfisher's Responsible Business Report (page 62) and the Performance Data Appendix (page 37) (www.kingfisher.com/responsible-business).

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Kingfisher plc Responsible Business Report - 2020-21_Assurance statement pg.62-63.pdf

Page/ section reference
DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2020/21 data. The statement provides details on the scope of the audit work. The independent assurance statement from DNV is available in Kingfisher's Responsible Business Report (page 62) and the Performance Data Appendix (page 37) (www.kingfisher.com/responsible-business).

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Kingfisher plc Responsible Business Report - 2020-21_Assurance statement pg.62-63.pdf

Page/section reference
DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2020/21 data. The statement provides details on the scope of the audit work. The independent assurance statement from DNV is available in Kingfisher's Responsible Business Report (page 62) and the Performance Data Appendix (page 37) (www.kingfisher.com/responsible-business).

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
38

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	ISAE3000	The DNV assurance includes a review of our progress towards our Responsible Business Targets, and if a target is on track/ not on track, which we assess using internal interim targets and the updates provided in our responsible business targets questionnaire. See Responsible Business Report page 62 for assurance statement.
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ISAE3000	The DNV assurance includes a review of our annual market-based scope 1 and 2 emissions from property and dedicated logistics. See Responsible Business Report page 62 for assurance statement.
C6. Emissions data	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	The DNV assurance covers our property energy consumption and subsequent emissions. See page 62 of Responsible Business report for assurance statement.
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	The DNV assurance covers our property energy consumption and subsequent emissions. See page 62 of Responsible Business report for assurance statement.

Kingfisher plc Responsible Business Report - 2020-21_Assurance statement pg.62-63.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.
Other carbon tax, please specify (Climate Change Levy)

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

Period start date
February 1 2020

Period end date
January 31 2021

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
35

Total cost of tax paid
2420000

Comment
Kingfisher pays the Climate Change Levy (CCL) on all its UK operations (except Southern Ireland, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands). It is a charge related to units of energy used and billed for. CCL is charged on all non-domestic utility bills. The rate is set by the UK Government and rises each year. There's a rate for gas (£/kWh), electricity (£/kWh), LPG (£/kg) and any other taxable commodity (£/kg). Gas and electricity affect Kingfisher. We have paid £2.4 million in tax. Our UK gas emissions represent roughly 35% of our total scope 1 emissions. Electricity and gas emissions covered by the CCL represent 43% of our total scope 1 and 2 emissions.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

DESCRIPTION OF STRATEGY FOR COMPLYING: The Climate Change Levy (CCL) only applies to our UK operations. CCL is charged on all non-domestic utility bills. The rate is set by the UK Government and rises each year. There's a rate for gas (£/kWh), electricity (£/kWh), LPG (£/kg) and any other taxable commodity (£ per kg). Only gas and electricity affect Kingfisher.

In order to comply, we calculate kWh from electricity and gas, and kg from LPG for the year from all our UK operations. Our property teams at head office and in our banners calculate the amount of tax they need to pay and make projections on predicted future increases.

The aim of the CCL is to provide an incentive to increase energy efficiency and to reduce carbon emissions. Kingfisher needs to find ways to reduce its emissions from electricity and gas, as well as minimise the financial burden of increasing carbon taxes. We have therefore set ourselves a reduction target as part of our Sustainable Growth Plan.

EXAMPLE OF APPLICATION OF THE STRATEGY:

To reduce emissions from electricity, Kingfisher is investing in on-site renewable generation. In the UK, these include recent projects:

- Our 10 net zero energy stores at Screwfix generate more energy than they consume thanks to a solar PV installation, energy efficient design, an air source heat pump and LED lighting.

- We've installed solar PV panels on 24 stores, offices and distribution centres, have biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building, and air source heat pump systems at 130 locations. We've installed a commercial battery system at one of our distribution centres which is enabling us to use more of the solar energy generated.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?
No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

Other, please specify (We collect carbon information annually from our top 100 suppliers via the Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme and Green Supply Chain. We are working with EcoVadis, to help us manage risk in our Goods and services not for resale (GNFR) supply chain.)

% of suppliers by number

2.05

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

13.57

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

6.71

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We work with suppliers and customers to achieve carbon reductions in our value chain. Outside of our direct operations, the most significant carbon emissions associated with our business are customer use of electricity consuming products and supplier sourcing and manufacturing. This year we have continued to review our supply chain and support suppliers involved in the climate-related programmes we promote, such as the Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme (LCMP) and the Green Supply Chain Programme (GSC). We assess our suppliers of GNFR using the EcoVadis assessment which covers a range of sustainability topics (labour and human rights, environment, ethics, and sustainable procurement). In 2020, 39 of our Goods For Resale (GFR) suppliers were engaged through climate-related programmes (LCMP and GSC) and 330 Goods Not For Resale (GNFR) suppliers completed an EcoVadis assessment in 2020/21. This year, we engaged with 2% of our suppliers, this is based on the number of suppliers engaged in 2020/21 (39+330=369) divided by our total number of suppliers. Our engagement equates to 13.6% of our total procurement spend (both GFR and GNFR). The estimated emissions of these 369 suppliers are around 535,000 tonnes CO2e which is 6.7% of our total emissions of purchased goods and services as reported in question C6.5 (7,974,514).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The 330 suppliers assessed through EcoVadis achieved an average score of 60 out of 100. A score of 60 equates to a silver rating. Silver represents the top 25% of companies. We held training sessions for our GNFR buyers to introduce them to the EcoVadis platform and encourage suppliers to participate. Our group sourcing office in China helped develop and has been participating in WWF’s Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme (LCMP) in China since 2012. Kingfisher has also been participating in the Green Supply Chain (GSC) Project, launched by the Environmental Defense Fund. The GSC project ensures a commitment to improve the energy efficiency and environmental governance of manufacturing in China. In 2020, 39 of our suppliers have taken part in climate-related training and improvement programmes. This includes 20 with LCMP, 4 with LCMP Starter and 15 suppliers were involved in the Green Supply Chain Project, collectively avoiding over 38,516 tonnes of carbon, an estimated 24.02% reduction in carbon emissions compared with business as usual. In 2020, Kingfisher has organised online training for selected suppliers in China with greater energy consumption, The online training consists of 26 courses covering the following topics: - Energy Saving Methods and Techniques - Environmental Compliance and Management 65 suppliers have participated in the training and we are organising another event in 2021 with the new training platform provided by SGS. Kingfisher also secured funding to sponsor 2 more suppliers to join carbon reduction programs in 2021. Some recent examples from these programmes include: Ningbo Helong New Material Co., Ltd: Replacing electro-magnetic induction/electro-resistance heating with infra-red on extrusion machines, reducing electricity consumption by 25%. Developing recycled wood-plastic products to minimise deforestation, using recycled materials and reusing scrap products to reduce wastage of resources. Installing solar PV panels in production buildings and solar hot water heaters in the dormitory, adopting renewable energy to reduce grid’s power consumption. Adopting air compressors with variable frequency drive (VFD) and servo motors in the production facilities, reducing electricity consumption by about 19% and 20% respectively. Adopting electric transport cars and forklifts, reducing carbon emissions from burning fossil fuels.

Comment

We can have an influence on the waste, carbon and water footprint of our value chain by working with our largest suppliers on these issues.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement
Education/information sharing

Details of engagement
Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number
100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
38

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)
<Not Applicable>

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
Outside of our direct operations, the most significant carbon emissions associated with our business are from customer use of electricity consuming products (as well as the production of certain products). Energy is a key responsible business priority for the business. Our focus is on helping all our customers reduce their energy-use and emissions through our sales of energy-saving products. We have a target to meet 50% of group sales from Sustainable Home Products by the end of 2020/21, this includes energy saving products. We are now working to update this target for 2025. We also have a Science-Based Target (SBT) to reduce scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions (which includes customer use of products) by 40% per £million turnover by 2025, compared to 2017/18. We engage with our customers on our targets and efforts to meet them. To achieve our targets, we will add new energy saving products to our ranges across our companies. We also aim to improve performance across whole ranges. We aim to increase sales of energy saving products and services through customer communications and train our colleagues to provide the right support.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
IMPACT: Today, more of our lighting is LED, more of our paint is water based and more of our taps are water efficient. We have removed orthophthalates from new vinyl flooring products, and discontinued metaldehyde slug pellets and products containing glyphosate. We are switching all light bulbs to LED. In 2020/21, sales of LED products were worth over £298 million to our business. LED is highly energy efficient and durable, saving customers money over the life cycle of the product. We're also developing services that make it easier to implement home energy efficiency projects. For example, we offer energy efficiency services in some retail banners such as Castorama France's free installation service for loft insulation, and support government schemes subsidising home energy efficiency improvements. MEASURES OF SUCCESS: We have reduced emissions from energy-using products, such as appliances, by 1.7 million tonnes of CO2e since 2017/18. This takes account of a product's estimated lifetime carbon emissions from energy use. Altogether, sales of all our different energy-saving products were worth £862.97 million in 2020/21, around 7% of our total sales in the year. We are working towards a target of 50% of retail sales from sustainable home products by 2020/21, this includes energy saving products. In 2020/21, 42% of our sales came from our sustainable home product ranges. We are now working to update this target for 2025.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?
Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Energy efficiency	Support	HOME ENERGY EFFICIENCY: We have engaged with governments in the UK, France, Poland and Russia on regulation to promote energy efficient/greener homes. In France, we have been supportive of the Government's 'MaPrimeRenov' finance scheme for energy efficient projects in customers' homes since it was launched at the beginning of last year. We now have a dedicated section on the Castorama website to promote the scheme to customers. This aligns with our calls for customers to be able to have more direct access to finance to help with their energy efficiency renovations. In the UK, we are calling on the UK Government to include energy renovations as part of the 'build back better' agenda. For example, we think a VAT reduction to 5% on energy efficiency services and products will incentivise customers to carry out energy efficiency projects in their homes. We supported the Energy Efficiency Infrastructure Group's launch report. We supported the announcement of the UK Green Homes Grant and encouraged our trade customers to become accredited with the scheme, though were disappointed that the scheme was prematurely terminated. We are engaging with government directly and through the Energy Efficiency Infrastructure Group to call for a successor scheme in the forthcoming Heat and Buildings Strategy.	We want governments to provide regulation and incentives to drive the market for energy saving products and services for greener homes. We are supporting government initiatives that allow customers direct access to finance to fund energy efficient projects and initiatives whereby customers are rewarded for works carried out by themselves, in addition to work carried out by registered tradespeople.
Other, please specify (Climate Change Policy)	Support	We support ambitious climate change policies and have worked with the British Retail Consortium (BRC), the Aldersgate Group and the Green Alliance. In addition, we also work with Government Departments across our markets and the EU with departments responsible for energy, consumer affairs and the environment to advocate energy efficiency policies.	We continue to support ambitious climate change policies following from signing the Paris Agreement through our support of organisations such as the Aldersgate Group and Green Alliance.
Other, please specify (Circular Economy)	Support	In the UK we also contributed to the development and testing of the first standard for the circular economy, BS 8001, developed by the British Standards Institute (BSI). Kingfisher was a founding partner to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and in 2018/19 we were members of their innovation programme, the Circular Economy 100 (CE100). We worked with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation to identify and address the challenges involved in translating the concept of a circular economy at a macro level into our retail business at a micro level and in practice.	Following the launch of the EU Circular Economy package, Kingfisher is working with NGOs and businesses as more detailed proposals in specific areas get underway. Consideration needs to be given to clashing legislation that hampers the progress of the circular economy.
Other, please specify (European timber regulations (and their expansion to further limit deforestation, which affects climate))	Support	Kingfisher continues to engage with the European institutions to support the successful and consistent implementation of the EUTR across EU markets. We maintain a watching brief on whether the scope of EUTR will be expanded in future. We are supportive of the development of the new EU Forest Strategy and continue to monitor its development. Kingfisher called for an urgent communication on an EU commitment to publishing an Action Plan on Deforestation and Forest Degradation within a short timeframe. Kingfisher also worked with EDRA on aligning priorities in our response to the consultation. Kingfisher responded to the UK consultation on reducing deforestation in UK supply chains, in support of the proposals for large companies to have to establish, implement and report on a due diligence system to ensure illegally produced forest risk commodities are not entering their supply chain.	A better consideration of independent certification schemes as valid risk assessment and risk mitigation approaches as part of the Due Diligence systems, would allow greater recognition of business best practice models and promote sustainable forestry management, both of which are stated aims of the EUTR. There has been no official confirmation of the product scope in 2020/21 therefore we maintain a watching brief.
Other, please specify (Brexit- UK and Europe)	Neutral	We continue to engage with governments in our major markets directly and via organisations such as the British Retail Consortium and CBI. We believe that the Brexit process should not result in a weakening of the UK's environmental protection laws, and we have been supporting the Aldersgate Group's activity in this area. We welcome the UK Government's commitment in June 2020 to transpose aspects of the EU's Circular Economy Package into UK law (e.g. agreeing on targets to recycle 65% of household waste by 2035). We have called for regulatory parity between the UK and the EU since the Brexit referendum outcome in 2016. We are keeping a watching brief to monitor where new UK legislation might diverge from EU environmental laws in future.	Withdrawal from the EU should ensure that environmental laws are not weakened after Brexit and the earliest assurances should be given to our colleagues, our suppliers' colleagues and customers from EU countries.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

European DIY Retail Association (EDRA)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Summary of EDRA's position on climate change according to their website: Customers expect retailers to act in their best interests in combatting climate change. We now have an established policy that says climate change and decarbonising the global economy is everybody's business, and every sector has a part to play in addressing it, not just for ethical reasons, but for cost effectiveness and efficiency as well. This is where the biggest impact for retail will be.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We work with EDRA and, as one of the largest home improvement retailers with a strong reputation in championing for better approach to climate change, we have proactively encouraged EDRA to support a low carbon agenda. Hence EDRA has supported reform of the EU Timber Regulations in Brussels.

Trade association

French Federation of DIY Retailers (FMB)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Summary of FMB position on sustainability according to their website: Saving energy, preventing pollution, reducing and managing waste or protecting forests are just some of the environmental issues that are relevant for the home improvement sector. Home improvement brands share their reflections on these issues with the FMB and together set out to increase sales of eco-friendly products to their customers in addition to considering these issues in the development of their business and stores. For many years, the regulatory context in this area has been in constant change, at both French and European level, with their impact having particular relevance to the home improvement sector. The FMB's Sustainability Committee contributes to these debates at a French level by sharing our members' experiences and opinions on the direction of travel in this policy area.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Kingfisher has supported FMB's discussions with the French administration regarding the reform of "REPs" (Extended Producer's Responsibility) that are going to be extended to some of the products we sell that were not covered yet. FMB's goal is to ensure the bill that has just been issued manages the right balance between promoting recycling of products and ensuring the operationality of the scheme.

Trade association
French Federation of Private Companies (AFEP)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position
Summary of AFEP’s position on sustainability according to their website: AFEP aims to inform the public authorities of the companies' views on cross-cutting legislative and regulatory projects and to engage proactive initiatives. It builds on companies' commitment to high-performance environmental and energy solutions. AFEP is particularly involved in climate change, energy strategy (energy efficiency and competitiveness of energy intensive companies, energy costs), eco-taxation, industrial risks (industrial emissions, technological risks, environmental responsibility) and the circular economy.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Our view is consistent with AFEP’s position on climate change and we have not had recent specific initiatives to try to influence their position.

Trade association
Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position
Summary of CBI's position on climate change and energy: 'The Energy and Climate Change board of CBI are committed to tackling the UK’s triple challenges of energy security, affordability and decarbonisation. As well as showing ambition and leadership on these issues within the business community, its members aim to work with the government to set the right conditions to attract investment in low-carbon solutions and drive consumer demand for sustainable products.'

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Kingfisher is a CBI member and has contributed to CBI task and finish groups on energy policy including renewables and domestic energy efficiency.

Trade association
British Retail Consortium (BRC)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position
BRC’s Better Retail Better World campaign commits the retail industry to build a fairer, more sustainable economy in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. One of the critical goals determined by us and our stakeholders is Climate Action. In the lead up to COP26, leading retailers want to galvanise collaborative efforts and showcase industry-wide support to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The BRC Climate Action Roadmap is the framework to guide the industry to net zero.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
We are signatories to the BRC's Carbon Roadmap, which will serve as a guide to retailers on the steps needed to achieve Net Zero ahead of the UK Government’s 2050 target. We continue to work with the BRC on sustainable timber sourcing and Chair of the British Retail Consortium’s Timber Working Group.

Trade association
Aldersgate Group

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position
The Aldersgate Group is an alliance of leaders from business, politics and society that drives action for a sustainable economy. The Aldersgate Group has advocated for more ambitious government regulation on climate change.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Kingfisher is a member of the Aldersgate Group and supports the Group's call for more ambitious government regulation on climate change. Since 2016 (ongoing), this has related to initiatives appealing to the UK government to ensure that the implications of Brexit do not result in weakened environmental regulations. Additionally, the Aldersgate Group is supportive of advice by the Committee on Climate Change to the UK government that the country should legislate to set a 2050 net zero greenhouse gas emissions target. Kingfisher participated in this campaign by signing a collective letter from business (coordinated by Aldersgate Group) in support of this target.

Trade association
Eurocommerce

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position
Summary of Eurocommerce’ s approach to environmental issues according to their website: Retail and wholesale companies are responding to the challenges set by climate change, scarcity of natural resources, loss of biodiversity etc. by constantly innovating and reducing the environmental footprint of their own activities and supply chain operations. These companies are also promoting more sustainable products and better informing consumers. They have helped members develop voluntary initiatives by setting up the Retailers’ Environmental Action Programme (REAP) under the EU Retail Forum for Sustainability. The joint Retail-EU Commission forum is a platform to foster dialogue with stakeholders along the supply chain to take the sustainability agenda forward. The platform’s key messages are: - Environmental priorities: We see tackling environmental issues as a commercial and political priority, in addition to responding to increased consumer expectation to tackle these issues. - Sustainable business: Our business models focus on reducing our environmental footprint, striving continuously to cut emissions, energy use, waste, water usage, and to maximise resource utilisation, re-use and recycling to reduce the overall environmental impact. - Raising consumer awareness: Retail and wholesale strives to provide the best levels of consumer information and so “nudge” our customers towards environmentally friendlier behaviours.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Kingfisher is a member of Eurocommerce and are part of its Environment Committee. Kingfisher monitors the activity of Eurocommerce' s activity in this space, including the delivery of the circular economy package and the EU’s response to the debate on plastics. We fed input into its consultation response on the extension of the scope of the EUTR.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

At our corporate centre head office, our Group Government Affairs team forms part of our Corporate Affairs team, which reports directly to our Chief People Officer, who is a member of our leadership team and reports directly to our Chief Executive Officer; therefore, activities are fully aligned.

Our Group Government Affairs Policy applies to all employees, or anyone working on behalf of Kingfisher. It details our approach to interacting with Governments, Industry and Business Regulatory Bodies on public matters of interest to Kingfisher and / or its stakeholders. It sets out our aim to be consistent in our communications with national and international governments, and other stakeholders, on matters of public or regulatory policy, which are relevant to our business issues, and to be transparent in our reporting of these communications.

Kingfisher's banners, with the support of our Group Government Affairs team, are responsible for developing their government affairs strategies and plans. Employees across Kingfisher who are authorised to engage in government affairs actively, regularly communicate progress and outcomes to the Group Director of Corporate Affairs.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Kingfisher plc 2020-21 Annual Report_090421.pdf

Page/Section reference
Annual Report 2020/21 pages 25 -28 https://www.kingfisher.com/en/investors/company-reports.html

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Our Annual report this year talks on pages 25-28 about: - how climate and responsible business are incorporated into governance processes, - some of the actual major opportunities relating to climate in terms of demand for energy-use-reducing products - how climate risks are assessed to understand their potential impact - our SBTI-approved Science-Based Targets - for scopes 1, 2 and 3 - and what they cover, as well as our updated submission completed this year which is awaiting approval. - our actual scope 1 and 2 emissions this year (market based and location based) - our GHG intensity by floor space, energy intensity by floor space, and total energy use. - a brief summary of the methodology by which we calculate our GHG emissions.

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Kingfisher plc Responsible Business Report - 2020-21_Assurance statement pg.62-63.pdf

Page/Section reference
Responsible Business Report 2020/21 pages 17, 22 - 25, 50, 57

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Kingfisher began publishing a group-wide CSR report in 2011, moving to a 'Net Positive' report in 2012, and now publishes a Responsible Business Report since 2016. In 2019 we updated our Responsible Business Plan which is our roadmap to 2025. Our Responsible Business Report is now structured around our "Four Key Priorities" in the Responsible Business Plan: — Colleagues: becoming a more inclusive company. — Planet: helping to tackle climate change and create more forests than we use. — Customers: helping to make greener, healthier homes affordable. — Communities: fighting to fix bad housing. For each of these four key priorities, we have numerical targets to achieve both in our business and for our customers, many of which are relevant to reducing GHG emissions and helping customers adapt to a changing climate. The report gives a summary of our annual progress towards each of these targets including key examples of how this progress was made. This year, the report also

discloses our Science-Based Targets and our progress towards those relating to Scope 1 + 2 and some initial scope 3 reporting on customer savings through use of sold products. The report also outlines key governance relating to responsible business, including roles and responsibilities, risk management, human rights, ethical conduct, stakeholder engagement, materiality of issues, public policy and pensions. Furthermore, it explains our logic and methodology, and contextualises our business in terms of our overall business strategy, geographic locations, scale, customer base and key global agreements such as the SDGs. www.kingfisher.com/responsible-business

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Kingfisher plc RB Performance Data Appendix 2020-21.pdf

Page/Section reference
Performance Data Appendix 2020/21 pages 2, 7-8, 23-27, 36

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Our performance data appendix provides a detailed insight into our environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance. It supplements our Responsible Business Report 2020/21, providing further data and a summary of progress against our targets. Our Appendix also includes details of how our reporting aligns with external frameworks such as the United Nations Global Compact, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards for Multiline and Speciality Retailers and Distributors.

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission
I am submitting my response	Investors	Public

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms