

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 1,470 stores in 8 countries across Europe. We employ 82,000 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 2021/22 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; in 2021, we re-baselined our data to exclude all past data from this retail banner.

In addition to the annual participation of CDP's Climate Change questionnaire, Kingfisher has 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 2021/22, these included an 'AAA' rating from the MSCI; ISS ESG Corporate Rating of C+; maintaining our 'A-' leadership status in CDP Climate Change; and 4.6 out of 5 in the FTSE4Good Index.

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

Our target is to:

- Reduce our absolute greenhouse gas emissions from our direct operations by 37.8% by 2025 compared with a 2016/17 baseline (scope 1 and 2)
- Achieve a 40% reduction (per million pounds (£) turnover) from purchased goods and services and use of sold products, by 2025 from a 2017 baseline (scope 3). We understand that this puts Kingfisher amongst a handful of retailers worldwide to have approved 1.5°C science-based targets.

In 2022, Kingfisher announced our new target to reach net-zero for our operations (scope 1 and 2) by the end of 2040. This means we will reduce absolute emissions by at least 90% against our 2016/17 baseline and neutralise our residual emissions, in line with the requirements of the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard. Achieving our approved 1.5°C aligned science-based target of 37.8% carbon reduction for scope 1 and 2 is a key milestone on our net zero journey.

Our Responsible Business strategy identifies four key priorities:

- 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
- Communities: fighting to fix bad housing

Our priorities are informed by research with our customers, our materiality assessment and external frameworks such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board). They reflect our most significant impacts and areas where we believe we can most help bring about positive change on some of the big challenges facing society.

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. We buy electricity from zero carbon sources, supported by Guarantee of Origin certificates. This now covers our operations in the UK, Iberia, Poland, Romania and France – 100% of purchased electricity. We are exploring options to guarantee renewable electricity supplies over the long-term such as corporate Power Purchase Agreements.

See Kingfisher's Annual Report 2021/22 and our Responsible Business Report 2021/22 for further details of our strategy and progress on energy and climate change (<https://www.kingfisher.com/en/investors/results---reports-/annual-sustainability-reports.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 2021	January 31 2022	Yes	2 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

France
Ireland
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

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	GB0033195214
Yes, a SEDOL code	3319521
Yes, a CUSIP number	495724403

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)	<p>Our Group Chief Executive Officer has ultimate accountability for our Responsible Business strategy and is a member of our Responsible Business Committee. Our Responsible Business strategy focuses on four priorities, including our stated commitment to help tackle climate change.</p> <p>Our CEO also leads our Group Executive, which is accountable for identifying, assessing and managing our group principal risks. Climate-related risks feature within our principal risks (such as within our 'Reputation and Trust' principal risk).</p> <p>In 2021, our CEO approved our commitment to a 1.5°C aligned science-based carbon reduction target to 2025; this included reviewing target plans and approving new appropriate capital investment. In 2022, our CEO also approved our net zero by 2040 target for scope 1 and 2; this included reviewing target plans and approving new appropriate capital investment.</p>
Board-level committee	<p>Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) is a sub-committee of Kingfisher's Board and is chaired by a non-executive director (NED). It monitors performance against our four Responsible Business priorities, which includes our commitment to help tackle climate change, as well as key events in the Responsible Business reporting cycle, and regulatory or legislative updates relevant to Responsible Business.</p> <p>Membership of the RBC 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 RBC membership reflects our focus on our Responsible Business agenda. The committee meets at least twice a year.</p> <p>In 2021/22, the RBC met three times and received regular climate-related updates, including in relation to the increase in ambition of the company's science-based carbon reduction targets, our TCFD disclosure, and engagement with the UN COP26 climate conference.</p>
Board-level committee	<p>Our Audit Committee receives updates on how we are meeting UK requirements for climate-related financial disclosures, in line with the recommendations of the TCFD, within our annual report and accounts. In 2021, our Responsible Business team presented to the Audit Committee on how our disclosure would be strengthened over a three-year period.</p> <p>This action supports the Committee in carrying out its responsibility to oversee review of the content of the annual report and accounts – including our climate-related disclosures - and to advise the Board on whether, taken as a whole, it is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy.</p>

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	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding business plans</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p> <p>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures</p> <p>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</p>	<Not Applicable>	<p>The Board's primary responsibility is to promote the long-term, sustainable success of the company, delivering shareholder value whilst contributing to wider society. It has ultimate responsibility for the management, direction, governance, and performance of the company.</p> <p>The Board assesses principal and emerging risks, mitigation steps and approves the Group's risk appetite statements – climate change is currently defined as an emerging risk for the group.</p> <p>The Board also reviews our Responsible Business KPIs each quarter as part of its governance dashboard, and receives updates on the delivery of our Responsible Business strategy.</p> <p>Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) is a sub-committee of Kingfisher's Board. It supports the governance of Responsible Business and monitors performance against our priorities. The Committee met three times in 2021/22.</p>

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1 Yes	<p>The Board considers its own performance and composition annually as part of the Board evaluation process. In 2021/22, the Board's performance across a range of areas was reviewed, including strategic issue oversight and priorities for change. A Kingfisher Board member also served on the Board of the Value Reporting Foundation until June 2022, and therefore provides the Kingfisher Board with competence in relation to sustainability-related reporting.</p> <p>Through this review, it was felt that the Board contained sufficient climate-related expertise through the inclusion on the Board of the Chair of Kingfisher's Responsible Business Committee (RBC), who is briefed regularly on a wide-range of climate-related issues through their role on the RBC.</p> <p>In 2021/22 the RBC chair was a non-executive director of Accor, where they chaired CSR committee.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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>	Quarterly
Other committee, please specify (Responsible Business Committee)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

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).

Chief Executive Officer:

Our CEO has ultimate responsibility for our Responsible Business strategy, which includes our commitment to help tackle climate change. 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. Our CEO is also a member of our Responsible Business Committee.

Responsible Business Committee:

Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) is a sub-committee of Kingfisher's Board. It supports the governance of Responsible Business and monitors performance against our priorities. The RBC is chaired by a non-executive director and met three times during 2021/22. Its members include senior executives from our purchasing, property, people and community functions, all have oversight of key areas of our business.

Other:

Our central responsible business team, led by our Group Director of Responsible Business, 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. The Group Responsible Business team reports to the Chief People Officer who is a member of Kingfisher's Group Executive team.

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	

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 incentivized	Comment
Board/Executive board	Monetary reward	Environmental criteria included in purchases	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 2021/22 5% of the Annual Bonus opportunity for executive directors related to the company's progress towards its responsibly sourced wood and paper target. A new Remuneration Policy applicable for the Executive Directors was submitted and approved by shareholders at the 2022 AGM. The new Policy includes a new share plan known as the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan which will also be granted to our senior leadership population. Responsible Business measures form part of the performance conditions which determine the vesting of this plan. This includes a 25% weighting on ESG measures which reflects the importance of our Responsible Business agenda and recognises our long-term goals and commitments. This also includes scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, which are aligned to our long-term science-based targets.
Energy manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	25% of our Head of Energy's bonus remuneration is based on the delivery of the energy-related portion of our annual scope 1 and 2 emissions targets.

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	Our principal risk outlook period is three years.
Medium-term	3	7	
Long-term	7	30	

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 impact on at least one of the following (i) financial (sales or cost) (ii) reputation (iii) regulatory and (iv) continuity. For each of these, we have set clear definitions of impact (severe, major, moderate, minor and limited) including numerical threshold for sales, cost and penalties, and qualitative thresholds for reputational and continuity issues.

The following definitions are used for severe impact (substantive financial or strategic impact) at Kingfisher: Where it affects sales > £1 billion or cost >£100m; Severe damage to stakeholder confidence and global media interest: sustained globally organised protests and lobbying activities against Kingfisher Group and its subsidiaries; Prosecution resulting in imprisonment and penalties > £5 million; Significant disruption lasting > 1 month affecting several product ranges or key operations and fulfilment.

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

Governance: The governance of climate-related risks and opportunities is integrated into our overall Responsible Business governance and risk management structures. The Board receives regular updates about our climate-related performance. Our CEO is accountable for energy and climate change, with climate-related responsibilities sitting within various sub-committees:

— Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC), which is a sub-committee of the plc Board and is chaired by a non-executive director, leads and oversees delivery of our Responsible Business strategy, including the management of climate-related risks and opportunities. The RBC met three times in 2021.

— The Audit Committee receives updates on our TCFD disclosures and their alignment with regulatory requirements.

— Our Group Investment Committee (GIC) is directly accountable for all capital and revenue expenditure above the threshold reserved for approval at the banner or Group function level. Energy-saving measures are a standing agenda item at meetings.

In addition, our central Responsible Business team, led by our Director of Responsible Business, is accountable for developing strategy and for reporting and communication on climate change. Our retail banner CEOs have responsibility for delivering progress against our carbon reduction and climate change commitments. Within the central Offer & Sourcing function, the Sustainability team is responsible for ensuring our product sustainability requirements are embedded into our own exclusive brand product ranges, and for supporting vendors and their factories to reduce their own emissions.

A new Remuneration Policy applicable for the Executive Directors was submitted and approved by shareholders at the 2022 AGM. The new Policy includes a new share plan known as the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan which will also be granted to our senior leadership population. Responsible Business measures form part of the performance conditions which determine the vesting of this plan. This includes scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, which are aligned to our long-term science-based targets.

Strategy: Identification and management of climate risks is incorporated into our strategic risk assessment processes. Based on our materiality assessments, we believe the growing market for Sustainable Home Products and services is the most material climate change opportunity for our business. In the UK and France, for example, the accelerating Green Homes agenda is being driven by national net zero commitments. Climate risks include the potential impact of rising energy costs on our business and supply chain, the potential for operational and supply chain disruption from physical hazards, and reputational damage from not meeting our climate-related commitments. For all our risks, including aspects of our climate-related risks, we assess the recurring or one-off impact on sales or cost. We have set numerical thresholds for each of these metrics to define 'substantive financial impact'.

We consider material climate-related risks and opportunities through our strategy development and financial planning. Our projections account for capital investments in energy technologies (such as the installation of air source heat pumps across our Screwfix estate) and renewable electricity to support the delivery of our emissions reduction targets, and anticipated sales of our SHPs.

Climate-related scenario analysis: We undertake high-level scenario analysis to inform our risk management approach and business strategy. In FY 2021/22, we undertook an initial assessment of the physical risk to our property portfolio (stores, distribution centres, and data centres) over different time frames (current risk, 2030, 2040, and 2050).

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) identify four potential climate scenarios (known as Representative Concentration Pathways, or RCPs), depending on the policies governments adopt to cut emissions. We have used RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 as the basis for our own scenarios, in line with the recommendation by the TCFD that the choice of scenarios covers 'a reasonable variety of future outcomes' with 'at least one 'a 2°C scenario or lower':

— A '2°C scenario' (RCP4.5) where the increase in global temperature is limited to 2-3°C. This is based on national climate change agreements currently in place and some further actions worldwide.

— A 'Business As Usual scenario' (RCP8.5) where global temperatures increase by over 3°C due to limited global efforts to constrain emissions. We chose RCP8.5 to understand our risks under a 'worst case' scenario.

Risk management: The identification and management of climate-related risks is fully integrated into the Kingfisher risk management framework. 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), which has been signed off by our Chief People Officer. We regularly review our Responsible Business risk register, assessing all risks for their probability and potential financial, legal and reputational impacts, along with their probability and our mitigation measures. Climate-related risks have been captured, assessed and are being monitored through this register. 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 continually review our climate change metrics and targets to ensure that we are providing the information the business and our stakeholders need to effectively monitor our performance and drive progress. We align with international best practice frameworks and guidance, and our operational carbon emissions reduction target has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, confirming that it aligns with a 1.5°C global warming scenario. We met our previous SBTi approved operational targets ahead of schedule. We have also developed new investment plans to support the delivery of our targets, helping us to manage the transition risks associated with the decarbonisation of the global economy. In FY 2022/23, we will be setting out our approach to achieving net zero emissions. In FY 2021/22 we agreed a £550m three-year revolving credit facility with a group of our relationship banks. The facility is linked to our responsible business targets, including the delivery of our 1.5°C targets for scope 1 and 2 emissions. This enables us to benefit from a lower interest rate if we deliver on our responsible business targets.

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

	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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, and the 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.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>EXAMPLE: The European Union has proposed introducing a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism tax and we have established a cross-functional working group to consider the implications of this and help the group prepare accordingly.</p>
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	<p>HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:</p> <p>Low carbon and energy efficient technologies are considered through our climate-related risk assessments, both in relation to the role of technology in our ability to meet our emissions reduction targets, and in terms of the sales of our own Sustainable Home Products. The environmental impacts of technology are also included within our Group Technology function's risk assessments.</p> <p>EXAMPLE: A key mitigation to the risk of fluctuating energy and carbon costs, identified within our Responsible Business risk register, is the continued roll out of energy efficiency technologies (e.g. LED lighting) and solar / renewable energy solutions in our property portfolio.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:</p> <p>The Group's operations are subject to a broad range of regulatory requirements in the countries in which we operate, 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.</p> <p>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). We are on track to ensure that 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 from July 2022.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To manage 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 also regularly add new energy- and water-saving products to our ranges across our companies and are improving performance across whole ranges. We have a target to have 60% of Group sales from our Sustainable Home Products (SHP) by FY 25/26. This includes 70% of our own exclusive brand (OEB) products sales to be from SHP.</p> <p>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.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:</p> <p>We recognise that our response to responsible business issues (including climate change) may impact our reputation and trust amongst stakeholders – which is identified as a principal risk for the business. 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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 60% of sales to be from our Sustainable Home Products (SHP) by the end of 2025/26. In addition, we have target of 70% of our own exclusive brand (OEB) products sales to be from SHP. Our responsible business risk register identifies the importance of delivering on the goals and targets to our reputation.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 £450m 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.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS:</p> <p>We have identified operational risks associated with rising energy and fuel costs due to changing weather patterns, as well as the risks to operational and supply chain resilience from chronic climate change. This risk is included in our responsible business risk register, which is part of our overall Group risk management process.</p> <p>EXAMPLE: Ongoing land subsidence caused by successive years of receding water tables due to climate change can cause structural damage to our buildings, requiring ongoing remedial work.</p>

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) 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	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)
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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, as well as reducing water tables, subsidence, and clay soil drying, in warmer climates. 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 factory 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.

In 2021 we conducted scenario analysis of climate-related physical risks to our property portfolio, and some of the key ports we use to ship our products, up to 2050.

The results of the modelling indicate that over 900 sites are already exposed to chronic aridity, water stress & drought, with an increasing number of sites becoming highly exposed through to 2030 and beyond. Meanwhile, over 30% of the property portfolio is currently and will continue to be exposed to acute physical risks, largely related to fire, flood and hydro multi hazards.

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)

450000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

In recent years, there have been various extreme weather events in the UK and Europe which have caused damage to our stores. Individually the losses are modest, but with over 1,400 stores, multiple losses from one large event can occur. No major damage occurred in 2021/22, but over time the number of incidences has been increasing, so we anticipate that the impact will continue to increase.

Our losses are modelled to start at just £1. Our worst scenario (e.g. if a distribution centre is demolished) would reach about £450 million, accounting for business interruption (the majority of the exposure), albeit the modelling does not foresee such a loss being due to extreme weather events, but by other causes (such as an earthquake or accidental fire).

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.

During our climate scenario analysis work, referenced in our company-specific description, our insurance provisions were assessed internally and found to be sufficient for managing these risks currently, but further work is required to understand the implications of these findings on our future business strategy.

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 considered in our decision 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 £450 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)

100000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Independent research by Datamonitor shows that the UK retail industry is losing £4.5bn p.a. by not incorporating climate change considerations into corporate strategy. Assuming Kingfisher accounts for 1.2%* of UK retail (source below), this suggests an impact of c.£56m p.a for Kingfisher in the UK (1.2% of £4.5bn). Extending to the Group, this is a total impact of up to c.£100m p.a. (£56m/0.5, as activities in the UK and Ireland represent around half of Kingfisher's revenue).

*Calculation for Kingfisher % of UK retail: The total value of UK retail sales, including fuel, in 2021 is c.£465.2bn (source: Statista, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/287912/retail-total-annual-sales-value-great-britain/>). Kingfisher's 2020/21 revenue generated in the UK and Ireland is c.£5.7bn.; this is 1.2% of UK retail sales in 2021 (£5.7bn/ £465.2bn).

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 60% of Group sales from products and services that help create a more sustainable home. In addition, we also have target of 70% of our own exclusive brand (OEB) products sales to be from SHP. 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 consider 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, considering 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)
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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, <https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Energy-Prices-and-Bills-Committee-on-Climate-Change-March-2017.pdf>). Based on our 2017 spend on electricity which was circa £58 million, and considering 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

30400000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

COST CALCULATION:

The cost of response to this risk encompasses 2022/23 budgeted capital expenditure required for energy saving measures and renewable energy installations, this is £30.4 million.

ACTION IMPLEMENTED:

We are working to reduce energy use and carbon emissions through our science-based targets, which cover our own operations (scope 1 and 2 emissions) and supply chain (scope 3 emissions). In the past year we have continued to reduce the energy intensity of our operations. We have achieved this through further roll outs of LED lighting and building energy management systems across our estate, energy efficient design blueprints for new stores, and improving building insulation. During 2021/22, we invested £19.6 million in energy efficiency projects and as a result we have reduced energy intensity by 6.4% since FY 16/17.

EXAMPLE:

During 2021/22, we invested £19.6 million in energy efficiency projects including the installation of LED lighting, building energy management systems and insulation and heating improvements. This will reduce consumption by 41 GWh a year, saving 3,800 tonnes of carbon a year and £4.1 million. We have a three-year energy reduction plan for each banner and are making good progress. Key actions include roll-outs of LED lighting and building energy management systems across our estate, energy efficient design blueprints for new stores, and improving building insulation. These have reduced our energy intensity by 6.4% since 2016/17. Total energy consumption is 4.2% lower than in 2016/17.

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 and sustainable packaging.

We have also undertaken a detailed modelling of future climate impacts at each store location which 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, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1020920000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

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 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, <https://www.bain.com/insights/sustainability-is-the-next-digital/>)

The potential impact figure is the proportion of our total calendar year sales that was represented this year by energy-saving products (£13.224bn total sales * 7.7%) - this figure is rounded to £1,020.92 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 60% of Group sales from our Sustainable Home Products (SHP) by FY 2025/26. This includes 70% of our own exclusive brand (OEB) products sales to be from SHP. Our Sustainable Home Product Guidelines (updated annually) guide our buying team and product developers to improve sustainability across 6 issues, including '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 2021/22, energy-saving products made up 7.7% of Group sales and water-saving products made up 2.6%. 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, the 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)

6700000000

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, 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. For example, it is estimated that 80% of all UK homes in 2050 have already been built, but UK homes lose heat up to three times faster than in Europe; 2/3 UK homes currently fail the UK government's 2035 target of EPC Band C (energy performance certificate) and 19 million UK homes are rated EPC Band D or worse.

We are well placed in energy efficiency categories such as loft insulation and water saving taps, with products in these categories accounting for £48m and £94m sales respectively in 2021. We also do well in areas such as underfloor heating (£0.7m sales in 2021) and electric radiators (£0.3m sales in 2021). 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 a target (Responsible Business Plan) to bring sustainable products into the mainstream by achieving 60% of Group sales from our Sustainable Home Products (SHP) by FY 2025/26. This includes 70% of our own exclusive brand (OEB) products sales to be from SHP. This includes climate-relevant criteria such as energy saving, water saving and resource efficiency. 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.

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 new technologies

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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. This will reduce our exposure to energy and carbon price volatility and, through energy efficiency specifically, provide financial savings.

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)

5400000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

During 2021/22, we invested £19.6 million in energy efficiency projects including the installation of LED lighting, building energy management systems and insulation and heating improvements. This will reduce consumption by 41 GWh a year, saving 3,800 tonnes of carbon a year and £4.1 million.

We've installed solar PV panels on 29 stores, offices and distribution centres, and have biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building. Our investments in renewable energy are generating 9.5 million kWh per year and delivering over £1.3 million in financial benefit per year. Together with the £4.1 million in savings from energy efficiency, this equates to an opportunity of £5.4 million per annum (or an aggregate payback period of around 5.5 to 6 years).

Cost to realize opportunity

30400000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In 2018 we developed new targets to cut GHGs from our business, which were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2019. In 2020 we updated our science-based targets to be aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory and this was approved by SBTi in June 2021.

We have a three-year energy reduction plan for each banner and are making good progress. Key actions include roll-outs of LED lighting and building energy management systems across our estate, energy efficient design blueprints for new stores, and improving building insulation. These have reduced our energy intensity by 6.4% since 2016/17. Total energy consumption is 4.2% lower than in 2016/17.

We are investing in on-site renewable generation. We've installed solar PV panels on 29 stores, offices and distribution centres, and have biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building. We trialled a PV installation in Poland for the first time in 2021/22 and hope to complete further installations during 2022. Our investments in renewable energy are generating 9.5 million kWh per year and delivering over £1.3 million in financial benefit per year.

The cost to realise the opportunity is based on the budgeted capital expenditure on energy efficiency and on-site renewable generation for 2022/23. This is year 1 of our 3-year plans, which translate Kingfisher strategy into operational measures.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1**Transition plan**

Yes, we have a transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, and we do not plan to introduce one within the next two years

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)

Responsible Business Report 2021/22

Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2021-22.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA 2DS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global buildings sector energy demand, to inform demand for energy using appliances. - Electricity generation by technology type, to inform projections of electricity carbon intensity. - Electricity price distribution over operating hours by technology in Europe, to inform projections of future energy costs. - Carbon price by region, to inform projections of future energy costs. <p>Assumptions/analytical choices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy and regulatory measures allow for new energy technologies to mature and achieve full commercial deployment in mature countries. - Modest carbon capture and storage deployment (4% by 2060). - OECD coal phase out by 2055. - Global net zero CO2 emissions by 2060.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site-level climate risk index for 2030 and 2050 covering >1400 Kingfisher leased and owned stores and distribution centres. - 16 chronic and acute climate hazards assessed for likelihood of occurrence (annual mean), using historic hazard events data and climate projections from General Circulation Models. - Hazards modelled on the basis of changes in the triggering factor only (such as surface temperature, precipitation, runoff, sea level rise, etc). - For economic assessment, expected annual average climate-related loss for each site calculated, based on total insured value of properties. <p>Assumptions/analytical choices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similar conditions that generated hazards in the past will do so in the future. - Impact of existing mitigation measures not assessed (gross risk assessed only). - Based on agreements currently in place and some further actions by governments worldwide, global warming increases to above 2.0 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels by 2100 but is below 3.0 degrees Celsius. - The radiative forcing level stabilizes at 4.5W/m2 before 2100 thanks to a range of technologies and strategies for reducing GHG emissions. - RCP 4.5 requires negative CO2 emissions.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site level climate risk index for 2030 and 2050 covering >1400 Kingfisher leased and owned stores and distribution centres. - 16 chronic and acute climate hazards assessed for likelihood of occurrence (annual mean), using historic hazard events data and climate projections from General Circulation Models. - Hazards modelled on the basis of changes in the triggering factor only (such as surface temperature, precipitation, runoff, sea level rise, etc). - For economic assessment, expected annual average climate-related loss for each site calculated, based on total insured value of properties. <p>Assumptions/analytical choices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similar conditions that generated hazards in the past will do so in the future. - Impact of existing mitigation measures not assessed (gross risk assessed only). - This scenario is based on the current trajectory where most countries have pledged their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that still fall short of the Paris Agreement targets. This is as per the IEA Stated Policies Scenario which incorporates current policy intentions and targets by governments. - This scenario represents no or little change to how business is conducted. - It is characterized by increasing greenhouse gas emissions leading to high greenhouse gas concentration levels. - This leads to global warming significantly exceeding 3.0 degrees Celsius by 2100.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

How could climate-related physical and transition risks plausibly impact Kingfisher’s current property portfolio, what should we do, and when?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

In 2021 we commissioned external consultants to carry out an analysis of climate-related risks to our property portfolio up to 2050, and some of the key ports we use to ship our products.

The results of the physical risk modelling indicate that over 900 sites are already exposed to chronic aridity, water stress & drought, with an increasing number of sites becoming highly exposed through to 2030 and beyond. Meanwhile over 30% of the property portfolio is currently and will continue to be exposed to acute physical risks, largely related to fire, flood and hydro multi hazards.

Our insurance provisions have been assessed internally to be sufficient to these risks currently, but further work is required to understand the implications of these findings on our future business strategy. We have therefore established an internal working group to interpret these findings in the context of our business strategy, identify and oversee any additional modelling requirements, and (where required) identify and implement additional actions to mitigate the identified risks. Further results will be disclosed when fully understood.

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	<p>Around 73% of global consumers would definitely or probably change consumption habits to reduce the impact on the environment (Source: Nielsen, Bain 2020: https://www.bain.com/insights/sustainability-is-the-next-digital/). We believe the sale of products that help create a more sustainable home to be our most material climate-related opportunity in the short- and medium-term.</p> <p>The most substantial strategic decision in this area to date that has been influenced by this opportunity is our target for 60% of group sales from products that help create a more sustainable home (by 2025).</p> <p>To realise this target our businesses conduct regular product range reviews, which consider changing customer demands. Our Offer & Sourcing team are focused on 9 core sustainability programs including energy, water efficiency, sustainable packaging. In addition to our Sustainable Home Product Guidelines which are updated annually to guide our Offer & 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.</p> <p>As a result of this opportunity, we are also looking to introduce new sustainability services. For example, at B&Q we will be testing an end-to-end energy efficiency service during 2022. This will help customers identify and install energy efficiency measures in their homes.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Emissions within our value chain are both a reputational risk and a financial risk through the introduction of mandatory carbon pricing schemes.</p> <p>Our key strategic decision in response to this risk has been to establish a target to reduce scope 3 emissions (from key supply chains and customers using our products) by 40% 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.</p> <p>We’re also helping our suppliers to adopt low carbon manufacturing techniques, and partnered with WWF and the Environmental Defence Fund to launch the Low Carbon Manufacturing Momentum Programme and Green Supply Chain Programme.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>As described in the Description of Influence for ‘Products and Services’, we believe the sale of products that help create a more sustainable home to be our most material climate-related opportunity in the short- and medium-term. Product innovation is a key focus of our strategy in response to this opportunity.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>In addition, 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.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>The short-term financial and reputational risks of emissions from our own operations are described in our response to C2.3a.</p> <p>The most substantial strategic decision related to these risks relates to our commitment to achieve Net Zero emissions within our operations by 2040, building on our 1.5°C aligned science-based target to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions by 37.8% by 2025/26. We have tied the delivery of this 2025/26 target to the cost of finance available under our £550m three-year revolving credit facility agreement.</p> <p>To deliver these targets, we have established three-year banner energy plans which include renewable energy procurement reviews and renewable initiatives. We’ve installed solar PV panels on 29 stores, offices and distribution centres, have biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building, and air source heat pump systems at more than 150 locations. Alongside onsite renewable generation, as of 2022 we are sourcing 100% of our purchased electricity from renewable sources.</p> <p>We are also 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, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is an alternative to diesel fuel which can reduce CO2 emissions by around 20%. At B&Q, we now have 70 trucks in our store delivery fleet running on LNG from our Swindon distribution centre.</p>

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	<p>Revenues Around 73% of global consumers would definitely or probably change consumption habits to reduce the impact on the environment (Sources: Nielsen, Bain 2020: https://www.bain.com/insights/sustainability-is-the-next-digital/). 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. This has influenced our financial planning in our commitment to achieve 60% of group sales from products that help create a more sustainable home by 2025, and in the development of new sustainability-related services, such as B&Q's trial end-to-end energy efficiency service.</p> <p>Indirect costs, capital expenditures We are working to reduce energy use and carbon emissions in our businesses – improving energy 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 energy efficiency measures is thus far saving 41 GWh and £4.1m per year. These activities are part of our medium-term planning, supporting our 2025 carbon reduction target, and the longer-term delivery of our Net Zero commitment. As part of our Net Zero commitment, additional financial planning was undertaken to determine the potential capital expenditures required between 2025 and 2040 to electrify the heating of our stores and distribution centres, and to install charging infrastructure to support the transition to electric delivery vehicles.</p> <p>Access to capital We have tied the delivery of our scope 1 and 2 science based targets – a key climate-related risk management tool – to our cost of capital through our three-year revolving credit facility agreement with a group of relationship banks. In addition, we participate in many external ESG benchmarks and indices which contribute to our access to capital.</p> <p>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 and as part of our financial planning we now insure our physical assets up to £450 million (up from £300m in 2020/21) 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).</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

4.3

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

5.7

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

Energy project Capital spend as a proportion of total Capital spend. Energy spend relates to identified projects that reduce Kingfisher's carbon emissions in line with our 1.5°C Science Base Targets. Project examples include LED lighting, Air Source Heat Pumps, Solar Panels and building management/control systems.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

Intensity target

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)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

143359.83

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

140336.45

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

283696.28

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

94.28

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

97.02

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

37.8

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

176459.08616

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

153132.52

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

61122.31

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

214254.83

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

64.7550047827697

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

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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 37.8% 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.

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. The target boundary includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. This covers CH4 and N2O emissions from combustion of biofuels and biomass; direct CO2 emissions from bioenergy are reported separately as out of scope. With the sale of our Castorama Russia business, we have removed emissions associated with that business from previous years, including our 2016/17 baseline.

This Science Based Target is part of our wider goal, announced in 2022, to reach net-zero emissions in our operations by 2040.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

PLAN FOR ACHIEVING TARGET: We have agreed investment plans to enable us to deliver our 2025 targets and to manage the risks associated with the transition to a low carbon global economy. We have a three-year energy reduction plan for each banner and are making good progress. Key actions include the roll-out of LED lighting and building energy management systems across our estate, energy efficient design blueprints for new stores, and improving building insulation. We buy electricity from zero carbon sources, supported by Guarantee of Origin certificates. We are exploring options to guarantee renewable electricity supplies over the long term such as corporate Power Purchase Agreements. We are also investing in on-site renewable generation. Our long-term goal is to switch to all electric heating for our stores; this will be key to decarbonising our stores and estate as we switch to 100% renewable power. We are also reducing emissions from our dedicated delivery fleets by switching to more efficient and lower carbon vehicles, training drivers, improving route planning and maximising fill rates. This is essential as transport miles are increasing due to the rise in ecommerce and more click & collect and home deliveries.

PROGRESS MADE: We achieved a 24.5% reduction in 2021/22 from our 2016/17 baseline, which is equivalent to 64% of our target achieved i.e. $((24.5/37.8)*100)$. This means we are on track to target.

Property carbon intensity (kgCO₂e/£million turnover) has reduced by 34% since 2016/17. We've installed solar PV panels on 29 stores, offices and distribution centres, and have biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building. Our investments in renewable energy are generating 9.5 million kWh per year and delivering over £1.3 million in financial benefit per year. We source electricity from zero carbon sources covering our operations markets in the UK, France, Iberia and Romania. We have installed all electric heating using air source heat pumps at 102 locations this year. All electric heating using air source heat pumps is now standard specification for new Screwfix stores. B&Q now has 70 HGVs using Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), which can reduce CO₂ emissions by 20% compared to diesel. Screwfix uses iSave, an automated driving system that can improve fuel efficiency by 10%, and is reducing mileage by redistributing stock between its distribution centres.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

143359.83

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

140336.45

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

283696.28

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

94.28

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

97.02

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

22

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e) [auto-calculated]

221283.0984

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

153132.52

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

61122.31

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

214254.83

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

111.260871854032

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 target coverage and identify any exclusions

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).

Note that this target has now been replaced with a 1.5 degree aligned target approved by SBTi (Abs 1). 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.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

We achieved a 24.5% reduction in 2021/22 from our 2016/17 baseline, meeting our original science-based carbon reduction target ahead of schedule.

Since 2016/17, our property carbon intensity (kgCO₂e/£million turnover) has reduced by 34%. We've installed solar PV panels on 29 stores, offices and distribution centres, and have biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building. Our investments in renewable energy are generating 9.5 million kWh per year and delivering over £1.3 million in financial benefit per year. We buy electricity from zero carbon sources, supported by Guarantee of Origin certificates. This now covers our operations in the UK, Iberia, Poland, Romania and France. We have installed all electric heating using air source heat pumps at 102 locations, and all electric heating using air source heat pumps is now standard specification for new Screwfix stores. B&Q now has 70 HGVs using Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), which can reduce CO₂ emissions by 20% compared to diesel. Screwfix uses iSave, an automated driving system that can improve fuel efficiency by 10% and is reducing mileage by redistributing stock between its distribution centres.

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)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 11: Use of sold products

Intensity metricMetric tons CO₂e per unit revenue**Base year**

2017

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

1077.0255088437

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

1077.0255088437

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure

68

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

68

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

646.21530530622

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

33

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

864.9070648331

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

864.9070648331

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

49.2370984412271

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

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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). In 2021 we amended our baseline figure to include emissions from customer use of fuel and feedstocks. Our updated base year emissions are 12,117,614 tCO2e; annual turnover in 2017/18 was £11,251 million. Our estimated emissions for 2021/22 are 11,402,070 tCO2e and annual turnover £13,183 million.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

PLAN FOR ACHIEVING TARGET: Around 40% of our scope 3 emissions come from customer use of our products, such as light bulbs and energy-using appliances. By improving energy efficiency, we can reduce emissions and help customers save on their energy bills.

52% of our carbon footprint comes from the sourcing and manufacture of our products. We're working with suppliers to reduce this through the sustainable sourcing of raw materials and by encouraging improvements in manufacturing. We are particularly focused on higher impact products such as peat and plastics and we have plans to significantly reduce carbon from these products over the next three years. We are also carrying out further mapping of product supply chain emissions to identify other carbon hotspots. We will then develop programmes to reduce these impacts.

PROGRESS MADE: Across all banners and all our markets, we have reduced emissions related to sales of our energy-using products by 1.4 million tonnes of CO2e since 2017/18. This takes account of a product's estimated lifetime carbon emissions from energy use. This emissions reduction has contributed to a 19.7% reduction in our scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions per £million turnover in 2021/22 compared to 2017/18. Altogether, sales of all our energy-saving products were worth £1.02 billion in 2021, around 8% of our total sales in the year. In terms of more efficient heating technologies, air source heat pumps have begun to be sold in the UK, and sales of solar thermal heating products in Romania have more than doubled since 2017/18. Through our buying office in Shanghai, we are engaging with our top 100 suppliers in China on carbon reduction via a partnership with the NGO Environmental Defense Fund. This includes a review of their carbon data and policies on energy efficiency and climate change, and encourages suppliers to sign up to a local carbon reduction programme.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

Net-zero target(s)

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

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Through our existing SBTi targets, we are progressing on a trajectory to net zero carbon by 2050 (our near-term scope 1 and 2 targets have been validated by the SBTi as being aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory). In 2022 we publicly committed to achieving net zero for our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040, in line with the SBTi's Net Zero Corporate Standard. We are progressing work to determine our SBTi-aligned net zero target for scope 3 emissions.

Prior to this, our membership 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, acted as our de facto net zero commitment within the reporting year. We are also founding members of the UN's Race to Zero Retail Breakthroughs campaign, which aims to inspire more retailers worldwide to set science-based targets aimed at halving greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

We plan to neutralise no more than 10% of our residual emissions (relative to 2016/17). We are currently determining the milestones and/or near-term investments required to demonstrate the integrity of our commitment to neutralise unabated emissions in the target year. We are therefore engaging with a range of external partners (the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative, Gold Standard, the LEAF coalition, etc), to determine our approach to both neutralisation and broader beyond value chain mitigation.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

We are engaging with a range of external partners (the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative, Gold Standard, the LEAF coalition, etc), to determine our approach to both neutralisation and broader beyond value chain mitigation.

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	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	402	7513.2
Not to be implemented	0	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)

676.98

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

816572

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

4328826

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

LED installations completed in 2021/22

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Last Man Out switches)
--------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

190.92

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

46999

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

60000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Installation of Last Man Out switches for night-time energy reduction in Screwfix stores in 2021/22

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Heat pumps on a renewable tariff)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

136.71

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

36991

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

1011188

Payback period

11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Switching to heat pumps on a renewable tariff in 2021/22

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)
--------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6508.59

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

2826737

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

4672786

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Building Energy Management Systems installed in 2021/22

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Energy efficiency is a top priority in the design of our new stores, and we use our energy blueprint to guide the design and fit-out. Across our existing store portfolio, we are currently investing in LED lighting and BMS (see details of investment made in C4.3b - section on lighting and BEMS).
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Our businesses are investing in renewable technologies and electrification of store heating. Actions in 2021 included converting a further 102 stores in the UK to air source heat pumps and installing PV panels and biomass boilers at selected locations.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (Bioregional has developed its own customer energy savings model)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Lighting, heating, cooling, appliances and renewable products.)
-------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Products included in the customer energy saving calculation are lighting, heating, cooling, appliances and renewable energy products.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (The model assesses the emissions from lifetime use of energy-using products sold within the year, compared to the baseline year. More efficient products have been included in the range since the baseline year)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Use stage

Functional unit used

The combined emissions from lifetime customer use of energy using products sold within the year.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The baseline scenario used is the product range from the 2017/18 financial year.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1473881

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Emissions savings from the sale of low-carbon products are calculated using an attributional approach. The model assesses the emissions from lifetime use of energy-using products sold within the reporting year, compared to the baseline year. The model sets assumptions for the energy use and typical lifetime of all energy using products in the Kingfisher range. Distinct energy use assumptions are made for 'standard' products, and for more efficient products (i.e. those which achieve the criteria set in the Kingfisher SHP Guidelines). Based on these assumptions, an aggregated figure of lifetime customers energy use for products is calculated. This energy use figure is converted to a carbon figure using national grid intensity figures. As the product range changes over time, more efficient products lead to avoided emissions.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

7.7

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, a divestment

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Castorama Russia

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Kingfisher completed the sale of Castorama Russia on September 30th, 2020. In 2021/22 we re-baselined our scope 3 emissions data to exclude all past data from this retail banner. Scope 1 and 2 emissions data was re-baselined in the previous reporting year.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	During 2020, we sold Castorama Russia; in 2021/22 we re-baselined our scope 3 emissions data to exclude all past data from this retail banner. Scope 1 and 2 emissions data was re-baselined in the previous reporting year. Scope 3 emissions accounting for category 11, use of sold products, has been adjusted to include customer emissions from fuel and feedstocks.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	<p>Yes, base year scope 3 emissions associated with use of sold products have been adjusted to include customer emissions from fuel and feedstocks, and baseline figures in all scope 3 emissions categories have been adjusted to remove Castorama Russia.</p> <p>In line with the GHG Protocol, base year emissions will be retroactively recalculated to reflect changes that would otherwise compromise the consistency and relevance of the reported GHG emissions information.</p> <p>The following cases trigger recalculation of base year emissions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Structural changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mergers, acquisitions, and divestments Outsourcing and insourcing of emitting activities Changes in calculation methodology or improvements in the accuracy of emission factors or activity data that result in a significant impact on the base year emissions data Discovery of significant errors, or a number of cumulative errors, which are collectively significant. <p>The following cases will not trigger recalculation of base year emissions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth or decline – refers to changes in production output, and closures and openings of operating units owned or controlled by your organisation Outsourcing or insourcing of emitting activities – Structural changes due to “outsourcing” or “insourcing” do not trigger base year emissions recalculation where the organisation is reporting its other indirect (scope 3) emissions from relevant outsourced or insourced activities. Only where the emitting activities move outside the scope of your reported GHGs, or emitting activities move within the scope of your reported GHGs, are they included. Operations acquired or sold that did not exist in the base year. <p>Significance thresholds for recalculations: Kingfisher has a 5% significance threshold for recalculation. Determining significance of changes may require taking into account the cumulative effect on base year emissions of a number of small acquisitions, divestments, changes in calculation method or errors.</p>

C5.2

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

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 37.8% 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 37.8% reduction in our scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 2025, from a 2016/17 baseline.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7726757

Comment

Our target is to reduce Scope 3 emissions from the supply chain and customer use of products by 40% per £million of turnover by 2025, from a 2017 baseline.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54447

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63071

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

143772

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8232

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20908

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65436

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21942

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1494877

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Kingfisher does not process sold products. This category is not applicable.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

February 1 2017

Base year end

January 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8040165

Comment

Our target is to reduce Scope 3 emissions from the supply chain and customer use of products by 40% per £million of turnover by 2025, from a 2017 baseline.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21591

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4534

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Kingfisher does not have any relevant franchises. This category is not applicable.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11148

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) 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))

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)
153132.518

Start date
February 1 2021

End date
January 31 2022

Comment
The total scope 1 emissions include property (gas and other fuels) and haulage (dedicated store and home deliveries).

Past year 1

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).

Past year 2

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).

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.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

105056.418

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

61122.308

Start date

February 1 2021

End date

January 31 2022

Comment

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

Past year 1

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 2

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.

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 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.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

3

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Emissions associated with business travel by road were calculated in 2016/17 and 2017/18 using the fuel- and distance-based method, and represented 3% of scope 1 and 2 emissions in both years.

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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8881094.278

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Spend-based method

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). We report cradle-to-gate emissions of purchased goods and services. Our water data covers water used in stores and offices that are owned or leased by us. Water data is collected at facility-level for calendar year 2021 to calculation emissions using DEFRA/BEIS emissions factor. Spend data used to calculate supply chain emissions for all goods for resale and goods not for resale is for the financial year 2021/22.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

39128.114

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Includes embedded emissions from goods not for resale (GNFR) for construction, machinery, company-owned vehicles, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, lifts & freight elevators, travelators and IT hardware. Spend data used to calculate these GNFR emissions is collected for the financial year 2021/22.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

52371.358

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Includes emissions from transmission and distribution of purchased electricity and district heating, and well-to-tank emissions. Standard DEFRA/BEIS factors are used to calculate emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) from primary data collected from Kingfisher's operating companies. Data reported covers the calendar year 2021.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

359024.793

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

92

Please explain

We report carbon emissions from our non-dedicated fleets for road, canal and rail transport for each banner as well as exports via sea and air arranged by Kingfisher Buying Offices. This includes emissions from transport from port to distribution centres and / or stores, and from third-party deliveries to customer homes. DEFRA/BEIS emissions factors are used to calculate emissions from fuel use data and distance travelled. Where primary data is not available, estimates are made. Data collected covers the calendar year 2021.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12491.67

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Our reporting includes emissions from day-to-day operational waste and from water treatment. Data is collected on company-specific tons of waste generated and end of life treatment, and average emissions factors from DEFRA/BEIS are used to calculate emissions. Data reported is for the calendar year 2021.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3826.064

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Distance-based method

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

36

Please explain

Our reporting includes emissions from business travel (air and road). DEFRA/BEIS emissions factors for domestic, short-haul and long-haul flights. Emissions from business travel by taxi and other travel booking via travel agencies are calculated using the spend based method. Data reported is for the financial year 2021/22.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

70326.236

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

We report on emissions from transportation of our employees between their homes and worksites using Distanced-based method where primary data is collected and the average data methodology for all other employees. Data reported is for the financial year 2021/22.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13186.076

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

We report on scope 1 and 2 emissions from upstream leased assets which are not included in our scope 1 and 2 reporting using the average data method. This includes emissions from properties leased by Kingfisher (lessee) not included in Scope 1. Data reported is for the 2021 calendar year.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1090130.746

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

56

Please explain

We report on emissions from customer travel to our stores, including click and collect. Emissions from customer travel from home to stores are calculated using the Distance-based method - note that data was available for two operating companies, therefore data was extrapolated to group-level using sales data. Data reported is for the 2021 calendar year.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6624447.993

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Includes emissions from energy-using products sold by Kingfisher. Methodology and tool developed by Bioregional. Using sales data of Kingfisher's products in 2021, 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 based on best available research. 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. Data reported is for the 2021 calendar year.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30705.677

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

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 reported is for the 2021 calendar year.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1476.836

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

We report on scope 1 and 2 emissions from properties leased by Kingfisher (lessor) which are not included in our scope 1 and 2 reporting using the average data method. Data reported is for the 2021 calendar year.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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 have any relevant franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6829.788

Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

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

96

Please explain

Data reported covers the 2021 calendar year. Includes 50% of scope 1 and 2 emissions from our joint venture Koçtaş, in line with Kingfisher's 50% ownership. Emissions are calculated using DEFRA/BEIS emissions factors and primary data; site-level estimates are made where data is unavailable.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please select

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

February 1 2020

End date

January 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

7974513.558

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

54447.487

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

36679.251

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

148288.614

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

15174.983

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

20793.482

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

65435.605

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

21941.998

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1494876.605

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

6346233

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

144439.181

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

4534.167

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

6323.183

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Emissions associated with use of sold products have been restated to include customer use of fuel and feedstocks.

Past year 2

Start date

February 1 2019

End date

January 31 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

8342954.707

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

56232.875

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

46497.833

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

142672.829

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

7036.782

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

25397.546

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

69041.373

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

21941.998

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1543897.73

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

7639636

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

145062.169

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

4534.167

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

7781.802

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Emissions associated with use of sold products have been restated to include customer use of fuel and feedstocks.

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	9678.77	Data is from 2021/22. 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

16.2523573678

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

214254.83

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

13183

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

2.51

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 4% over the past year (from 2020/21 to 2021/22). Our emissions intensity per £ also reduced in part due to building energy efficiency measures. During 2021/22, we invested £19.6 million in energy efficiency projects including the installation of LED lighting, building energy management systems and insulation and heating improvements. This will reduce consumption by 41 GWh a year, saving 3,800 tonnes of carbon a year and £4.1 million.

Intensity figure

0.0278872816

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

214254.83

Metric denominator

square meter

Metric denominator: Unit total

7682886.77

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

4.35

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Our emissions intensity relative to floorspace (tonnes CO2e per sqm) increased 4.35% over the past year (from 2020/21 to 2021/22). This is partially due to an increase in transport miles with the rise in ecommerce and more click & collect and home deliveries. We are working to reduce emissions from our dedicated delivery fleets by switching to more efficient and lower carbon vehicles, training drivers, improving route planning and maximising fill rates.

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	152018.867	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	141.448	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	972.203	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	98540.337
France	27216.018
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	27376.163

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	91750
Haulage: dedicated store and home deliveries	61383

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)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	37570	731
France	8125	264
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	59361	60127

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	102339.88	58405.77
Property: purchased heat	2716.539	2716.539

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?

Increased

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	8140.682	Decreased	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 81% (50% in 2020/21). This resulted in a 3.5% reduction in our emissions. $(7,204 / 205,767) * 100 = 3.5\%$. Haulage: through further use of bio-LNG in our B&Q store fleet, this led to a 1.7% reduction in emissions from haulage compared to 2020/21. This resulted in a 0.5% reduction in our emissions. $(937 / 205,767) * 100 = 0.5\%$. Overall this resulted in a 4.0% reduction in our emissions. $(8,141 / 205,767) * 100 = 4.0\%$
Other emissions reduction activities	4457.547	Decreased	2.2	This is due to property energy efficiency, and an overall net decrease from last year in relation to GHG emissions of non-renewable electricity. Energy efficiency: our electricity efficiency improved through activities such as the continuation of the LED roll-out programme, energy efficient design in our stores and distribution centres and implementation of Building Energy Management Systems. This resulted in a 1.9% reduction in our emissions. $(3,877 / 205,767) * 100 = 1.9\%$. Whilst the average GHG emissions of non-renewable electricity we source went up (from 0.31 to 0.76 kgCO2e/kWh), due to the overall increase in renewable electricity purchased, the net effect was a decrease of 0.3% in emissions $(581 / 205,767) * 100 = 0.3\%$. Overall this resulted in a 2.2% reduction in emissions. $(4,458 / 205,767) * 100 = 2.2\%$
Divestment	0	No change	0	No change in 2021/22.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Not applicable in 2021/22
Mergers	0	No change	0	Not applicable in 2021/22
Change in output	14246.32	Increased	6.9	This is a combination of an increase in haulage emissions and an increase in store emissions. Haulage: emissions from both home deliveries and store deliveries increased. This resulted in a 3.8% increase in our emissions. $(7,903 / 205,767) * 100 = 3.8\%$. Store: Re-openings after COVID resulted in an increase in emissions of 3.1%: $(6,343 / 205,767) * 100 = 3.1\%$. Together these impacts accounted for 6.9% increase in emissions: $(14,246 / 205,767) * 100 = 6.9\%$
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Not applicable in 2021/22
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Not applicable in 2021/22
Change in physical operating conditions	6840.044	Increased	3.3	There was an increase (3.3%) in emissions from property gas and other fuels. This is a combination of stores re-opening after COVID and weather impacts. Together these impacts accounted for a 3.3% increase in emissions: $(6,840 / 205,767) * 100 = 3.3\%$
Unidentified	0	No change	0	Not applicable in 2021/22
Other	0	No change	0	Not applicable in 2021/22

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)	1537.46	772482.51	774019.96
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	350269.78	80006.02	430275.8
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	15911.31	15911.31
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>	9400.49	<Not Applicable>	9400.49
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	361207.73	868399.83	1229607.56

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.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1537.46

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>

Comment

Wood pellet consumption. FSC sustainable sourcing certification from Balcas energy Northern Ireland.

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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>

Comment

No consumption

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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>

Comment

No consumption

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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>

Comment

No consumption

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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>

Comment

No consumption

Gas**Heating value**

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

441553.18

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>

Comment

Natural gas consumption.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**Heating value**

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

330929.32

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>

Comment

Includes use of gas oil, diesel, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Bio-LNG.

Total fuel**Heating value**

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

774019.96

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>

Comment**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	9451.49	9400.49	9451.49	9400.49
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Wind, landfill gas, biodegradable (waste))

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

168148.29

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Supplier report provides Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin certificates and technologies used for renewable electricity supply in the period April 2020 to March 2021. Technologies used include offshore wind, wind, landfill gas, biodegradable (waste). Energy buyers have confirmed 2021/22 report not available until Sept/Oct 2022.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2505.36

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Supplier has confirmed 100% renewable electricity for the contract 2021/22, REGO backed supply through wind farm in Northern Ireland.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Supplier uses wind, solar, hydroelectric.)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3116.99

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Please select

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Supplier has confirmed 100% renewable electricity for the contract 2021/22. The provider generates onshore and offshore wind and hydroelectric in the UK and Ireland, and has Power Purchase Agreements in place with third party renewable energy generators for wind and solar in Ireland.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

France

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

146935.66

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Please select

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Supplier provided GOs from hydroelectric covering electricity supply for the calendar year 2021.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Portugal

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

922.16

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Please select

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Supplier provided GOs covering supply for the calendar year 2021. The provider website states that the commercial tariff for 2021 was fully supplied by hydroelectric power. The provider has renewable operations in Spain and Portugal.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Supplier uses wind, solar, hydroelectric, biomass.)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Spain

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13549.99

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Spain

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Supplier provided GOs including renewable technology covering electricity supply for the calendar year 2021. Supplier generates only in Spain. GOs detail technologies used, including hydroelectric, biomass, wind, solar PV and solar thermoelectric.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Supplier uses wind, solar, hydroelectric, biomass.)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Romania

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14930.68

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Romania

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Supplier confirmed 100% renewable electricity, GOs provided for usage period in calendar year 2021. Electricity tariff reports for 2020 states energy is sourced from hydroelectric, wind, biomass and solar. 2021/22 report not available until September 2022.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Unknown mix)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

160.65

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Please select

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Supplier invoice confirmed 100% renewable electricity, confirmed for 2020 following calculations undertaken by the Single Electricity Market Operator (SEMO) on behalf of the Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU).

C8.2g**(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.****Country/area**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

176940.84

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

176940.84

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

922.16

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

922.16

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

13549.99

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

13549.99

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

69946.81

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14362.68

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

84309.49

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

21980.34

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

21980.34

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

146935.66

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1548.63

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

148484.29

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Waste

Metric value

210587.97

Metric numerator

metric tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

n/a

% change from previous year

18.98

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

This is a 19% increase compared to an increase in like-for-like sales of 8%. This reflects new store openings and the impact of the pandemic including changes to ways of working and increased PPE use. Overall, 68.4% of our waste was recycled (2020/21: 68.8%) and we diverted 91.8% from landfill (2020/21: 85.2%). The significant improvement in our landfill diversion is primarily due to improvements in waste management at our French banners. Our recycling rate was consistent with previous years and we hope to improve this further in future through our engagement with waste management contractors and updates to our waste contracts in some markets.

We are working closely with our suppliers and colleagues to reduce waste volumes and improve segregation of waste types to allow more recycling. In the UK and France, our waste reduction and recycling commitments are embedded in the contracts with waste management providers. We meet with them regularly to review progress, and in France, we issue monthly waste scorecards for stores to encourage improvements. In Iberia, we've formed a cross-functional working group to identify waste reduction opportunities.

Description

Other, please specify (Peat in bagged growing media)

Metric value

345.85

Metric numerator

million litres

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

n/a

% change from previous year

7.95

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Volume of peat sold increased in 2021/22 following an increase in sales of bagged growing media. Peat as a percentage of bagged growing media sold reduced from 48% in 2020/21 to 36% in 2021/22.

We significantly expanded our range of peat-free compost products in 2021 to include, for example, grow bags, rose compost and herb compost products. We are working on developing a peat-free ericaceous compost. Most compost and other growing media are sold by B&Q (around 77% of our total), who have committed to be 100% peat-free across bagged growing media by 2023. In 2021, they reached 72%. Our banners in France and Poland are also working towards being 100% peat-free.

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-2021-22.pdf

Kingfisher-plc-RB-Performance-Data-Appendix-2021-22.pdf

Page/ section reference

DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2021/22 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 (pages 64-65) and the Performance Data Appendix (pages 36-37) (www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness).

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-2021-22.pdf

Kingfisher-plc-RB-Performance-Data-Appendix-2021-22.pdf

Page/ section reference

DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2021/22 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 (pages 64-65) and the Performance Data Appendix (pages 36-37) (www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness).

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: Upstream transportation and distribution
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-2021-22.pdf
Kingfisher-plc-RB-Performance-Data-Appendix-2021-22.pdf

Page/section reference

DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2021/22 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 (pages 64-65) and the Performance Data Appendix (pages 36-37) (www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness).

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

92

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 pages 64-65 for assurance statement. Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2021-22.pdf
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 pages 64-65 for assurance statement. Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2021-22.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	The DNV assurance covers our property energy consumption and subsequent emissions. See pages 64-65 of Responsible Business report for assurance statement Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2021-22.pdf
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	The DNV assurance covers our property energy consumption and subsequent emissions. See pages 64-65 of Responsible Business report for assurance statement. Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2021-22.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 2021

Period end date

January 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

33

Total cost of tax paid

2626000

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 estimate to have paid £2.6 million in tax. Our UK gas emissions represent roughly 33% of our total scope 1 emissions. Electricity and gas emissions covered by the CCL represent 41% 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 science-based emissions reduction targets for our scope 1 and 2 emissions and linked the delivery of these targets to our cost of capital under our Revolving Credit Facility.

EXAMPLE OF APPLICATION OF THE STRATEGY:

To reduce emissions from electricity and our exposure to the Climate Change Levy, Kingfisher is investing in on-site renewable generation and low carbon energy technologies. These includes recent projects to install solar PV panels on 29 stores, offices and distribution centres, biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building, and air source heat pump systems at over 150 locations. We've also 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/clients

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

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

3.27

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

15.18

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

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 Goods Not For Resale (GNFR) using the EcoVadis assessment which covers a range of sustainability topics (labour and human rights, environment, ethics, and sustainable procurement). In 2021/22, 5 of our Goods For Resale (GFR) suppliers were engaged through the LCMP and we assessed 85% of our GNFR spend (with suppliers with whom we spend over £75,000) through EcoVadis. A total of 499 GNFR suppliers have now completed an EcoVadis assessment. Overall, we engaged with 3.27% of our suppliers by number across GNFR and GFR, based on the number of suppliers engaged in 2021/22 (5+499=504) divided by our total number of suppliers (15,413). Our engagement equates to 15.18% of our total procurement spend across GFR and GNFR.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We held training sessions for our GNFR buyers to introduce them to the EcoVadis platform and encourage suppliers to participate. In 2021/22, we met our target to assess 85% of our GNFR spend (with suppliers with whom we spend over £75,000). The 499 suppliers assessed through EcoVadis achieved an average score of 59 out of 100. A score of 60 equates to a silver rating. Silver represents the top 25% of companies.

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 2021, 5 of our suppliers have taken part in climate-related training and improvement programmes. Kingfisher organised online training for selected suppliers in China with greater energy consumption, The online training consists of 26 courses covering Energy Saving Methods and Techniques, and Environmental Compliance and Management. 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 & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)
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% of customers by number

100

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

37.8

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 energy consuming products (as well as the production of certain products). Our scope 3 emissions reduction target, approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative, includes emissions from customer use of our products. To help achieve our target, we focus on helping all our customers reduce their energy-use and emissions through our sales of energy-saving products. We aim to increase sales of energy saving products and services through customer communications, and we train our colleagues to provide the right support. 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.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

MEASURES OF SUCCESS: We 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. In 2021/22, our threshold for staying on track with this target was a 20% reduction in emissions intensity. We also have a target to meet 60% of group sales from Sustainable Home Products by the end of 2025, which includes energy saving products. The Sustainable Home Products criteria for appliances and air conditioning is set to capture the most efficient products on the market. In 2021/22, our threshold for staying on track with this target was 44% sales.

IMPACT: Across all banners and all our markets, we have reduced emissions related to sales of our energy-using products by 1.4 million tonnes of CO₂e since 2017/18. This takes account of a product's estimated lifetime carbon emissions from energy use. This emissions reduction has contributed to a 19.7% reduction in our scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions per £million turnover in 2021/22 compared to 2017/18. In 2021/22 we also achieved our interim target of 44% sales from our sustainable home product ranges across all banners and markets. Altogether, sales of all our energy-saving products were worth £1.02 billion in 2021, around 8% of our total sales in the year. In terms of more efficient heating technologies, air source heat pumps have begun to be sold in the UK, and sales of solar thermal heating products in Romania have more than doubled since 2017/18.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

We ask all our Goods Not For Resale (GNFR) suppliers to complete an EcoVadis assessment and have added the EcoVadis assessment request as a requirement in our tender process for suppliers over £75,000. Suppliers must meet a minimum score threshold (Bronze level) within a year of the assessment. All suppliers who do not meet the EcoVadis Bronze level must put an action plan in place to improve and complete a re-assessment within 12 months. In 2021/22, 85% of GNFR spend (with suppliers with whom we spend over £75,000) has been assessed by EcoVadis, equivalent to 14.3% of procurement spend across GFR and GNFR. The average supplier score was 59 out of 100, a Silver rating.

The EcoVadis Rating covers a broad range of non-financial management systems including Environmental, Labour & Human Rights, Ethics and Sustainable Procurement impacts. Each company is rated on the material issues as they pertain to the supplier's size, location and industry.

These evidence-based assessments are refined into scorecards, providing a 0-100 score, and medals (bronze, silver, gold, platinum), when applicable. The scorecards also provide guidance on strengths and improvement areas, which the rated supplier may use to focus their sustainability efforts and develop action plans to improve their sustainability performance.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

14

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

14

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Kingfisher's engagement activities in areas relating to climate change are aligned with the business' four pillars of its Responsible Business strategy (Communities, Colleagues, Customer, Planet); the most relevant pillars to climate change policy are customer (relating to product) and planet (relating to broader climate and forests policy).

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related targets

Minimum energy efficiency requirements

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Green Homes Grant

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

We met directly with BEIS officials to recount experiences of our DIY and trade customers of using the grant. We referenced the Green Homes Grant in our 2021 Budget submission.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Overall, we supported the introduction of the Green Homes Grant to encourage customers to make their homes more energy efficient. There were, however, significant challenges with its implementation that led to the termination of the scheme in March 2021. We have called for the introduction of a successor scheme.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Circular economy

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The French circular economy bill, LOI n° 2020-105 du 10 février 2020 relative à la lutte contre le gaspillage et à l'économie circulaire. The law aims to help France through the transition from a linear to a circular economy, including goals to reduce waste from economic activity by 5%, recycle 100% of plastics by 2025, and end single-use plastic packaging by 2040.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

France

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

In 2021 we engaged through our trade association, FMB, on the implementation of the French circular economy bill.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

We very much support the Bill's aim to deliver a more circular economy through the increased eco-design, durability, reparability and reuse of products. However the proposed obligation for retailers, such as ourselves, to take back old products from customers in our stores for recycling presents several operational challenges. We instead propose that the Bill supports a more regional approach to supporting recycling efforts, rather than requiring each store to operate a take back scheme.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (EDRA (European DIY Retail Association))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We have already influenced them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

On EDRA's website: "we realise that it is absolutely essential that the home improvement industry plays a significant role in carbon emission reduction and a future of retail centred on sustainability. As an industry, we are in a most unique position to tackle sustainability on three fronts: in our own business, together with our suppliers, and also in the lives of our customers. As part of our ongoing efforts in this area we believe that by sharing our members responses, initiatives and targets and with other members on this most critical issue we can create a momentum in our industry, ensuring we move forwards together. If we collaborate and work together, we believe we have the power to confront climate challenge in the strongest possible fashion and build a more sustainable world". 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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

41194

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

We fund EDRA as a trade association member, through which we attend policy meetings and other industry events including their annual conference.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (French Federation of DIY Retailers (FMB))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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.

We have engaged with the FMB in the last year on the implementation of the French circular economy bill. The aim of this engagement has been to ensure feasibility and operationality of the measures through contributions on decrees (especially on Extended Producer Responsibility on building and construction materials) and ensure sufficient time between adoption of the texts and date of implementation as the law has a significant impact on our operations.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

91738.17

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

We fund the FMB as members.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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.' Kingfisher is a CBI member and has contributed to CBI task and finish groups on energy policy including renewables and domestic energy efficiency.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

73200

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Kingfisher funds the CBI as one of its members.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (British Retail Consortium (BRC))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We have already influenced them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The BRC's Climate Action Roadmap is the retail industry's commitment to deliver net zero in their own operations and the products they sell by 2040. An ambitious initiative, it will make a huge contribution to the UK's overall climate strategy, particularly reducing carbon in the products we buy that account for nearly a third of household emissions. 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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

174077

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Kingfisher funds BRC as one of its members.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Aldersgate Group)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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. 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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

7500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Kingfisher funds the Aldersgate Group as a member.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Eurocommerce)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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. 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, the EU's response to the debate on plastics and the current proposal for a regulation on deforestation-free products.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

33271

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Kingfisher funds Eurocommerce as a member.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (French Federation of Private Companies (AFEP))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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. 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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

65809.2

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Kingfisher funds AFEP as one of its members.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Green Alliance

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

15000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Green Alliance is an independent think tank and charity working to accelerate political action and create transformative policy for a green and prosperous UK through engagement with NGOs, business leaders and politics. We are members of Green Alliance and support in its aims to promote effective solutions for a fair transition to a green economy, find new answers to complex environmental problems, and promote rapid action on climate and nature in the UK.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Kingfisher-plc-2021-22-Annual-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Annual Report 2021/22 pages 23-28 <https://www.kingfisher.com/content/dam/kingfisher/Corporate/Images/Other/2022/Kingfisher-plc-2021-22-Annual-Report.pdf>

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our Annual Report provides our TCFD-aligned disclosure on pages 23-28. Here we disclose: - how climate and responsible business are incorporated into governance processes, - the impact of climate related risks and opportunities on our strategy and financial planning - our climate-related risk management processes - our emissions figures and details of our SBTi-approved Science-Based Targets (scopes 1, 2 and 3) - other metrics including energy consumption and 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-2021-22.pdf

Page/Section reference

Responsible Business Report 2021/22 pages 23-30

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, including our scope 1 and 2 Net Zero commitment, and our progress towards those targets. The report also outlines key governance structures relating to responsible business, our risk management processes, as well as information on 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-2021-22.pdf

Page/Section reference

Performance Data Appendix 2021/22 pages 4, 7-8, 22-26, 36-37

Content elements

Governance
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our Responsible Business Report Performance Data Appendix provides a detailed insight into our environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance. It supplements our Responsible Business Report 2021/22, providing detailed data and a summary of progress against our targets. This includes progress against our approved science-based carbon reduction target. Our Appendix summarises how our reporting aligns with external frameworks including the United Nations Global Compact, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB).

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, board-level oversight	<p>Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) is a sub-committee of Kingfisher's Board, which, leads and oversees delivery of our responsible business strategy, setting our ambition and monitoring progress, including our intention to create more forests than we use. It is chaired by a non-executive director and includes the Chief Executive Officer. These priorities are outlined below: Planet: We will help tackle climate change and create more forests than we use. Our commitment: We will help tackle climate change by reducing carbon emissions from our business, products and supply chains; and by creating more forests than we use. We will become Forest Positive by investing in forest projects.</p> <p>Our targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper for our products and catalogues by FY 25/26. — Become Forest Positive by FY 25/26. <p>Our progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 87.2% of the wood and paper used in our products was responsibly sourced (FY 20/21: 81%) and 100% of catalogue paper in FY 21/22. — As a founding member of the Rainforest Alliance Forest Allies, we are investing in six forest projects. (See case study in our Responsible Business Report 2021/22, page 22) 	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	<p>Commitment to Net Positive Gain</p> <p>Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas</p> <p>Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas</p> <p>Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species</p> <p>Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas</p> <p>Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species</p>	<p>SDG</p> <p>Other, please specify (Rainforest Alliance - Forest Allies)</p>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in both our upstream and downstream value chain	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	<p>Land/water protection</p> <p>Land/water management</p> <p>Species management</p> <p>Education & awareness</p> <p>Law & policy</p> <p>Livelihood, economic & other incentives</p>

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Governance Biodiversity strategy	Annual report 2021/22 pages 14, 23-24, 70 Kingfisher-plc-2021-22-Annual-Report.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	Responsible Business report 2021/22 pages 19-22, 60 Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2021-22.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	CBI article, https://www.cbi.org.uk/articles/putting-biodiversity-at-the-heart-of-business-agenda-2/
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity	Performance Data Appendix 2021/22 pages 8, 10, 20-21 Kingfisher-plc-RB-Performance-Data-Appendix-2021-22.pdf

C16. 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.

C16.1

(C16.1) 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	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 understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms