



Kingfisher

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

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

Select from:

GBP

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Kingfisher is an international home improvement company with over 2,000 stores in eight countries across Europe. We offer home improvement products and services to consumers and trade professionals through our stores and e-commerce channels. Kingfisher operates in eight countries across Europe under banners including B&Q, Castorama, Brico Dépôt, Screwfix, TradePoint and Koçtaş, supported by a team of over 78,000 colleagues. Our purpose: Better Homes. Better Lives. For Everyone. At Kingfisher, we believe a better world starts with better homes and we strive to help make that happen. 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 2023/24 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) 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. Responsible Business measures (climate change, Sustainable Home Products and gender diversity) are integrated into our long-term incentive plan (known as the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan) for our senior leadership team. The performance conditions attached to the vesting of awards include a 25% weighting on Responsible Business measures. We are committed to leading our industry in Responsible Business and energy

efficiency. Our Responsible Business strategy identifies four key priorities: • Colleagues: becoming a more inclusive company • Planet: helping to tackle climate change and becoming Forest Positive • Customers: helping to make greener, healthier homes affordable • Communities: striving for better homes for everyone in our communities Our original carbon targets for 2025/26 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 more ambitious reduction targets. These targets were approved by the SBTi in 2021, confirming alignment with a 1.5C trajectory. Our targets are 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 2025/26 from a 2017 baseline (scope 3). 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 1.5C aligned 2025 science-based target of 37.8% carbon reduction for scope 1 and 2 is a key milestone on our net zero journey. For over 30 years, Kingfisher has been committed to sourcing wood and paper responsibly, starting with the first responsible timber policy published at B&Q in 1991 and becoming a founding partner of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) in 1993. As part of our commitment to become Forest Positive, we continue to invest in six forest projects in key tropical sourcing regions as a founding member of the Rainforest Alliance Forest Allies initiative. These cover over 189,206 hectares and support the livelihoods of 5,323 people across 43 communities. We're committed to the responsible sourcing of wood and paper and are making good progress to achieving our target of 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper across our business by 2025. We participate in many external benchmarks and indices. We received an 'AAA' rating from the MSCI; an ISS ESG Corporate Rating of C (Prime); and 4.6 out of 5 in the FTSE4Good Index. We conduct regular materiality assessments to make sure we remain focused on the high impact issues for our business and our stakeholders. We worked with external experts to conduct a double materiality assessment in 2022. This considered a wide range of ESG topics from both a financial and an impact materiality perspective. We continue to monitor upcoming reporting requirements to evaluate expectations and impacts for Kingfisher.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

01/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

Not providing past emissions data for Scope 1

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

12980000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

GB0033195214

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

495724403

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

LON: KGF

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

3319521

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

213800KBMEV7I92FY281

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Spain

France

Poland

Turkey

Ireland

Romania

Portugal

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Paper
- Hardwood logs
- Softwood logs
- Sawn timber, veneer, chips
- Goods not for resale (GNFR)
- Boards, plywood, engineered wood

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- 11-20%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

- Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Revenue through sales of Wood and Paper products (Goods for Resale) for 2023 is estimated to be nearly 20% of total sales.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Palm oil derivatives

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

Small volume

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

We do not consider this commodity to be material for our business. Ongoing assessment of products and supply chains by our main retail banners has found minimal derivatives of palm oil. Palm oil was not included as a key KPI for tracking this year as materiality was agreed to be low. Nevertheless, in line with our Forest Positive Policy, our preferred response to the presence of high-risk palm oil in our supply chain is to seek alternative sources/substances.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

18.37

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Hides/ leather

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

Small revenue

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

We do not consider this commodity to be material for our business. Our Goods For Resale products which are made from leather (e.g. gloves, shoes etc.) account for only 0.52% of revenue.

Rubber

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Rubber products including rubber gloves

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

- Small volume
- Small revenue

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

*We sell a small number of rubber products including rubber gloves. We do not consider this commodity to be material for our business.
[Fixed row]*

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

Smallholders relevant but not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

OEB suppliers, as well as non-OEB suppliers above a spend threshold of 50,000, must disclose all the production sites supplying us with finished goods. Suppliers share this information with us via collaborative social audit platforms including Sedex, Amfori BSCI and EcoVadis. For non-OEB suppliers below the spend threshold, we follow a letter of conformity approach. This is an ongoing process, and we continue to work with our supplier partners to ensure their production site information remains in alignment with our Responsible Business policies and our ongoing commitment to improving transparency. As an example, we have mapped 82% of our wood and paper supply chains to Tier 1 level through the Supplier Ethical Data Exchange (Sedex) plus EcoVadis and BSCI Amfori. Kingfisher's Ethical Sourcing Policy states that we require high risk suppliers/sites to be in possession of a valid Sedex members ethical trade audit (SMETA) or equivalent (or, in the absence of this, complete a SMETA 4 Pillar ethical audit using a nominated ethical audit company). We also use the 'Wood Traceability Sheet' process (Pg.8 of the Forest Positive Vendor Guidelines) which enables a degree of mapping.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We have a three-year Responsible Business strategy for the Group that is reviewed by the Group Executive and the Kingfisher Board of Directors twice a year. Our Responsible Business strategy includes our 'Planet' pillar which looks at our commitments to tackle climate change and our ongoing journey to become Forest Positive. Our near-term risk horizon considers the chance of events creating risk exposure over the next three years which is consistent with the Group's strategic planning period and the period over which the principal risks are considered.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This time horizon was selected to capture emerging transition risks and opportunities such as carbon taxes and emerging regulations in the geographies we operate in.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our long-term horizon is influenced by our strategies and targets related to climate change such as our 2040 Scope 1 and 2 net zero strategy and broader Scope 3 roadmap development. As many climate-related physical and transition risks are likely to materialise over a longer term than usual business planning related risks, selecting this time horizon enables us to consider and discuss the potential climate risks and opportunities relevant for us (and capturing the range of uncertainties related to such risks in the long term), while also aligning with relevant long-term global standards and targets. This also covers the long-term investment needed for our climate transition planning.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

- No standardized procedure

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

We have completed both a Double Materiality Assessment and published our response to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures within our 2024 Responsible Business Report 2023/24 and Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24 respectively. Both assess the impacts, risks and opportunities as individual challenges to understand the current and wider impact on responsible business and specific ESG issues to our business. Our work currently doesn't include dependencies. We are currently working on how to standardise this procedure for the future.

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

- External consultants
- Internal company methods

- ☑ Materiality assessment
- ☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Wildfires
- ☑ Heat waves
- ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☑ Changing wind patterns
- ☑ Water stress

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- ☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to litigation

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our main process for climate change related risks and opportunities are informed by our TCFD scenario analysis. For more information, please check out our Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24. Our TCFD scenario analysis is also aligned with our internal risk register 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 committees: — Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) leads and oversees delivery of our Responsible Business strategy, including the management of climate-related risks and opportunities. — The Audit Committee, which meets quarterly, receives updates on our TCFD disclosures and their alignment with regulatory requirements. — Our Group Investment Committee (GIC), which meets monthly, 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. All investments submitted to the Group Investment Committee include a climate assessment where relevant (e.g., property investments). 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. Each banner has appointed a Responsible Business lead. They are supported by our central team and experts within Group functions. Banners have integrated our Responsible Business targets into their three-year plans. 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. Strategy: Identification and management of climate risks is incorporated into our strategic risk assessment processes. Our risk assessment is updated twice a year. Climate-related scenario analysis: We undertake detailed scenario analysis to inform our risk management approach and business strategy. Risk management: The identification and management of climate-related risks is fully integrated into the Kingfisher risk management framework. The risk process at Kingfisher uses a three-year outlook, however this year, recognizing the long-term nature of climate

related risk, we have developed a climate specific risk matrix within the Responsible Business risk register which reviews risk on near-term (0-3 years), medium-term (3-10 years) and long-term (10 years) time horizons. Each risk is assessed on a gross and net risk basis (gross risk (assuming no mitigation actions) is used for our scenario modelling. 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.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Impacts

Risks

Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods
- Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- Heat stress
- Water stress

Policy

- Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples
- Other commodity users/producers at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our process for identifying, assessing and managing forest-related risks and opportunities are based on our TCFD scenario analysis which considers raw material supply (how the changes in the global climate will likely impact the availability of high-quality supplies of certain wood species which may affect our future ability to generate revenues from wood and paper products) and our internal risk register which focuses on compliance with forest-related regulations such as the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) which is linked to our wood and paper (W&P) responsible sourcing target. W&P are the largest natural resources used across Kingfisher. Failure of W&P products to comply with policy, missing our 100% responsible sourcing target, and failure to report robust data is considered a major risk. We track origin of material to assess risk of impacting ecosystems and habitats, water security, as well as social risks. Country of origin is used to assess the state of regulation on logging and environment and ensure legal origin of our W&P products. We have policy caveats to help protect more vulnerable areas, e.g. FSC only from tropical regions to ensure products follow FSC Principles on workers' rights and employment conditions, indigenous peoples' rights, community relations,

benefits from the forest, and high conservation values. Tools we employ to manage risk include: 1. Full FSC & PEFC Chain of Custody certification or third-party verification of recycled material; and risk assessment through the Wood Traceability Sheet (WTS) including species, country of origin, presence of composite material (which indicates supply chain complexity) and Corruption Perception Index score for the country of export/harvest. The WTS tool includes a risk matrix to assess products in line with EUDR/UK Timber Regulations requirements and guidance, and to harmonise risk evaluation and mitigation across the Group. Where products are identified by the risk matrix as above low risk, due diligence system experts can follow our due diligence systems (DDS) procedures to further assess potential risk and identify risk mitigation actions, considering best practice tools. For all non-certified products, we require supply chain transparency information from suppliers, we implement DDS and work towards their certification or replacement through certified suppliers. 2. Vendor data is validated annually through a performance review of compliance with responsible sourcing criteria for W&P. 3. Annual data validation is conducted and sampled on a risk basis. 4. External assurance providers conduct limited assurance against our W&P KPI before publication of Responsible Business report. The approach drives our target to 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper by 2025 & underpins our Forest Positive ambition.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

We have completed both a Double Materiality Assessment and published our response to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures within our 2024 Responsible Business Report 2023/24 and Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24 respectively. Both assess the impacts, risks and opportunities as individual challenges to understand the current and wider impact on responsible business and specific ESG issues to our business. However, we have not yet modelled how these individual challenges interconnect and affect each other. We are currently working on how to standardise this procedure for the future.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

	Identification of priority locations	Primary reason for not identifying priority locations	Explain why you do not identify priority locations
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No standardized procedure	<i>We are currently working on how to standardise this procedure for the future.</i>

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Discounted cash flow (DCF)

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Climate-warming scenario pathways (1.5°C/ 2.5°C / >4°C)

(2.4.7) Application of definition

As part of our risk scenario modelling for TCFD we use a discounted cash flow (DCF) percentage to quantify costs of risks in our scenario modelling approach and we have modelled the impacts on a cumulative DCF associated with the six most material risks for our business over a three-year period (as this timeframe aligns with the Group's strategic planning period and the period over which the principal risks are considered). Recognising the long-term nature of climate-related risk we have also modelled five- and 10-year periods to review any changes in risk severity over time. The risks considered in our scenario analysis are modelled independently, reflecting the complexity and uncertainty associated with measuring the interconnectivity of risks. Impact on cumulative DCF is used as a proxy for resilience of our financial and strategic position. The impacts have been rated as low, medium or high to reflect the relative financial materiality of each risk under each scenario (where low 5% of DCF). The impact thresholds have been determined following internal analysis and an external benchmarking to ensure that we are consistent with industry norms in our approach to setting materiality thresholds. Overall risk based on the DCF % has gone up from 2022/23 to 2023/24, with new risks included to the scenario modelling approach (including customer preference and liability related risks) which were deemed "medium" risk (1-5% of DCF) in our scenario modelling review.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our strategy for identifying climate-related opportunities is informed by our risk management processes of which our use of climate-related scenario modelling and analysis is a key component. The transition and physical based opportunities identified have been disclosed as part of our TCFD reporting (see Kingfisher's Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24, pages 31-32). As in risks, opportunities were modelled using a discounted cash flow (DCF) percentage to quantify costs (negative and positive) over 3-, 5- and 10-year time horizons. No material opportunities were identified so we have not been able to disclose absolute figures or percentages for opportunity increases or decreases in this year's reporting.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(3.1.3) Please explain

*Assessment on plastics has not been done in 2023/24.
[Fixed row]*

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Spain

France

Poland

Turkey

Portugal

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- Romania

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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 2023 we conducted scenario analysis of climate-related physical risks to our property portfolio.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We continue to see impacts across our store estate of extreme weather events. Increase in average global temperatures leading to the increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, which may cause damage to our facilities (increased costs) and consequently disrupt our retail and distribution operations (decreased revenues). Operations may be disrupted, and facilities may be damaged due to adverse weather (increased precipitation causing increased flooding etc.), resulting in higher insurance or repair costs, and lower revenue from productivity losses. In 2023/24 we suffered insured losses arising from several storms including Storm Ciaran in November at multiple stores across the UK and France. Storm impacts have also been experienced in Romania whilst we have had to replace an entire store roof due to an unusually large hailstorm in Grenoble, France. It is though flooding which remains our major and most common climate derived event, both river and rain flood. We and our insurers expect the frequency and value of losses to increase in the coming years.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

450000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect 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. In 2021/22 we suffered only a single, insured, flood loss at a store in Poland due to extreme rainfall overwhelming drainage and flood defences. However, in 2022/23 we suffered (again, insured) losses across the UK and France due to Storm Eunice. In the long term, the number of incidences has been increasing, so we anticipate that the impact will continue to increase. In 2023/24 we suffered insured losses arising from several storms including Storm Ciaran in November at multiple stores across the UK and France. Storm impacts have also been experienced in Romania whilst we have had to replace an entire store roof due to an unusually large hailstorm in Grenoble, France. It is though flooding which remains our major and most common climate derived event, both river and rain flood. We and our insurers expect the frequency and value of losses to increase in the coming years. 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.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- Increase insurance coverage

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of 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.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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. 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).

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

- Non-compliance with legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

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

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of the key risks identified in Kingfisher's internal Responsible Business Risk register is on Forest Positive Policy compliance and reporting. Achieving 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper is fundamental to our flagship Forest Positive commitment. While we expect the largest impact type for this risk would be from a reputational perspective, it is important to note that there are potential significant regulatory impacts if Kingfisher is not able to comply with the regulations linked to wood and paper sourcing and wider management of deforestation issues. We are also seeing an increasing trend for this risk due to the evolving regulatory landscape. Legal non-compliance in our supply chain, for example with UK and EU Timber Regulations (UKTR and EUTR) and the upcoming EU Deforestation Regulations (EUDR), could result in reputational, financial and regulatory risk including fines issues by competent authorities and /or lower investments. Resulting reputational damage could result in NGO campaigning, protest and resulting reduced sale. Our wood and paper products are sourced globally from almost 700 suppliers. There are many more indirect suppliers in our extended supply chain, including suppliers of raw materials and component parts used in the products we buy and sell.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Not complying with wood and paper policy requirements presents a reputational risk to Kingfisher which could lead to damage to stakeholder confidence. In addition, failure to comply with wood and paper regulations like the EUDR could result in fines and reputational damage.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

25000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

50000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Kingfisher has a public target to have 100% of its wood and paper products certified by 2025. The potential financial impact of any related brand damage if we do not meet this is estimated to be a minor financial impact (25m-50m). The financial figure is based on the threshold for minor net impact of risk cost estimate for Kingfisher as outlined in Kingfisher's internal risk register. The figure shows potential impact within a three-year timeframe.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

- Greater due diligence

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

31700

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We employ experts who specifically look at the compliance of our wood and paper products and the traceability to forests. The cost of response (31,700) is based on the fees charged by our third-party expert and time spent on those specific issues. Our third-party expert reviews our Forest Positive policy and supporting guidelines to ensure they align with best practice and with regulatory requirement. We have reviewed our approach to due diligence and approved a roadmap with significant additional human resources (total of twelve people). In 2023 the Kingfisher Group the centralized Offer and Sustainability Wood and Paper and Data team equated to a total of nine FTE. This includes the Manager, Administrator, Wood and Paper Specialist, 2 Due Diligence Specialists, the Data Manager, 2 Wood and Paper Data Admin and 1 Wood and Paper Data Analyst. Of this, one FTE Wood and Paper Data Administrator started in October 2023 and One FTE Forest Due Diligence Specialist started in January 2024

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

This year, 96.6% of wood and paper in sourced products (94% of the value of purchased wood GFR, excluding packaging) and 99.9% of our catalogue paper met our responsible sourcing criteria. We also have ongoing engagement with competent authorities and expert stakeholders to ensure we align with best practice. Key mitigation action to ensure policy compliance as outlined in Kingfisher's internal Risk Register:

- We have a Forest Positive Policy and vendor guidelines which specify our requirements for suppliers. We continue to track our progress on policy compliance.*
- We are training relevant colleagues on our policies, informing them of changes and requirements to drive compliance.*
- We aim to update our policy and vendor guidelines to align with requirements from emerging regulations. Our Forest Positive Policy goes beyond national and international regulations, and Responsible Business targets are set on key supply chain issues, including 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper.*
- Policy compliance clauses are written into tenders and contracts, and an audit programme has been started in logistics/distribution centres. Suppliers who do not comply with our policy requirements must put an action plan in place to improve, and we cease to trade with suppliers as a last resort if they don't work with us on business-critical issues.*

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

- Other technology risk, please specify :Cost of renewable electricity certificates

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

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

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The risk associated with increasing unit cost of electricity and renewable certificates which puts achieving our climate targets at risk. For example, according to Energy UK (trade association for the UK energy industry), the cost of Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) certificates hit a record high in October 2023 representing a doubling in price in less than one year (in November 2022 REGOs were going for an average of 8.75, in Oct 2023 they were 20). As we continue to purchase these certificates to ensure our electricity comes from zero carbon and renewable sources to manage our operational emissions, increases in their overall price would mean increasing financial costs for the business. Currently, we purchase REGOs directly from our local power providers for the markets we operate in. Due to the risk presented by the increasing cost of REGOs, we are investigating options to optimise the REGO cost and mitigate any future inflation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

As we continue to purchase these certificates to ensure our electricity comes from zero carbon and renewable sources to manage our operational emissions, increases in their overall price would mean increasing financial costs for the business. Disclosure will focus on the total estimated cost of renewable electricity certificates in 2023 for our retail banners (B&Q, Screwfix, Castorama France, Brico Depot France, Castorama Poland, Brico Depot Romania and Brico Depot Iberia).

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

1181000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The total estimated cost of renewable electricity certificates in 2023 for our retail banners (B&Q, Screwfix, Castorama France, Brico Depot France, Castorama Poland, Brico Depot Romania, and Brico Depot Iberia).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Investment in energy projects to reduce carbon emissions.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

11000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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 1.5C Science Base Targets. Project examples include LED lighting, Air Source Heat Pumps, Solar Panels and building management/control systems.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Kingfisher Commodity Hedging Policy executed and implemented. Three-year banner energy plans in place, targeting energy efficiency measures (e.g., LED lighting and building management systems) and on-site renewable installation (11m budgeted for FY2023/24). Banner operating practices in stores to reduce electricity consumption. On-site generation using solar PV to reduce volumes purchased on wholesale markets. Banners continue with initiatives to incorporate energy and climate considerations into design, refurbishment, and preventative maintenance programmes. Ongoing work to evaluate options to secure long-term, affordable, renewable energy supplies (i.e. Power purchase agreements, on-site/near-site generation).

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :Discounted cash flow (We have used a discounted cash flow (DCF) percentage to quantify costs of risks)

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In terms of substantive effects of environmental risks, revenue is the most vulnerable. The transition risk with the largest potential impact to revenue relates to consumers changing their purchasing behaviour towards more sustainable products. The discounted cashflow % deemed vulnerable relates to products without an internal sustainability rating and thus potentially more susceptible to changing consumer preference. This however ignores the potential upside Kingfisher would see from the increased demand in our sustainable products which accounts for the majority of the revenue. The physical risk quoted of

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :Discounted cash flow (DCF)

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In terms of substantive effects of environmental risks, revenue is the most vulnerable. The transition risk with the largest potential impact to revenue relates to consumers changing their purchasing behaviour towards more sustainable products. The discounted cashflow % deemed vulnerable relates to products without an internal sustainability rating and thus potentially more susceptible to changing consumer preference. This however ignores the potential upside Kingfisher would see from the increased demand in our sustainable products, which accounts for the majority of the revenue. The physical risk quoted of
[Add row]

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

Other carbon tax, please specify :Climate Change Levy

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

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

02/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

01/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

64

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

2394301

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Kingfisher pays the Climate Change Levy (CCL) on its UK operations. It is a charge related to units of energy used and billed for. Payment is for the reporting period 2023/24 (1 February 2023 - 31 January 2024).

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

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. In 2023/24, Responsible Business measures (climate change, Forest Positive and gender diversity) were included in the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan for our senior leadership team. We have already committed to reach net zero in 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 any residual emissions. Our net zero commitments build on our near-term science-based targets. To deliver on our ambitious climate commitments, we will continue to develop our transition plan, aligning it with the Transition Plan Taskforce's Disclosure Framework and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Guidance on Metrics, Targets and Transition Plans. To reduce emissions from electricity and our exposure to the Climate Change Levy, Kingfisher is investing in energy efficiency measures, on-site renewable generation and low carbon energy technologies - this year we have invested 24.4m capital expenditure in energy saving initiatives and renewable energy technologies. This will reduce energy consumption by 27 GWh a year, avoiding 2,860 tonnes of carbon a year and saving 4.5 million. We have a three-year energy reduction plan for each banner and are making good progress. Key actions include rollouts of LED lighting and building energy management systems across our estate, energy efficient design blueprints for new stores, and improving building insulation. These have helped to reduce our property energy intensity by 36% since 2016/17 (kwh/sqm). We have three-year energy reduction plans for each banner. This year we installed 1,141 solar PV panels throughout two Solar PV trails in Romania. Our solar PV panels installed on 58 Castorama Poland sites generated 2,013 MWh in 2023. We have also installed solar PV panels in a further 3 B&Q freehold stores (bringing the total to 13, with three more to come in 2024) in addition to existing installations in the UK on 29 stores, offices and distribution centres. Our investments in renewable energy are generating 12 million kWh per year. We're continuing the process of switching to all electric heating for our stores, replacing gas and fossil fuel-based heating systems. This will enable us to decarbonise our stores and estate as we switch to 100% renewable power. By the end of 2023/24 we had ASHPs at 738 of our sites which represents 35% of our estate.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Sale of products that lower environmental impact for our customers through our Sustainable Home Product offering.

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

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

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Changing consumer behaviour is leading to new market opportunities for sustainable products and services, particularly for energy efficient and energy saving products. Based on our materiality assessments, we believe the growing market for Sustainable Home Products (SHP) and services is a 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. Kingfisher defines product sustainability based on what a product is made from, how it has been made, what the product does when used by customers and what happens to the product at the end of its life. Products are assessed against our SHP guidelines which consists of the following nine main attributes: 1. Made from alternative materials 2. Made from recycled materials 3. Made from responsibly sourced materials 4. Made using lower carbon manufacture 5. Protecting health at home 6. Saving energy at home 7. Saving water at home 8. Supporting nature at home 9. Extending product lifecycles 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. Sustainable Home Products integrate with our ambition to address climate change through reducing carbon emissions embodied in our products and emitted when our customers use and dispose of our products.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Proportion of total Group sales attributed to products that lower environmental impact

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Changing consumer behaviour is leading to new market opportunities for sustainable products and services, particularly for energy efficient and energy saving products. We have established a headline target to achieve 60% of Group sales from SHP by the end of FY 25/26 (and 70% from our OEB products). In 2023 we also introduced a green star mark in store and online, across our banners. The green star mark is a customer-facing signpost to complement our internally focused Sustainable Home Products (SHP) Programme. Products that achieve Green Star are a subset of products that achieve SHP criteria. They are not necessarily products that are considered to have the highest sustainability credentials in the range, but products for which the sustainability benefit can be communicated to the customer more easily through a green claim that can be substantiated. To date we have achieved 49.4% of total Group sales from SHP that help create greener, healthier homes (2022/23: 46.8%). SHP now accounts for 60.1% of OEB sales (2022/23: 56.4%). More specifically, products that have a potential positive effect on the reduction of our Scope 3 emissions (Category 1 and 11) account for over 20% of our total Group sales in 2023 (see explanation of financial effect figures for more details).

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

6400000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Sales of our SHP generated 6.4 billion for our business in 2023/24 and now account for 49.4% of our overall Group sales. 22% of 2023 sales were associated with the subset of Sustainable Home Product (SHP) criteria that we've assessed to have a positive effect on Scope 3 emissions (Category 1 and 11). The figure is based on 64 product criteria which contribute to the following SHP attributes: Saving Energy at Home; Made from alternative materials; Made from recycled materials; Made from responsibly sourced materials; and Made using lower carbon manufacture.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

25375

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Range reviews are already incorporated into our processes and applies to our SHPs. However, we employ third-party experts to ensure all SHP criteria are checked. Our SHP reporting is also verified by the same third-party experts. The cost disclosed to realise the opportunity is based on the fees paid to the third-party experts.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have a target to bring sustainable products into the mainstream by achieving 60% of Group sales from our Sustainable Home Products (SHP) by 2025/26. This includes 70% of our own exclusive brand (OEB) products sales to be from SHP. Our Sustainable Home Product Guidelines guide our buying team and product developers to improve sustainability across 9 attributes. We'll continue to use the Kingfisher SHP Programme to find alternative materials to produce products that are made to last, at an accessible price. Longevity is a key focus of the SHP Programme with criteria referencing repairability, long warranties and reusability, to ensure making more sustainable choices doesn't have to come at a higher price or lower quality. This is expected to support continued profitable sales growth over the longer term. Our recently launched green star mark is helping customers identify a selection of SHP and understand the benefit of the product through a clear fact sheet providing transparent, substantiated and accessible information, to encourage more sustainable choices and drive change in customer behaviour. We're growing the programme by expanding the number of green star products available to our customers and aim to have 12,000 SKUs live in 2024/25.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Sale of products that lower environmental impact for our customers through our Sustainable Home Product offering.

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Spain

France

Poland

Ireland

Romania

Portugal

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Changing consumer behaviour is leading to new market opportunities for sustainable products and services. Our Sustainable Home Product (SHP) Programme is best positioned to help Kingfisher with the opportunities associated with this shift in customer preferences. Kingfisher defines product sustainability based on what a product is made from, how it has been made, what the product does when used by customers and what happens to the product at the end of its life. Products are assessed against our SHP guidelines which consists of the following nine main attributes: 1. Made from alternative materials 2. Made from recycled materials 3. Made from responsibly sourced materials 4. Made using lower carbon manufacture 5. Protecting health at home 6. Saving energy at home 7. Saving water at home 8. Supporting nature at home 9. Extending product lifecycles Furthermore, one of our key SHP attributes is to do with products made from responsibly sourced materials This links directly to our commitment to purchase 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper for our products by 2025/26.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Other, please specify :Proportion of total Group sales attributed to products that lower environmental impact

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Changing consumer behaviour is leading to new market opportunities for sustainable products and services. We have established a headline target to achieve 60% of Group sales from SHP by the end of FY 25/26 (and 70% from our OEB products). In 2023 we also introduced a green star mark in store and online, across our banners. The green star mark is a customer-facing signpost to complement our internally focused Sustainable Home Products (SHP) Programme. Products that achieve Green Star are a subset of products that achieve SHP criteria. They are not necessarily products that are considered to have the highest sustainability credentials in the range, but products for which the sustainability benefit can be communicated to the customer more easily through a green claim that can be substantiated. To date we have achieved 49.4% of total Group sales from SHP that help create greener, healthier homes (2022/23: 46.8%). SHP now accounts for 60.1% of OEB sales (2022/23: 56.4%). More specifically, the sales associated wood and paper compliant with our policy and meets the criteria of our Sustainable Home Product (SHP) guidelines accounts for nearly 20% of our total Group sales in 2023.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

6400000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Sales of our SHP generated 6.4 billion for our business in 2023/24 and now account for 49.4% of our overall Group sales. Almost 20% of total Group sales in 23/24 were associated with wood and paper products sold that are compliant with our policy and meets the criteria of our Sustainable Home Product (SHP) guidelines in 2023. This contributes to the SHP attribute: Made from responsibly sourced materials.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Range reviews are already incorporated into our processes and applies to our SHPs. However, we employ third-party experts to ensure all SHP criteria are checked. Our SHP reporting is also verified by the same third-party experts. The cost disclosed to realise the opportunity is based on the fees paid to the third-party experts.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have a target to bring sustainable products into the mainstream by achieving 60% of Group sales from our Sustainable Home Products (SHP) by 2025/26. This includes 70% of our own exclusive brand (OEB) products sales to be from SHP. Our Sustainable Home Product Guidelines guide our buying team and product developers to improve sustainability across 9 attributes. We'll continue to use the Kingfisher SHP Programme to find alternative materials to produce products that are made to last, at an accessible price. Longevity is a key focus of the SHP Programme with criteria referencing repairability, long warranties and reusability, to ensure making more sustainable choices doesn't have to come at a higher price or lower quality. This is expected to support continued profitable sales growth over the longer term. Our recently launched green star mark is helping customers identify a selection of SHP and understand the benefit of the product through a clear fact sheet providing transparent, substantiated and accessible information, to encourage more sustainable choices and drive change in customer behaviour. We're growing the programme by expanding the number of green star products available to our customers and aim to have 12,000 SKUs live in 2024/25. Kingfisher is committed to sell 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper products by 2025. Achieving this target will contribute to our SHP offering and more specifically the attribute; 'Made from responsibly sourced materials' Our policy is to buy wood and paper that has been independently audited by recognised certification schemes, such as FSC and PEFC, as coming from well-managed forests, or that is verified recycled. In working towards our target of 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper products, we regularly engage with suppliers to ensure they follow our requirements (covering procurement, labelling, data assurance and traceability) and monitor performance as set out in the Forest Positive Vendor Guidelines. We also employ experts who specifically look at the compliance of our wood and paper products and the traceability to forests.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Use of new technologies

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

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

(3.6.1.8) Organization 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 energy sources. This will reduce our exposure to energy and carbon price volatility and, through energy efficiency specifically, provide financial savings.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our investments in renewable energy are generating 12 million kWh per year. This delivers approximately 2.5m in financial benefit per year, based on estimated average prices for the year ahead. Together with the 4.5 million in savings from energy efficiency, this equates to an opportunity of 7 million per annum. Our short-term time horizon is up to 3 years so 3 x 7m 21m.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

7000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

21000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our investment in energy efficiency measures this year will reduce consumption by 27 GWh a year, avoiding 2860 tonnes of carbon a year and saving 4.5 million annually. We have three-year energy reduction plans for each banner. This year we've completed two solar PV trials in Romania, installing 1,141 solar panels (with a total capacity of 487 kW), installed solar PV at three B&Q freehold sites (three more sites planned in 2024) in addition to existing installations in the UK on 29 stores, offices and distribution centres, and have biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building. We have installed all electric heating using air source heat pumps (ASHP) which by the end of 2023/24 we had ASHPs at 738 of our sites, which represents 35% of our estate. Our investments in renewable energy are generating 12 million kWh per year. This delivers approximately 2.5m in financial benefit per year, based on estimated average prices for the year ahead. Together with the 4.5 million in savings from energy efficiency, this equates to an opportunity of 7 million per annum. Our short-term time horizon is up to 3 years, so 3 x 7m 21m.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

24400000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realise the opportunity is based on the budgeted capital expenditure on energy efficiency and on-site renewable generation for 2023/24. This year we have invested 24.4m in energy efficiency measures and renewable energy technologies. This will reduce consumption by 27 GWh a year, avoiding 2860 tonnes of carbon a year and saving 4.5 million. We have three-year energy reduction plans for each banner. This is year 1 of our 3-year plans, which translate Kingfisher strategy into operational measures.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We've committed to reach net zero in 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 any residual emissions. We also have an SBTi target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 37.8% in absolute terms and Scope 3 emissions by 40% per m of turnover compared with 2016/17 and 2017/18 respectively. 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 helped to reduce our energy intensity by 36% since 2016/17. Total energy consumption is 26% lower than in 2016/17. We are investing in on-site renewable generation. This year we've completed two solar PV trials in Romania, installing 1,141 solar panels, installed solar PV at three B&Q freehold sites in addition to existing installations in the UK on 29 stores, offices and distribution centres.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6400000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

21-30%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Sales of our SHP generated 6.4 billion for our business in 2023/24 and now account for 49.4% of our overall Group sales. Over 20% of 2023 sales were associated with the subset of Sustainable Home Product (SHP) criteria that we've assessed to have a positive effect on Scope 3 emissions (Category 1 and 11). The figure is based on 64 product criteria which contribute to the following SHP attributes: Saving Energy at Home; Made from alternative materials; Made from recycled materials; Made from responsibly sourced materials; and Made using lower carbon manufacture.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6400000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Sales of our SHP generated 6.4 billion for our business in 2023/24 and now account for 49.4% of our overall Group sales. Nearly 20% of total Group sales in 2023 were associated with wood and paper products sold that are compliant with our policy and meets the criteria of our Sustainable Home Product (SHP) guidelines in 2023. This contributes to the SHP attribute: Made from responsibly sourced materials.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Policy is intended to assist the Board, through the work of the Nomination Committee, in creating and maintaining optimum Board and Committee composition. A separate Kingfisher Group Diversity Policy (which also covers inclusion) applies to all employees in the Kingfisher Group of companies. Kingfisher believes in the value of diversity and inclusion throughout the Company. This belief is embedded in Kingfisher's purpose and business strategy, and in our stated goal to build an agile, inclusive culture led by trust. It is Kingfisher's policy to maintain and develop the diversity of its Board of Directors without compromising on the calibre of new directors appointed and for it to operate within an inclusive environment where all Board members can fully contribute, be listened to, and do their personal best. Appointments to the Board should be based on merit while complementing and enhancing the existing diversity of skills, knowledge, and experience of the Board as a

whole. We aim to harness that diversity needed for a rounded Board with the benefits that brings to overall Board composition, to Board effectiveness and to better decision making. We consider diversity to include diversity of background (including professional and educational), race, disability, gender, sexual orientation, beliefs, and age, as well as of culture, personality, and workstyle.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

2024-Board-Inclusion-and-Diversity-policy.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

- No standardized procedure

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

We have our Forest Positive ambition that runs until 2025. We are now in the process of developing that approach further to include wider impacts on nature and biodiversity. This work is happening in 2024 and will form part of our approach from 2025 onwards.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Other C-Suite Officer
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board of Directors is our highest governing body and assesses the management of principal risks, including climate change, and reviews our Responsible Business key performance indicators (KPIs) and our external climate change targets on a quarterly basis. The Board reviews our Responsible Business long-term plan twice a year, which in FY 23/24 included our priority actions for delivering on our climate transition plan and scope 1, 2 and 3 science-based targets across the business. The Board also reviews and approves our annual Responsible Business Report which includes detail on our progress to date for climate-related metrics and targets. Our CEO is accountable for overseeing the delivery of our energy and climate change commitments across the group, with climate-related responsibilities sitting within various Board and management committees as follows: — Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) provides frequent support and advice to the Group Executive and Board on all matters relating to responsible business practices (including climate change). The RBC met three times in 2023. The chair of our RBC is also the chair of our Remuneration Committee. — Our Group Climate Change Committee, chaired by our Chief Executive Officer, meets quarterly with relevant management to monitor the Company's approach to meeting its climate commitments and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. It has oversight of the Company's approach to developing and delivering its net zero roadmap and related supporting targets. It provides an update to the Group Executive on key decisions and actions.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Other C-Suite Officer
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

- Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board is responsible for the overall leadership of the Group, the Board defines our purpose, values, and strategy and aligns them with our culture. Considering the views of our key stakeholders, the Board promotes the Group's long-term sustainable success and its contribution to wider society. It is also responsible for the Group's performance and governance oversight. The Board receives regular updates on Responsible Business topics including our Planet pillar which includes our ongoing commitments to become Forest Positive. The Responsible Business Committee (RBC) is a committee of the Board and met three times in 2023. The RBC assessed progress against the planet pillar of the Responsible Business strategy, including our responsible forestry programme, Forest Positive. The review included consideration of the rapidly changing external landscape including stakeholder impact and the evolution of our programme. The Committee provided guidance on future focus areas, the renewal of Kingfisher's partnerships, local market forest initiatives and projects in banners. The chair of our RBC is also the chair of our Remuneration Committee. The Group Executive Committee (GEC) comprises two members of the Board (CEO and Chief Financial Officer) as well as executive staff across the Group. The GEC meets monthly, and has duties to develop, oversee, monitor and review the responsible business agenda, strategy and performance, including the Forest Positive Policy and performance against wood and paper targets by each operating banner. The CEO reports to the Board at each Board meeting on key points and makes recommendations on areas where action is needed. The Forest Positive Policy sets out the Group's vision and policy commitments related to its operations which involve forest risks and opportunities. It is approved by the following Group Executive members: CEO (also a Board member), Chief Offer and Sourcing Officer, Chief People Officer, Chief Financial Officer (also a Board member) and Screwfix CEO (also member of our RBC).
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Other

- Other, please specify :Kingfisher CEO is the chair of our Group Climate Committee and President of EDRA/GHIN (the global trade bodies for home improvement retailers). We became a founding member of a new collaborative taskforce to help reduce the sector's scope 3 emissions

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Other

- Other, please specify :Kingfisher CEO is the President of EDRA/GHIN (the global trade bodies for home improvement retailers).

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

We have our Forest Positive ambition that runs until 2025. We are now in the process of developing that approach further to include wider impacts on nature and biodiversity. This work is happening in 2024 and will form part of our approach from 2025 onwards.

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Whilst the Kingfisher plc Board has ultimate responsibility for our Responsible Business Strategy (a key part of the overall Powered by Kingfisher strategy), the most senior individual in the company responsible is the CEO. Our Responsible Business strategy includes our commitments to help tackle climate change. Our CEO is accountable for overseeing the delivery of our energy and climate change commitments across the group, with climate-related responsibilities sitting within various Board and management committees. For example, the CEO, supported by the Group Executive, has approved our interim net zero by 2040 target for scope 1 and 2 this included reviewing target plans and approving new appropriate capital investment. Our CEO is a member of the Board Responsible Business Committee and chairs the Group Executive Committee.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Whilst the Kingfisher plc Board has ultimate responsibility for our Responsible Business Strategy (a key part of the overall Powered by Kingfisher strategy), the most senior individual in the company responsible is the CEO. Our Responsible Business strategy includes our ambition to become Forest Positive. Our CEO is a member of the Group Executive and the Responsible Business Committee which oversee delivery of our Responsible Business strategy.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Other committee, please specify :Group Executive Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Group Executive Committee is responsible for identifying, assessing and managing the principal risks, including climate change, and for reviewing and recommending to the Board on an ongoing basis key climate-related commitments proposed by management (e.g. our scope 1 and 2 net zero commitment and investment plan and scope 3 KPI planning updates).

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Other committee, please specify :Group Executive Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Group Executive Committee is responsible for the responsible business agenda, strategy, and performance. This includes our ambitions on becoming Forest Positive which includes our work to source all our wood and paper products responsibly. We have a three-year Responsible Business Plan for the Group that's reviewed by the Group Executive and the Kingfisher Board of Directors twice a year.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan

- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Group Climate Committee, formed in 2022, chaired by our Chief Executive Officer, meets quarterly with relevant management to monitor the Company's approach to meeting its climate commitments and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. It has oversight of the Company's approach to developing and delivering its net zero roadmap and related supporting targets. It provides an update to the Group Executive on key decisions and actions. In 2023, this included updates on our current climate commitments and plans going forward across all scopes. The Committee reports progress to our Group Executive and Responsible Business Committee.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

(4.5.3) Please explain

Responsible Business measures are integrated into our long-term incentive plan (known as the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan) for our senior leadership team. The performance conditions attached to the vesting of awards include a 25% weighting on Responsible Business measures. In 2023, one of the ESG measures in our Performance Share Plan relates to climate change – a reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions from a FY 16/17 baseline.

Forests**(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue**

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue**(4.5.3) Please explain**

Responsible Business measures are integrated into our long-term incentive plan (known as the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan) for our senior leadership team. The performance conditions attached to the vesting of awards include a 25% weighting on Responsible Business measures. In 2023, one of the ESG measures in our Performance Share Plan relates to our commitment to become Forest Positive – % of wood and paper products responsibly sourced as a % of SKUs purchase.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change**(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive**

Board or executive level

- Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our latest Remuneration Policy applicable for the executive directors (as approved at the 2022 AGM), includes the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan which is also used for our senior leadership population. The performance conditions currently attached to awards made under this plan include a basket of three ESG measures, aligned to our Responsible Business agenda. One of these measures is 'Climate Change', specifically 'reductions in scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions. Currently the basket of ESG measures accounts for vesting of up to 25% of awards made under the plan.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Performance Share Plan incentivises executive directors to deliver Kingfisher's long-term strategic aims and create sustainable shareholder value, aligning the interests of participants with those of shareholders. This in turn incentivises the delivery of our climate-related targets tied to our Performance Share Plan. Achieving

our FY 2025/26 science-based target for scope 1 and 2 emissions is the first step to our long-term commitment to achieve net zero carbon by 2040/41 for our operations.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain
- Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification

Policies and commitments

- Increase in verified compliance with Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) policies and/or commitments

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our latest Remuneration Policy applicable for the executive directors (as approved at the 2022 AGM), includes the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan which is also used for our senior leadership population. The performance conditions currently attached to awards made under this plan include a basket of three ESG measures, aligned to our Responsible Business agenda. One of these measures relates to our commitment to become Forest Positive – % of wood and paper products responsibly sourced as a % of SKUs purchase. Currently the basket of ESG measures accounts for vesting of up to 25% of awards made under the plan.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Performance Share Plan incentivises executive directors to deliver Kingfisher's long-term strategic aims and create sustainable shareholder value, aligning the interests of participants with those of shareholders. This in turn incentivises the delivery of our wood and paper target tied to our Performance Share Plan. Kingfisher is aiming to achieve its Forest Positive objective of responsibly sourcing 100% of its wood and paper products by 2025/26 and remains on track to do so.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our latest Remuneration Policy applicable for the executive directors (as approved at the 2022 AGM), includes the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan which is also used for our senior leadership population. The performance conditions currently attached to awards made under this plan include a basket of three ESG measures, aligned to our Responsible Business agenda. One of these measures is 'Climate Change', specifically 'reductions in scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions. Currently the basket of ESG measures accounts for vesting of up to 25% of awards made under the plan.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Performance Share Plan incentivises executive directors to deliver Kingfisher's long-term strategic aims and create sustainable shareholder value, aligning the interests of participants with those of shareholders. This in turn incentivises the delivery of our climate-related targets tied to our Performance Share Plan. Achieving our FY 2025/26 science-based target for scope 1 and 2 emissions is the first step to our long-term commitment to achieve net zero carbon by 2040/41 for our operations.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- Other senior-mid manager, please specify :Roughly 300 colleagues in the two layers of management below Group Executive are in this population.

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our latest Remuneration Policy applicable for the relevant colleagues (as approved at the 2022 AGM), includes the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan which is also used for our senior leadership population. The performance conditions currently attached to awards made under this plan include a basket of three ESG measures, aligned to our Responsible Business agenda. One of these measures is 'Climate Change', specifically 'reductions in scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions. Currently the basket of ESG measures accounts for vesting of up to 25% of awards made under the plan.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Performance Share Plan incentivises relevant colleagues to deliver Kingfisher's long-term strategic aims and create sustainable shareholder value, aligning the interests of participants with those of shareholders. This in turn incentivises the delivery of our climate-related targets tied to our Performance Share Plan. Achieving our FY 2025/26 science-based target for scope 1 and 2 emissions is the first step to our long-term commitment to achieve net zero carbon by 2040/41 for our operations.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain
- Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification

Policies and commitments

- Increase in verified compliance with Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) policies and/or commitments

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our latest Remuneration Policy applicable for the executive directors (as approved at the 2022 AGM), includes the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan which is also used for our senior leadership population. The performance conditions currently attached to awards made under this plan include a basket of three ESG measures, aligned to our Responsible Business agenda. One of these measures relates to our commitment to become Forest Positive – % of wood and paper products responsibly sourced as a % of SKUs purchase. Currently the basket of ESG measures accounts for vesting of up to 25% of awards made under the plan.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Performance Share Plan incentivises executive directors to deliver Kingfisher's long-term strategic aims and create sustainable shareholder value, aligning the interests of participants with those of shareholders. This in turn incentivises the delivery of our wood and paper target tied to our Performance Share Plan. Kingfisher is aiming to achieve its Forest Positive objective of responsibly sourcing 100% of its wood and paper products by 2025/26 and remains on track to do so.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- Other senior-mid manager, please specify :Roughly 300 colleagues in the two layers of management below Group Executive are in this population.

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain
- Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification

Policies and commitments

- Increase in verified compliance with Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) policies and/or commitments

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our latest Remuneration Policy applicable for the relevant colleagues (as approved at the 2022 AGM), includes the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan which is also used for our senior leadership population. The performance conditions currently attached to awards made under this plan include a basket of three ESG measures, aligned to our Responsible Business agenda. One of these measures relates to our commitment to become Forest Positive – % of wood and paper products responsibly sourced as a % of SKUs purchase. Currently the basket of ESG measures accounts for vesting of up to 25% of awards made under the plan.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Performance Share Plan incentivises relevant colleagues to deliver Kingfisher's long-term strategic aims and create sustainable shareholder value, aligning the interests of participants with those of shareholders. This in turn incentivises the delivery of our wood and paper target tied to our Performance Share Plan. Kingfisher is aiming to achieve its Forest Positive objective of responsibly sourcing 100% of its wood and paper products by 2025/26 and remains on track to do so.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Environmental policy applies across Kingfisher plc which includes the activities of Group functions and our Retail Banners. We will also seek to work with partners to apply relevant parts of the policy to business partnerships. Climate change Across the Group, we will: Reduce carbon emissions across our value chain (scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions) in line with our 2025 science-based targets to limit global temperature rises to 1.5C. To be net zero across our operations (scope 1 and 2 emissions) by 2040, in line with the criteria of the Science Based Targets Initiative's Corporate Net Zero Standard. Use our voice as a major European retailer to advocate for climate policy and action consistent with the aims of the Paris Agreement. Promote cross-sector climate action through our partnerships and by sharing our insights with governments and others to encourage progress towards net zero. Biodiversity, nature and forests Across the Group, we will: Aim to be Forest Positive by 2025; for further details see our Forest Positive Policy at www.kingfisher.com/ForestPositivePolicy. Seek to promote biodiversity and nature conservation across green spaces at our stores, offices and distribution centres.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to net-zero emissions
- Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Continue to embed the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. Continually improve energy efficiency across our buildings and transport.

Forests-specific commitments

- Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat
- Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion

- Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :Part of our Forest Positive ambition by 2025 - We will not accept products containing wood and paper that have been produced on land which has been subject to deforestation or conversion since 2010.
- Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :2025 - Part of our Forest Positive ambition

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Kingfisher environmental-policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Forest Positive policy applies across Kingfisher plc which includes the activities of Group functions and our Retail Banners. We will also seek to work with partners to apply relevant parts of the policy to business partners. Wood is the most widely used natural resource used across Kingfisher and is found in a wide range of our products, e.g. flooring, building materials, garden furniture, kitchen units and wallpaper. In line with our Forest Positive aim, we are committed to: Ensuring there is no deforestation across our supply chain by 2025, including no human induced forest degradation or conversion of natural ecosystems. We use the Accountability Framework initiative (AFi) to help define what this means for our business and monitor progress Protecting forest landscapes including those in High Conservation Value areas, High Carbon Stock forests, and those which are part of an Intact Forest Landscape.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Forests-specific commitments

- Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion
- Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain
- Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :Part of our Forest Positive ambition by 2025 - We will not accept products containing wood and paper that have been produced on land which has been subject to deforestation or conversion since 2010.
- Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :2025 - Part of our Forest Positive ambition

Social commitments

- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of commodities covered by the policy
- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Kingfisher Forest-positive-policy-position-statement.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- UN Global Compact
- Rainforest Alliance - Forest Allies, UN SDG's, EDRA/GHIN.
- Leather Working Group
- Other, please specify :**British Retail Consortium's Climate Action Roadmap,**

- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

- UN Global Compact (UNGC): We joined the UNGC in 2014 and are committed to its Ten Principles covering the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. We prepare the Communication on Progress against the UNGC Principles annually. - UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): We support the UN SDGs that provide a framework for governments, business and civil society to work together to end poverty, fight inequality and stop climate change by 2030. We publish a Performance Data Appendix annually which outlines our contributions to the SDGs. - Leather Working Group (LWG): We remain a committed member of the LWG and require all of the leather sourced for our OEB products to be LWG certified. We also continue to explore material innovation and leather alternatives for our product ranges. - FSC: Wood and paper are part of our sustainability heritage, and in the 1990s we became a founding member of the FSC. - Rainforest Alliance – Forest Allies: Kingfisher is a founding member of the Rainforest Alliance's Forest Allies initiative – a community of practice focused on protecting, restoring and enabling the responsible management of tropical forests. - TCFD: We are committed to embedding the recommendations of the TCFD and prepare an annual statement as part of our Annual Report and Accounts. - SBTi: We align with SBTi best practice guidance on setting emissions reduction targets. For example, our 2040 Scope 1 and 2 net zero target has been prepared in line with the Science-Based Target initiative's (SBTi) Corporate Net Zero Standard. - EDRA/GHIN: Kingfisher CEO is the president of EDRA/GHIN (the global trade bodies for home improvement retailers). In 2023, Kingfisher became a founding member of a new collaborative taskforce, initiated by EDRA/GHIN to help our sector reduce its scope 3 emissions. - British Retail Consortium's Climate Action Roadmap: Member of the British Retail Consortium's Climate Action Roadmap, a decarbonisation plan that will accelerate progress to net zero in the UK, ahead of the Government's 2050 target.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Kingfisher environmental-policy.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

- Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

- Mandatory government register
 Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency Register Organisation name: Kingfisher plc REG Number: 33131115162608 Registration date: 25/10/2023 Status: Activated Available here: https://transparency-register.europa.eu/searchregister-or-update/organisation-detail_en?id331311151626-08

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Kingfisher's engagement activities in areas relating to climate change are aligned with the business' four pillars of its Responsible Business strategy (Colleagues, Planet, Customer, Communities); the most relevant pillars to climate change policy are customer (relating to product) and planet (relating to broader climate and forests policy). Our Responsible Business policies guide our approach and help us to adopt consistent standards across our markets. For transparency, we publish key policies on our website. See www.kingfisher.com/sustainabilitypolicies. Our Environmental Policy states that we will 'use our voice as a leading European retailer to advocate for climate policy and action consistent with the aims of the Paris Agreement'.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

ECO (now the Great British Insulation Scheme)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

- Support with major exceptions

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

We support the increase roll out of energy efficiency policies to improve the standards of the UK housing stock. We are pushing for government to go further on regulation, incentives for home-owners, and potentially further grant and loan funding.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- Provided funding or in-kind support
- Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We do not provide funding directly to customers, but we offer an Energy Saving Service in B&Q stores where customers can receive tailored advice on how they can improve their energy efficiency at home. We engage as we have an offering in store for products that help people improve home energy efficiency, and we have seen success in other markets in Europe where government schemes are more comprehensive. We would measure success in this area by future changes in policy, as commitments to increase home energy efficiency support have been made by the new Government.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

UK Timber Regulation (UKTR)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Forests

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

- Traceability requirements
- Due diligence requirements
- Collection, availability, and accessibility of forest-related information
- Mandatory environmental reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

- Support with minor exceptions

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

We follow UK Timber regulations in our Forest Positive policy. Advocacy is largely around alignment between markets and with EU Deforestation Regulation to ease the burden on reporting. We seek to ensure that we do not contribute to deforestation through materials we use that have an impact on forests. In addition to responsible sourcing of wood-and paper-based materials, we are committed to regularly reviewing deforestation risks by identifying materials in products that may be derived from forests or linked to deforestation. Our products must comply with relevant due diligence regulations, and we will work with our suppliers to ensure that due diligence is in place to effectively manage the risk of deforestation and illegality in our supply chains. Our approach works toward the requirements of due diligence regulations including the: EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) in-scope products containing wood, paper and bamboo; in force until December 2024. EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) for in-scope products containing wood, paper, bamboo, rubber, leather, soy, palm, cocoa, coffee and cattle; in force from December 2024. UK Timber Regulation (UKTR), for in-scope products containing wood, paper and bamboo

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We follow UK Timber regulations in our Forest Positive Policy. Advocacy is largely around alignment between markets and with EU Deforestation Regulation to ease the burden on reporting. We seek to ensure that we do not contribute to deforestation through materials we use that have an impact on forests. In addition to responsible sourcing of wood-and paper-based materials, we are committed to regularly reviewing deforestation risks by identifying materials in products that may be derived from forests or linked to deforestation. Our products must comply with relevant due diligence regulations, and we will work with our suppliers to ensure that due diligence is in place to effectively manage the risk of deforestation and illegality in our supply chains. Our approach works toward the requirements of due diligence regulations including the: EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) in-scope products containing wood, paper and bamboo; in force until December 2024. EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) for in-scope products containing wood, paper, bamboo, rubber, leather, soy, palm, cocoa, coffee and cattle; in force from December 2024. UK Timber Regulation (UKTR), for in-scope products containing wood, paper and bamboo. Success is linked to achieving our target on responsibly sourced wood and paper in line with the requirements of our Forest Positive Policy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

Row 3

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

EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Forests

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

Traceability requirements

Due diligence requirements

- Collection, availability, and accessibility of forest-related information
- Mandatory environmental reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Europe

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

Select from:

- Support with minor exceptions

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

We have concerns around speed of implementation – very little time to ensure reporting is accurate across the supply chain. Concerns around how countries are defined as 'high risk' or 'low risk' with impact on the scope of reporting. The timeline on implementation is extremely short.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- Responding to consultations
- Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We seek to ensure that we do not contribute to deforestation through materials we use that have an impact on forests. In addition to responsible sourcing of wood- and paper-based materials, we are committed to regularly reviewing deforestation risks by identifying materials in products that may be derived from forests or linked to deforestation. Our products must comply with relevant due diligence regulations, and we will work with our suppliers to ensure that due diligence is in place to effectively manage the risk of deforestation and illegality in our supply chains. Our approach works toward the requirements of due diligence regulations including the: EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) in-scope products containing wood, paper and bamboo; in force until December 2024. EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) for in-scope products containing wood, paper, bamboo, rubber, leather, soy, palm, cocoa, coffee and cattle; in force from December 2024. UK Timber Regulation (UKTR), for in-scope products containing wood, paper and bamboo Success is linked to achieving our target on responsibly sourced wood and paper in line with the requirements of our Forest Positive Policy

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

Row 4

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

UK proposed ban on the sale of peat to amateur gardeners

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

Support with minor exceptions

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

We support the proposed ban but no policy is yet forthcoming on legislating on the issue. We are calling on the government to speed up the process and introduce legislation on a ban.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Ad-hoc meetings

Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Our advocacy led to proposals for the ban, and future success will be measured by the government legislating on this issue. Historically, gardeners and nurseries have relied on peat-based compost to support the healthy growth of their plants. However, extracting peat destroys valuable ecosystems that store carbon, prevent flooding and provide a home for diverse wildlife. For those reasons, peat is a material on our watch list. We've been working to remove peat from our products for many years, researching more sustainable alternatives and supporting regulation to phase peat out of gardening. In 2023/24, for the first full year, B&Q has been 100% peat free in all bagged growing media. While peat-free removal is commonplace in some markets, like the UK, other markets have further to go to achieve this. Despite market challenges, all our banners are working hard to reduce the amount of peat-based compost we sell, and we have a goal to remove it in its entirety by 2025. We're proud to have our exclusive garden research facility, Springfields in Hampshire, dedicated solely to our OEB ranges. Here, we partner with nurseries to test seeds using different compost mixtures, leading to significant strides in reducing peat in our bedding plants. We continue to work towards hitting the 2025 peat-free goal across all European banners.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 5

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

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

- Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Europe

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

Select from:

- Support with minor exceptions

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

Supportive of the introduction but concerns around administrative difficulties with calculating figures that must be done by third party suppliers, worked with third parties to call for more time for implementation.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Linked to our commitment to tackle climate change – engagement to ensure readiness with the administrative side of CBAM and alignment with proposed UK CBAM that has not yet been defined. We are dedicated to reducing carbon emissions from our business, products and supply chains, aiming to reach net zero in our operations (Scope 1 and 2) by 2040. Plans are also under way to set a net zero target for Scope 3 emissions. To avert the worst impacts of climate change and preserve a liveable planet, the Paris Agreement has called on countries, cities, businesses and other institutions to reach net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest. We've committed to reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions from property and logistics by 37.8% by 2025/26, and reaching net zero by 2040. This means we will reduce absolute emissions by at least 90% against our 2016/17 baseline and neutralise any residual emissions. Our 2040 Scope 1 and 2 net zero target has been prepared in line with the Science-Based Target initiative's (SBTi) Corporate Net Zero Standard. We've reduced the intensity of our emissions from the supply chain and customer use of products by 41.6% since 2017/18, exceeding our 2025 target. We're continuing to make progress in the three areas that affect the carbon footprint of our products: 1. Improving the energy efficiency of products and developing alternatives to products linked to high carbon emissions. 2. Working with our suppliers to tackle manufacturing emissions. 3. Using fewer and different materials.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :European DIY Retail Association (EDRA) and the Global Home Improvement Network (GHIN)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We work with EDRA/GHIN 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/GHIN to support a low carbon agenda and to advocate for the successful implementation of EUDR. In 2023, Kingfisher CEO and president of the global trade body for home improvement retailers, EDRA/GHIN, has launched a new collaborative taskforce to help the sector reduce its Scope 3 GHG emissions (from supply chains and customers use of the products they buy). The taskforce will aim to address this challenge by agreeing more consistent

methodologies for collecting carbon data across the supply chain, sharing best practices in reporting, and accelerating the home improvement sector's progress in reducing Scope 3 emissions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

25000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We fund EDRA as a trade association member, through which we attend policy meetings and other industry events including their annual conference. In 2023, Kingfisher CEO and president of the global trade body for home improvement retailers, EDRA/GHIN, has launched a new collaborative taskforce to help the sector reduce its Scope 3 GHG emissions (from supply chains and customers use of the products they buy). The taskforce will aim to address this challenge by agreeing more consistent methodologies for collecting carbon data across the supply chain, sharing best practices in reporting, and accelerating the home improvement sector's progress in reducing Scope 3 emissions. Funding amount is in Euros.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :British Retail Consortium (BRC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

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. We have worked with the BRC on their Climate Plan.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

190000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Kingfisher funds BRC as one of its members. We have worked with the BRC on their Climate Action Roadmap. The Roadmap describes how the retail industry can decarbonise, while continuing to deliver an outstanding retail experience, through action in five areas: • Putting greenhouse gas data at the core of business decision making; • Operating efficient sites powered by renewable energy; • Moving to low carbon logistics; • Sourcing sustainably; and • Helping our employees and customers to live low carbon lifestyles. Funding amount is in GBP.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Aldersgate Group

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Aldersgate Group is an alliance of leaders from business, politics and society that drives action for a sustainable economy. The Aldersgate Group has advocated for more ambitious government regulation on climate change. 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 participate in Aldersgate campaigns by signing a collective letter from business (coordinated by Aldersgate Group) in support of Various targets, including on achieving net zero in the UK.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

9500

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Kingfisher funds the Aldersgate Group as a member. 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 participate in Aldersgate campaigns by signing a collective letter from business (coordinated by Aldersgate Group) in support of Various targets, including on achieving net zero in the UK. Funding amount is in GBP.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Eurocommerce

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Kingfisher is a member of Eurocommerce and are part of its Environment Committee. Kingfisher monitors the activity of Eurocommerce's activity in this space, including the delivery of the circular economy package, the EU's response to the debate on plastics and the current proposal for a regulation on deforestation-free products. 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.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

60000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Kingfisher funds Eurocommerce as a member. 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 amount is in Euros.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

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.

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Green Alliance regularly promote initiatives that are supportive of the environment, which Kingfisher also openly advocate for through signing public letters.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

20000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

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. Green Alliance also run the All Party Parliamentary Group for the Environment, which we are a member of and engage with MPs through this forum regularly. Funding amount is in GBP.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- GRI
- TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement
- Content of environmental policies
- Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Our Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24 provides our TCFD-aligned disclosure on pages 28-46. The Responsible Business section of our Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24 (page 24-25) for information on our commitments on climate change and our journey to become Forest Positive.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Kingfisher-Annual-Report-202324.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24 provides our TCFD-aligned disclosure on pages 28-46. 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 science-based emissions reduction 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. The Responsible Business section of our Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24 (page 24-25) provides information on our commitments on climate change and our journey to become Forest Positive.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Value chain engagement
- Public policy engagement
- Content of environmental policies
- Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

- Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 6-8 – Strategy: Responsible Business priorities and approach Page 20-28 – Planet section: Focus on climate change (including value chain engagement) Page 29-31 – Planet section: Focus on Forest Positive Page 59 – Governance and risk management Page 62 – Public policy

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Kingfisher-Responsible-Business-Report-2023-24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Kingfisher began publishing a group-wide sustainability 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 strategy. Our Responsible Business Report is now structured around our four key priorities of our Responsible Business strategy: — Colleagues: becoming a more inclusive company. — Planet: helping to tackle climate change and continue our journey to become Forest Positive. — Customers: helping to make greener, healthier homes affordable. — Communities: striving for better homes for everyone in our communities. Our Responsible Business Report gives a summary of our annual progress towards each of our targets including key examples of how this progress was made. 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. From Kingfisher's Responsible Business Report 2023/24, page 7: We conduct regular materiality assessments to make sure we remain focused on the high impact issues for our business and our stakeholders. We worked with external experts to conduct a double materiality assessment in 2022. This considered a wide range of ESG topics from both a financial and an impact materiality perspective.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Commodity volumes
- Risks & Opportunities
- Biodiversity indicators
- Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 7 – Governance including risk management Pages 24-26 – Forests Pages 19-23 – Planet: Climate change data Pages 24-25 – Planet: Forest Positive data Page 28 – Customers: Peat data

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Kingfisher-Performance-Data-Appendix-2023-24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our Responsible Business Performance Data Appendix 2023/24 provides a detailed insight into our environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance. It supplements our Responsible Business Report 2023/24, providing detailed data and a summary of progress against our targets. 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).

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :TCFD scenario analysis

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact
- Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Investor sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We used a 'digital twin' approach for our scenario modelling, which allows us to map the key areas of our value chain and stress test our business under different warming scenarios. Our scenario modelling approach considers climate-related risks globally and the results are presented as global values. We assessed operational risks to our value chain at a country-geographic level, aligned to our key markets. Our scenario analysis considers the implications of a full range of emissions trajectories and global average temperature increases, each based on climate modelling used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Network for Greening the Financial System and the International Energy Agency. For FY 23/24, we modelled nine risks (we are disclosing six of the nine risks that indicate the most material impact for our business) for three climate-warming scenario pathways (1.5, 2.5 and 4C). We have used a discounted cash flow (DCF) percentage to quantify costs of risks in our scenario modelling approach. We have modelled the impacts on a cumulative DCF associated with the six most material risks for our business over a three-year period (as this timeframe aligns with the Group's strategic planning period and the period over which the principal risks are considered). Recognising the long-term nature of climate-related risk we have also modelled five- and 10-year periods to review any changes in risk severity over time. The risks considered in our scenario analysis are modelled independently, reflecting the complexity and uncertainty associated with measuring the interconnectivity of risks. low, medium or high to reflect the relative financial materiality of each risk under each scenario. Impact thresholds have been determined following internal analysis and an external benchmarking to ensure that we are consistent with industry norms in our approach to setting materiality thresholds. A constraint of the current modelling is that mitigation actions are not factored into our scenario modelling impact taken (i.e. they represent gross risks only), however this is something we are looking to address in the future. We are also seeking to include more granularity of data for the physical risks affecting raw materials supply and extend this beyond Europe (at the moment it includes pine, spruce and fir within Europe only (solid wood purchases). See Kingfisher's Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24, page 33-38 for further details.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our scenario analysis considers the implications of a full range of emissions trajectories and global average temperature increases, each based on climate modelling used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Network for Greening the Financial System and the International Energy Agency. For FY 23/24, we modelled nine risks (we are disclosing six of the nine risks that indicate the most material impact for our business) for three climate-warming scenario pathways as explained below. Global temperature increase & Scenario description • 1.5C: Urgent global policy response delivering net zero global emissions by 2050 and in line with Paris Agreement Ambition. Leads to rapid shifts in energy generation, consumer behaviours and technological innovation. Physical risks increases are limited but transition risks are high. • 2.5C: Implementation of stated climate policies and commitments without further action beyond this. Medium levels of physical and transition risks in the short term, with increasing physical risks over time (also considered as an intermediate scenario as per IPCC Sixth Assessment (AR6) report). • 4C: No further global policy action is taken on climate change and even current obligations are not met. Emissions therefore continue to grow. Physical risks grow significantly over time, but transition risks are low.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

Bespoke forests scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Cost of wood and paper products and availability - Raw material yield reductions result in lower availability of raw materials will cause an reduction in supply of products resulting in lost sales.

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer attention to impact

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

- Temperature alignment 1.5C and below. - Scope of raw materials risk is currently limited to pine, spruce and fir within Europe only (solid wood purchases). We will continue to expand our scope of raw materials for risk assessment beyond those considered this year for further comprehensive modelling and corresponding resilience planning - The impacts of climate conditions on raw material supply are limited to temperature and precipitation - Raw material yield reductions result in lower availability of raw materials will cause a reduction in supply of products resulting in lost sales. - Assumes 2022/23 sourcing footprint remains static.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Wood and paper are material commodities for Kingfisher. Changes in growing conditions reduce suppliers' yield of timber increasing raw material sourcing costs. — Changes in the global climate will likely impact the availability of high-quality supplies of certain wood species. This may affect our future ability to generate revenues from wood and paper products.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :TCFD scenario analysis

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact
- Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Investor sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We used a 'digital twin' approach for our scenario modelling, which allows us to map the key areas of our value chain and stress test our business under different warming scenarios. Our scenario modelling approach considers climate-related risks globally and the results are presented as global values. We assessed operational risks to our value chain at a country-geographic level, aligned to our key markets. Our scenario analysis considers the implications of a full range of emissions trajectories and global average temperature increases, each based on climate modelling used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Network for Greening the Financial System and the International Energy Agency. For FY 23/24, we modelled nine risks (we are disclosing six of the nine risks that indicate the most material impact for our business) for three climate-warming scenario pathways (1.5, 2.5 and 4C). We have used a discounted cash flow (DCF) percentage to quantify costs of risks in our scenario modelling approach. We have modelled the impacts on a cumulative DCF associated with the six most material risks for our business over a three-year period (as this timeframe aligns with the Group's strategic planning period and the period over which the principal risks are considered). Recognising the long-term nature of climate-related risk we have also modelled five- and 10-year periods to review any changes in risk severity over time. The risks considered in our scenario analysis are modelled independently, reflecting the complexity and uncertainty associated with measuring the interconnectivity of risks. low, medium or high to reflect the relative financial materiality of each risk under each scenario. Impact thresholds have been determined following internal analysis and an external benchmarking to ensure that we are consistent with industry norms in our approach to setting materiality thresholds. A constraint of the current modelling is that mitigation actions are not factored into our scenario modelling impact taken (i.e. they represent gross risks only), however this is something we are looking to address in the future. We are also seeking to include more granularity of data for the physical risks affecting raw materials supply and extend this beyond Europe (at the moment it includes pine, spruce and fir within Europe only (solid wood purchases). See Kingfisher's Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24, page 33-38 for further details.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our scenario analysis considers the implications of a full range of emissions trajectories and global average temperature increases, each based on climate modelling used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Network for Greening the Financial System and the International Energy Agency. For FY 23/24, we modelled nine risks (we are disclosing six of the nine risks that indicate the most material impact for our business) for three climate-warming scenario pathways as explained below. Global temperature increase & Scenario description • 1.5C: Urgent global policy response delivering net zero global emissions by 2050 and in line with Paris Agreement Ambition. Leads to rapid shifts in energy generation, consumer behaviours and technological innovation. Physical risks increases are limited but transition risks are high. • 2.5C: Implementation of stated climate policies and commitments without further action beyond this. Medium levels of physical and transition risks in the short term, with increasing physical risks over time (also considered as an intermediate scenario as per IPCC Sixth Assessment (AR6) report). • 4C: No further global policy action is taken on climate change and even current obligations are not met. Emissions therefore continue to grow. Physical risks grow significantly over time, but transition risks are low.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :TCFD scenario analysis

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Policy

Market

Liability

Reputation

Chronic physical

- Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact
- Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Investor sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We used a 'digital twin' approach for our scenario modelling, which allows us to map the key areas of our value chain and stress test our business under different warming scenarios. Our scenario modelling approach considers climate-related risks globally and the results are presented as global values. We assessed operational risks to our value chain at a country-geographic level, aligned to our key markets. Our scenario analysis considers the implications of a full range of emissions trajectories and global average temperature increases, each based on climate modelling used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Network for Greening the Financial System and the International Energy Agency. For FY 23/24, we modelled nine risks (we are disclosing six of the nine risks that indicate the most material impact for our business) for three climate-warming scenario pathways (1.5, 2.5 and 4C). We have used a discounted cash flow (DCF) percentage to quantify costs of risks in our scenario modelling approach. We have modelled the impacts on a cumulative DCF associated with the six most material risks for our business over a three-year period (as this timeframe aligns with the Group's strategic planning period and the period over which the principal risks are considered). Recognising the long-term nature of climate-related risk we have also modelled five- and 10-year periods to review any changes in risk severity over time. The risks considered in our scenario analysis are modelled independently, reflecting the complexity and uncertainty associated with measuring the interconnectivity of risks. low, medium or high to reflect the relative financial materiality of each risk under each scenario. Impact thresholds have been determined following internal analysis and an external benchmarking to ensure that we are consistent with industry norms in our approach to setting materiality thresholds. A constraint of the current modelling is that mitigation actions are not factored into our scenario modelling impact taken (i.e. they represent gross risks only), however this is something we are looking to address in the future. We are also seeking to include more granularity of data for the physical risks affecting raw materials supply and extend this beyond Europe (at the moment it includes pine, spruce and fir within Europe only (solid wood purchases). See Kingfisher's Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24, page 33-38 for further details.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our scenario analysis considers the implications of a full range of emissions trajectories and global average temperature increases, each based on climate modelling used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Network for Greening the Financial System and the International Energy Agency. For FY 23/24, we modelled nine risks (we are disclosing six of the nine risks that indicate the most material impact for our business) for three climate-warming scenario pathways as explained below. Global temperature increase & Scenario description • 1.5C: Urgent global policy response delivering net zero global emissions by 2050 and in line with Paris Agreement Ambition. Leads to rapid shifts in energy generation, consumer behaviours and technological innovation. Physical risks increases are limited but transition risks are high. • 2.5C: Implementation of stated climate policies and commitments without further action beyond this. Medium levels of physical and transition risks in the short term, with increasing physical risks over time (also considered as an intermediate scenario as per IPCC Sixth Assessment (AR6) report). • 4C: No further global policy action is taken on climate change and even current obligations are not met. Emissions therefore continue to grow. Physical risks grow significantly over time, but transition risks are low.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

- Bespoke forests scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040

2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Cost of wood and paper products and availability - Raw material yield reductions result in lower availability of raw materials will cause an reduction in supply of products resulting in lost sales.

Stakeholder and customer demands

Consumer attention to impact

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

- Temperature alignment 2.5-2.9C. - Scope of raw materials risk is currently limited to pine, spruce and fir within Europe only (solid wood purchases). We will continue to expand our scope of raw materials for risk assessment beyond those considered this year for further comprehensive modelling and corresponding resilience planning - The impacts of climate conditions on raw material supply are limited to temperature and precipitation - Raw material yield reductions result in lower availability of raw materials will cause a reduction in supply of products resulting in lost sales. - Assumes 2022/23 sourcing footprint remains static.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Wood and paper are material commodities for Kingfisher. Changes in growing conditions reduce suppliers' yield of timber increasing raw material sourcing costs. — Changes in the global climate will likely impact the availability of high-quality supplies of certain wood species. This may affect our future ability to generate revenues from wood and paper products.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

Bespoke forests scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Cost of wood and paper products and availability - Raw material yield reductions result in lower availability of raw materials will cause an reduction in supply of products resulting in lost sales.

Stakeholder and customer demands

Consumer attention to impact

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

- Temperature alignment 4.0C and above. - Scope of raw materials risk is currently limited to pine, spruce and fir within Europe only (solid wood purchases). We will continue to expand our scope of raw materials for risk assessment beyond those considered this year for further comprehensive modelling and corresponding resilience planning - The impacts of climate conditions on raw material supply are limited to temperature and precipitation - Raw material yield reductions result in lower availability of raw materials will cause a reduction in supply of products resulting in lost sales. - Assumes 2022/23 sourcing footprint remains static.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Wood and paper are material commodities for Kingfisher. Changes in growing conditions reduce suppliers' yield of timber increasing raw material sourcing costs. — Changes in the global climate will likely impact the availability of high-quality supplies of certain wood species. This may affect our future ability to generate revenues from wood and paper products.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

Strategy and financial planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Business activity

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Our scenario analysis results indicate that both transition and physical climate-related risks could impact our financial performance and position over the three-year time horizon assessed with low (5% of DCF) severity. Increased risk due to consumer preference (i.e. an increasing number of consumers' purchasing preferences shifting towards sustainable products), poses the biggest risk to Kingfisher in the three-year outlook considered under a 1.5C scenario. This is also a risk where we have a strong action plan in place and control over mitigation which could be a potential opportunity. Increased risk from liability linked to third-party litigation around green claims or contribution to climate change is the second highest risk area followed by increased costs from policy-driven carbon price increases. This risk type ordering and implications remain consistent across the five and 10-year time horizons. Policy risk (carbon pricing) has a low severity impact based on regulatory and policy-driven changes emerging in the landscape over the next three years; however, this will likely increase to medium over time. We also expect policy risk to increase if we include downstream scope 3 emissions into our scenario modelling. Further analysis will be needed in FY 24/25 to assess the impact of this risk. Liability risk has a medium severity impact over the next three and five-years but will likely increase to high risk in the longer 10-year time horizon under the 1.5C scenario. Our scenario analysis results do not currently identify any significant impacts on our business model over the three-year time horizon assessed and, therefore, no changes in strategy are required beyond those already being implemented to decarbonise our business in line with limiting global temperature increases to 1.5C. We will continue to expand our use of scenario analysis to test our resilience to climate-related risk and to inform our strategic and financial planning in line with the TCFD recommendations.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Country/area/region

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

— Wood and paper are material commodities for Kingfisher. Changes in growing conditions reduce suppliers' yield of timber increasing raw material sourcing costs.
— Changes in the global climate will likely impact the availability of high-quality supplies of certain wood species. This may affect our future ability to generate revenues from wood and paper products. We will continually review key suppliers by category to establish capacity and volumes and assess the impact of an interruption in supply. Our supplier strategy includes guidance on when to use more than one supplier to increase resilience. — This is currently a limited risk, but we will continue to track and extend the range of species covered.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Our current climate transition plans get us to a 90% reduction across all scopes. In some cases, for example scope 1 property and logistics, this is due to uncertainties and lack of maturity in technical solutions to decarbonise, which means we are unable to reduce the remaining 10% of emissions, some of which will come directly from fossil fuels. The economics of making the transition to 100% is not currently viable but we expect that this will change in the future. While we aim to develop a plan for fossil fuel phase out, we are unable to make an explicit commitment within a two-year timeframe. We plan to continue reviewing this situation annually as part of our transition planning.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Scope 1&2 assumptions and dependencies - Renewable electricity supply can be maintained and is available for all markets - Installation of electric heating systems where physically possible. - Capital Investment in electrification of heating will available National grid decarbonisation takes place across our markets are planned - National regulation and legislation on diesel phase out for logistics is applied - Alternative fuels or electric HGVs are available to decarbonize our distribution fleets from 2030 Scope 3 assumptions and dependencies - National grid decarbonisation takes place across our markets are planned - Industry decarbonation pathways are followed - Continual innovation developments in battery powered products take place

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

We are dedicated to reducing carbon emissions from our business, products and supply chains, aiming to reach net zero in our operations (Scope 1 and 2) by 2040. Plans are also under way to set a net zero target for Scope 3 emissions. We're continuing to work towards our Forest Positive ambition, working with international organisations and local partners to help reverse the damaging effects of deforestation. Our progress towards our transition to net zero includes: - Delivered significant progress against our Science-Based Targets, reducing our operational emissions by 62% since 2016/17, again exceeding our 2025/26 reduction target. - The most significant reduction this year has been in logistics emissions – a 35% decrease on last year, accounting for 65% of the year-on-year reduction in total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Property Scope 1 emissions are driving the remainder of the year-on-year reduction, decreasing 18% on the prior year. We've now reduced our absolute greenhouse gas emissions from our operations by 62% since 2016/17, against our target of 37.8%. Maintaining this progress puts us in a strong position against our 2040 net zero target. - Reduced the intensity (m turnover) of our Scope 3 emissions from the supply chain and customer use of products by 41.6% since 2017/18. - In 2023/24, we reduced our overall emissions from customer use of our energy using products by 12% compared to 2022/23. - In 2023/24, we've expanded our work with our suppliers and are working with Manufacture 2030. Manufacture 2030's Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme (LCMP) helps our suppliers calculate their baseline carbon footprints (if they haven't done so already) and start developing their decarbonisation plans, i.e. mapping out the actions needed to improve their efficiency and reduce carbon from their manufacturing processes. To date, over 400 of our suppliers (including over 500 supplier facilities) have joined Manufacture 2030's LCMP. - Sourced 96.6% of the wood and paper used in our products from responsible suppliers (2022/23: 94.5%) and 99.9% of catalogue paper.

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

Kingfisher-Annual-Report-202324.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

According to our TCFD analysis found in our Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24, one of the risks and opportunities identified by our scenario analysis relates to consumers' purchasing behaviours shifting towards purchasing more sustainable products or not buying unsustainable products would lower revenues from products deemed to be unsustainable. We believe the sale of Sustainable Home Products help mitigate this risk and help us materialise potential opportunities. Sustainability has been at the heart of Kingfisher for over 30 years, and we know it's important to our customers. This year we've made it easier for customers to choose products that can help reduce their environmental impact. We've introduced a green star mark in store and online, across our banners. The green star mark is a customer-facing signpost to complement our internally focused Sustainable Home Products (SHP) Programme. Sustainability remains a key design principle of our OEBs, and we continue to focus on innovations that answer customers' practical problems while reducing their environmental impact and bills. We have a target to attain 60% of Group sales from our SHP, including 70% of sales for our OEBs by 2025/26. In 2023/24, we achieved 49.4% of total Group sales from SHP that help create greener, healthier homes. SHP now accounts for 60.1% of OEB sales. Climate: Sustainable Home Products integrate with our ambition to address climate change through reducing carbon emissions embodied in our products and emitted when our customers use and dispose of our products. The SHP Guidelines include a framework of nine attributes, based on what a product is made from, how it has been made, what the product does when used by customers and what happens to the product at the end of its life. The programme addresses: upstream Scope 3 emissions by reducing the carbon footprint from extracting materials and manufacturing; and downstream Scope 3 emissions by enabling our customers to emit less carbon when using products and services, as well as addressing the carbon emissions from product disposal. Forests: One of our key SHP attributes is to do with products made from responsibly sourced materials. This links directly to our commitment to purchase 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper for our products and catalogues by 2025/26. In 2023/24, we sourced 96.6% of the wood and paper used in our products from responsible suppliers and 99.9% of catalogue paper.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate: We can't achieve net zero without our suppliers. In 2023/24, we've expanded our work with our suppliers and are working with Manufacture 2030. Manufacture 2030's Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme (LCMP) helps our suppliers calculate their baseline carbon footprints (if they haven't done so already) and start developing their decarbonisation plans, i.e. mapping out the actions needed to improve their efficiency and reduce carbon from their manufacturing processes. To date, over 400 of our suppliers (including over 500 supplier facilities) have joined Manufacture 2030's LCMP. We're also having discussions with large

strategic suppliers to find ways to align their decarbonisation programmes with Kingfisher's and agree ways we can support one another. At B&Q, we hosted a supplier event to engage with suppliers on key topics of importance for delivering SHP sales, carbon reduction and packaging improvements. In addition, we continue to engage with Goods Not For Resale (GNFR) suppliers on emissions through the EcoVadis assessment process. Forest: As part of our ongoing journey to become Forest Positive, we are focusing on three main areas: 1. 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper across our business. 2. No deforestation through the other materials we use. 3. Protecting and restoring forests and supporting forest communities by investing in credible forest landscape initiatives. Our Forest Positive Policy states that all wood and paper products must be sourced from well managed forests that have been certified to credible certification standards such as FSC or PEFC, or from verified recycled sources. Our commitment to responsible sourcing covers any wood or paper used in our business including our products, catalogues, packaging and construction materials. Suppliers must provide proof of Chain of Custody certification, and we train colleagues and monitor compliance via spot checks. To meet responsibly sourced wood and paper targets, B&Q has proactively addressed challenges in partnership with suppliers. For example, we've worked with Saint Gobain to ensure the paper faces of its plasterboard are certified, giving us a market opportunity to be the first large-scale plasterboard supplier in the UK to provide this. To improve data collection and responsible standards, we're engaging with our suppliers on improved guidelines including specific certification and data requirements where applicable. As part of our Forest Positive commitment, Kingfisher is a founding member of the Rainforest Alliance's Forest Allies initiative – a community of practice focused on protecting, restoring and enabling the responsible management of tropical forests. As we enter our third year of the partnership, we're proud of our role in supporting local forest communities in managing, protecting and restoring their forests.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate: As mentioned in our description relating to 'Products and services', changing customer preference is a key risk and opportunity for the business according to our TCFD scenario analysis. Our SHP offering is best placed to help us materialise opportunities through the increase sales of SHP that enable customers to lower the environmental impact of their homes. Energy efficient homes use less energy to heat, cool and run appliances and electronics, saving homeowners money. Importantly, they also place fewer demands on power plants, most of which burn fossil fuels that release greenhouse gases and contribute to air pollution. To complement our energy efficient SHPs, we're offering services to make it easier for customers to create greener, healthier homes. For example, at B&Q, we've partnered with the Energy Savings Trust (EST) to offer customers a free, personalised Energy Saving Service. We begin by carrying out a home energy assessment, using EST data on their property's age, construction and EPC rating, as well as a phone interview to understand their current energy usage. From these insights, we

create a customised action plan, including B&Q products, recommended partners and installation services, and advice on how to reduce energy bills and carbon emissions. In 2023/24, customers attended 319 appointments. Our recommendations identified potential savings that could improve their energy efficiency ratings by an average 1.6 bands. Furthermore, Brico Dépôt France has partnered with energy efficiency experts Ynergie to provide an end-to-end energy saving service for customers. The market is worth 20bn in France. It's a growing market, and Brico Dépôt France already generates 11% of its turnover from it. Forests: To support the due diligence requirements of the EUDR, Kingfisher has joined a Private Sector Working Group, run by World Forest ID, formed by an international group of organisations including FSC and Kew Royal Botanic Gardens, each bringing expertise in forestry, traceability and biological sciences to create a new global standard in species and origin verification. World Forest ID uses scientific analysis to test a product's origin based on its physical properties. They've created a detailed library of georeferenced plant samples from around the world, which can be used to test if products originate from where they claim. With such accurate, indisputable data, they're making it possible for retailers to sell responsibly sourced products in good faith and for governments to prosecute criminal behaviour. Kingfisher and World Forest ID have been working closely together throughout 2023/24, on advancing and mainstreaming the use of scientific testing in due diligence and supply chain integrity programmes.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate: We are dedicated to reducing carbon emissions from our business, products and supply chains, aiming to reach net zero in our operations (Scope 1 and 2) by 2040. We increasingly consider the implications of climate-related risks in our financial planning processes. For example, climate capital allocation budgets (e.g. decarbonisation budgets to deliver on zero-carbon energy programmes to support our scope 1 and 2 targets) are reviewed by banners as part of our annual strategic planning process which covers operations. Over the last year, our energy usage has reduced by 14%. This is largely due to Group-wide initiatives in stores and distribution centres such as: — Reduced minimum store temperature to 16C across all banners, reduced energy use overnight and put in tighter controls on light levels. — Continued investment in LED lighting. We've installed LED lighting across 91% of our estate. — Phased conversion to air source heat pumps across all banners. By the end of 2023/24 we had ASHPs at 738 of our sites, which represents 35% of our estate. Our investments in renewable energy are generating 12 million kWh per year. For example, At B&Q, we've installed Solar PV at a further three B&Q freehold stores, taking the total to 13 (we have 32 freehold stores overall) and a further 3 stores are planned for 2024. At Screwfix, we've installed over 600 ASHP across our trade counters and contact centre so far and will continue to install

ASHP at new stores as well as retrofitting existing stores. Each banner's transition plan to reach net zero includes fleet optimisation. At Castorama France, we have six trucks running on organic compressed natural gas (CNG) and are planning to test biofuels made from waste. We're also starting to use biofuels and multimodal transport for long distance journeys. Lastly, we're working on developing our next set of near-term science-based targets beyond 2025. Forests: We're committed to the responsible sourcing of wood and paper and are making good progress to achieving our target of 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper for our products and catalogues by 2025. We expanded our team in 2022/23 and invested in technology, auditing tools and systems. This will enable us to more accurately track the sustainability credentials of the products supplied to us and identify which suppliers need support to meet our responsible sourcing standards. We're continuing to work towards our responsible sourcing target, while making ongoing improvements to data collection in line with EUDR requirements.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

As mentioned in our TCFD scenario analysis, one of the risks and opportunities identified relates to consumers purchasing sustainable products which could lower revenues from unsustainable products. Our SHP offering addresses any risks associated with this and helps us materialise any opportunities. SHPs integrate with our ambition to address climate change through reducing carbon emissions embodied in our products and emitted when our customers use and dispose of our products. One of our key SHP attributes is to do with products made from responsibly sourced materials. This links directly to our commitment to purchase 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper for our products and catalogues by 2025/26. While consumer preference is modelled as a risk, our findings indicate this more as an opportunity due to our SHP offering. Our SHP offering has influenced both our strategic and financial planning and we have a target to attain 60% of Group sales from our SHP, including 70% of sales for our Own Exclusive Brand products (OEB) by 2025/26. To complement our energy efficient SHPs, we're offering services to make it easier for customers to create greener, healthier homes. We continue to run schemes such as the B&Q Energy Saving Service in the UK (launched in 2022) and other energy efficiency services in our French and Polish banners and have expanded our energy saving product ranges across our banners to support customers in reducing household energy costs and emissions. For example, Brico Dépôt France has partnered with energy efficiency experts Ynergie to provide an end-to-end energy saving service for customers. The market is worth 20bn in France. It's a growing market, and Brico Dépôt France already generates 11% of its turnover from it.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate: We are dedicated to reducing carbon emissions from our business, products and supply chains, aiming to reach net zero in our operations (Scope 1 and 2) by 2040. We increasingly consider the implications of climate-related risks in our financial planning processes. For example, climate capital allocation budgets (e.g. decarbonisation budgets to deliver on zero-carbon energy programmes to support our scope 1 and 2 targets) are reviewed by banners as part of our annual strategic planning process. For example, our investments in renewable energy are generating 12 million kWh per year. For example, At B&Q, we've installed Solar PV at a further three B&Q freehold stores, taking the total to 13 (we have 32 freehold stores overall) and a further 3 stores are planned for 2024. At Screwfix, we've installed over 600 air source heat pumps (ASHP) across our trade counters and contact centre so far and will continue to install ASHP at new stores as well as retrofitting existing stores. Forests: We're committed to the responsible sourcing of wood and paper and are making good progress to achieving our target of 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper for our products and catalogues by 2025. We expanded our team in 2022/23 and invested in technology, auditing tools and systems. This will enable us to more accurately track the sustainability credentials of the products supplied to us and identify which suppliers need support to meet our responsible sourcing standards. We're continuing to work towards our responsible sourcing target, while making ongoing improvements to data collection in line with EUDR requirements. After a successful first year, B&Q and Screwfix have extended their partnership with the Woodland Trust. B&Q's partnership continues to focus on habitat restoration and creating new woodland at the Snaizeholme project in the Yorkshire Dales, committing 50,000 and another year of support until 2025. Screwfix, which had previously joined forces with B&Q to support habitat restoration and woodland creation in Snaizeholme, is continuing its work with the Woodland Trust at a new site for a further two years with 100,000 to support the protection and restoration of an ancient woodland closer to its head office.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

In 2023/24, Kingfisher has a 550m sustainability linked revolving credit facility, which enables us to benefit from a lower interest rate when we deliver on ambitious sustainability (reduction of scope 1 and 2 emissions as well as responsible sourcing of wood and paper) and community-based targets under the Group's Responsible Business plan. In addition, we participate in many external ESG benchmarks and indices used by investors which indirectly contributes to our access to capital.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs
- Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

We continue to see impacts across our store estate of extreme weather events. In 2023/24 we suffered insured losses arising from several storms including Storm Ciaran in November at multiple stores across the UK and France. Storm impacts have also been experienced in Romania whilst we have had to replace an entire store roof due to an unusually large hailstorm in Grenoble, France. It is though flooding which remains our major and most common climate derived event, both river and rain flood. We and our insurers expect the frequency and value of losses to increase in the coming years.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

Other, please specify :Internal procedures (including banner engagement) linked to our climate transition plan development

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

24400000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

6.7

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

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 1.5C Science Base Targets. Project examples include LED lighting, Air Source Heat Pumps, Solar Panels and building management/control systems. Our % figure for 2030 is '0' as work is currently underway to assess long-term financial requirements to achieve our climate commitments including our 1.5C Science Base targets and net zero scope 1 and 2 target by 2040.

[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	Assessment to determine externalities was not done in 2023/24.

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

No other key stakeholders have been identified.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	Select from:

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Procurement spend

Other, please specify :Engaging with vendors based on carbon tonnage and materials they use.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

For our suppliers of goods not for resale, EcoVadis is only required for suppliers over 75k, and therefore they are prioritised. For goods for resale, any supplier that contributes to the top 85% of Kingfishers scope 3 (category 1) emissions are prioritised. In addition, we also engage with goods for resale suppliers on carbon tonnage and materials they use (e.g. CBAM metals)

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our Forest Positive Policy requires all suppliers of products containing wood and/or paper to comply with our responsible purchasing criteria. We require vendors to submit information about their products and supply chains to enable us to check compliance with the policy (see Guidance on information provision requirements section). We inform vendors of our requirements during the tender process and in contracts. Kingfisher will not accept products that do not comply with these requirements.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We require suppliers (where our annual spend is over 75,000) to have an EcoVadis assessment. This assessment covers four areas – labour and human rights, environment, ethics and sustainable procurement. The environment assessment includes climate/carbon.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Forest Positive Policy requires all suppliers of products containing wood and/or paper to comply with our responsible purchasing criteria. We require vendors to submit information about their products and supply chains to enable us to check compliance with the policy. We inform vendors of our requirements during the tender process and in contracts. Kingfisher will not accept products that do not comply with these requirements.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Supplier engagement highlighting the benefits and importance of compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

*We ask all new 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. This requirement covers 23% of procurement spend across Goods For Resale (GFR) and GNFR suppliers (5.11.6.3). The assessment covers a range of sustainability topics including environment and carbon action. In our policy we require suppliers to meet a minimum score threshold (Bronze Medal) within a year of the assessment. Our policy also requires suppliers who do not meet the EcoVadis Bronze level to put an action plan in place to improve and complete a re-assessment within 12 months. In 2023/24, 75% of GNFR spend (with suppliers with whom we spend over 75,000) has been assessed, equivalent to 13% of procurement spend across GFR and GNFR (5.11.6.4). As part of our ongoing EcoVadis assessment programme and action plan we will be working to increase the number of assessed suppliers and targeting the lowest performing suppliers to support improvements in 2024. Purchases from our GNFR suppliers account for 9% of these supplier-related emissions. 95% of our GNFR suppliers (by spend) are required to complete an EcoVadis assessment, accounting for an estimated 8% of supplier emissions (95% * 9%, see 5.11.6.7). 75% of these suppliers (by spend) have been assessed, accounting for an estimated 6% of supplier emissions (75% * 95% * 9%, see 5.11.6.8).*

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Kingfisher sets out in its Forest Positive Policy Vendor Guidelines requirements for wood and paper products. Where suppliers have been found to be non-compliant Kingfisher will hold meetings with the vendor to agree time-bound target to resolve non-compliance.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Monitoring environmental improvement

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We ask all new 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. This requirement covers 23% of procurement spend across Goods For Resale (GFR) and GNFR suppliers (5.11.7.5). The assessment covers a range of sustainability topics including environment and carbon action. In our policy we require suppliers to meet a minimum score threshold (Bronze Medal) within a year of the assessment. Our policy also requires suppliers who do not meet the EcoVadis Bronze level to put an action plan in place to improve and complete a re-assessment within 12 months. In 2023/24, 75% of GNFR spend (with suppliers with whom we spend over 75,000) has been

assessed. As part of our ongoing EcoVadis assessment programme and action plan we will be working to increase the number of assessed suppliers and targeting the lowest performing suppliers to support improvements in 2024. We calculate scope 3 GHG emissions for our purchased goods and services and capital goods. Purchases from our GNFR suppliers account for 9% of these supplier-related emissions. 95% of our GNFR suppliers (by spend) are required to complete an EcoVadis assessment, accounting for an estimated 8% of supplier emissions (95% * 9%, see 5.11.7.6). For GFR, we are requesting OEB and non-OEB suppliers to belong to a Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme (LCMP). We are working with Manufacture 2030, our chosen provider, to collect supplier carbon emissions data and supporting support suppliers in tracking emissions reduction. All suppliers invited to the platform are asked to attend educational webinars explaining how to use the platform and the benefits of operating with an LCMP scheme. Data collected on LCMP enrolment is available at production site level; we do not currently collect data on supplier engagement with this scheme. Over 400 of our suppliers joined Manufacture 2030's Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme during the year, building on our work with WWF's LCMP in Southeast Asia, and the Environmental Defence Fund's green supply chain programme in China. We engaged all sourcing offices and banners on the importance of the LCMP scheme.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :EcoVadis score improvement for GNFR

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

Information collection

- Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect information on certification and full Chain of Custody

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We require suppliers to provide proof of certification and proof of full Chain of Custody for all new wood and paper products we buy. Through ongoing engagement with our Wood Sourcing team, we train suppliers on our approach, monitor compliance via spot checks and product testing, and provide advice on opportunities to strengthen their capacity. Our Standard Operating Procedures set out required engagement with vendors and set out the approval process for products containing wood and/or paper or non-timber forest products (NTFPs) sourced for the first time or being resourced for an existing product (i.e. multi-sourcing) to ensure compliance with: • The Kingfisher's Forest Positive Policy • The EU Timber Regulation (EUTR), forthcoming EUDR and UK Timber Regulation (UKTR) • B&Q Chain of Custody (CoC) certification - Supporting B&Q Chain of Custody audits are conducted yearly by certifying body Soil Association. The approval is to be carried out by the Sourcing Office/Buying Office/Banner Quality teams before products can be approved for ordering (Silver Seal). It requires vendors – through our Wood & Paper Vendor Data form questionnaire - to provide data on all products. This must then be reviewed by the Quality teams to check it complies with our legal and sustainability requirements. Our annual review of compliance ensures products that continue to be supplied to Kingfisher are checked on an annual basis. This review is carried out by the O&S Wood & Paper Compliance and Data Program Team. We've engaged with most of our wood and paper (W&P) suppliers. Suppliers that

were not engaged only account for 1% of our total W&P spend. Our engagement with suppliers is integral in ensuring our policy requirements are communicated in order to achieve our responsible sourcing target. The impact of this engagement lies in the continuous increase in the number of wood and paper products to be responsibly sourced annually –87% in 2021/22, 94.5% in 2022/23 and 96.6% in 2023/24.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Certification - full chain of custody

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

Timber products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

Other capacity building approach, please specify :Supporting deployment of FSC smallholder certification

Financial incentives

Other financial incentive, please specify :Enabling smallholders to access new markets

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

0

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As part of our Responsible Business strategy, we have made a commitment to be Forest Positive by 2025. To help us achieve our Forest Positive commitment, we have partnered with the Rainforest Alliance. The Partnership is initially for a three-year term and will deliver forest projects in some of our key tropical sourcing regions. As a founding member of Forest Allies, we will build and foster partnerships, work beyond our individual supply chain and engage with local communities. Our Forest Allies membership fee will contribute to projects identified by Rainforest Alliance, including projects supporting the deployment of FSC smallholder certification, enabling smallholders to access new markets, and avoiding deforestation. Rainforest Alliance does not separate out “smallholders” in its reporting as this term is not applicable in all projects. Not all people engaged by the Forest Allies portfolio are smallholders but as part of the projects 43 communities and 5,323 livelihoods have been engaged.

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Investors and shareholders are key stakeholders for Kingfisher. Our largest existing shareholders are approached first and offered the opportunity to engage with Kingfisher before broadening our engagement efforts to smaller shareholders in addition to institutional non-holders. The forms of engagement range from one-on-one meetings with our sustainability teams, small group meetings with our sustainability teams to fireside chats with the option of asking questions in advance.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Strong engagement with investors assists them with their investment making decision process. The investors we engage with on sustainability matters often integrate ESG factors into their analysis of company stocks. Our goal when engaging with investors is to ensure clarity of communication We measure success by ensuring our investors are well informed on our responsible business initiatives, our targets and progress against those targets.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Investors and shareholders are key stakeholders for Kingfisher. Our largest existing shareholders are approached first and offered the opportunity to engage with Kingfisher before broadening our engagement efforts to smaller shareholders in addition to institutional non-holders. The forms of engagement range from one-on-one meetings with our sustainability teams, small group meetings with our sustainability teams to fireside chats with the option of asking questions in advance.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Strong engagement with investors assists them with their investment making decision process. The investors we engage with on sustainability matters often integrate ESG factors into their analysis of company stocks. Our goal when engaging with investors is to ensure clarity of communication We measure success by ensuring our investors are well informed on our responsible business initiatives, our targets and progress against those targets.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We've introduced a green star mark in store and online, across our banners. The green star mark is a customer-facing signpost to complement our internally focused Sustainable Home Products (SHP) Programme (which includes lower carbon manufacture and energy usage as part of the SHP criteria). Sustainability remains a key design principle of our OEBs, and we continue to focus on innovations that answer customers' practical problems while reducing their environmental impact and bills.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We have a target to attain 60% of Group sales from our SHP, including 70% of sales for our OEBs by 2025/26. In 2023/24, we achieved 49.4% of total Group sales from SHP that help create greener, healthier homes. SHP now accounts for 60.1% of OEB sales.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We've introduced a green star mark in store and online, across our banners. The green star mark is a customer-facing signpost to complement our internally focused Sustainable Home Products (SHP) Programme (which includes responsibly sourced materials including wood and paper part of the SHP criteria). Sustainability remains a key design principle of our OEBs, and we continue to focus on innovations that answer customers' practical problems while reducing their environmental impact and bills.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We have a target to attain 60% of Group sales from our SHP, including 70% of sales for our OEBs by 2025/26. In 2023/24, we achieved 49.4% of total Group sales from SHP that help create greener, healthier homes. SHP now accounts for 60.1% of OEB sales.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

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 2023/24 covers our UK businesses (B&Q UK and Screwfix); French businesses (Castorama France, Brico Dépôt France and Needhelp); other international businesses (Castorama Poland, Brico Dépôt Iberia, Brico Dépôt Romania). We use an operational control boundary, in line with the operational control approach as defined by the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol. We include emissions from our wholly owned subsidiaries. For our Koçtaş joint venture, as we do not have full operational control, we include proportional emissions under Scope 3 (category 15, investments). The scope of our target to reduce our carbon footprint covers emissions from property energy use and dedicated delivery fleets as well as emissions from our supply chain and customer use of products. We took the decision in 2018 to calculate our Scope 2 emissions (from our indirect consumption of electricity and heat) using a market-based approach which accurately reflects the emission intensity of the electricity we purchase. However, we also report our Scope 2 emissions using a location-based approach in our Responsible Business Report. We report the breakdown of our CO₂ e emissions in line with the three scopes defined under the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol: Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (energy indirect emissions) and Scope 3 (other indirect emissions).

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

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 2023/24 covers our UK businesses (B&Q UK and Screwfix); French businesses (Castorama France, Brico Dépôt France); other international businesses (Castorama Poland, Brico Dépôt Iberia, Brico Dépôt Romania). Data consolidation process: — Purchase data for the 2023 calendar year was consolidated on a rolling basis from financial and quality management systems by the Offer & Sourcing (O&S) Data team. — It was then sent to individual vendors for revalidation. — Returned vendor reports were checked by the O&S Data team and O&S Wood and Paper team for completeness. — Completed and checked reports were considered validated. All products or materials containing wood, timber, paper and wood fibre, excluding non-timber forest products, such as bamboo, wicker and straws. This includes all products purchased and received during the calendar year, including seasonal items. The scope of our reporting also includes products purchased by all banners.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

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 2023/24 covers our UK businesses (B&Q UK and Screwfix); French businesses (Castorama France, Brico Dépôt France); other international businesses (Castorama Poland, Brico Dépôt Iberia, Brico Dépôt Romania). For plastics we only report packaging data from our Own Exclusive Brands (OEB) products.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

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 2023/24 covers our UK businesses (B&Q UK and Screwfix); French businesses (Castorama France, Brico Dépôt France); other international businesses (Castorama Poland, Brico Dépôt Iberia, Brico Dépôt Romania). Our overall approach to reporting and consolidation follows the same as climate change, forests and plastics. However, we are not yet

fully reporting on biodiversity indicators due to a lack of a standardised procedure to determine biodiversity impacts, risks, opportunities and dependencies. There are some data that would contribute to biodiversity such as our approach to sourcing wood and paper responsibly and phase out of peat products.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) 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?

	Has there been a structural change?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, an acquisition	<i>In 2023/24, emissions for our acquisition NeedHelp and expansion of Screwfix in France have been incorporated into Kingfisher accounting.</i>	<i>The first Screwfix France store opened on 31 October 2022. NeedHelp was acquired by Kingfisher on 25 November 2020.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) 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?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

No, because the operations acquired or divested did not exist in the base year

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

The following cases trigger recalculation of base year emissions: 1. Structural changes - including mergers, acquisitions and divestments, as well as outsourcing or insourcing emitting activities. 2. 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. The following cases will not trigger recalculation of base year emissions: 1. Economic growth or decline (changes in production output and closures and openings of operating units owned or controlled by Kingfisher) 2. Structural changes due to outsourcing or insourcing do not trigger base year emissions recalculation where relevant outsourced or insourced activities are retained within our GHG emission reporting scope. Only where the emitting activities move outside the scope of reporting or emitting activities move into scope are they included. 3. Operations acquired or sold that did not exist in the base year. Significance thresholds for recalculations: Kingfisher has a 5% significance threshold for recalculation, in alignment with SBTi guidelines. 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.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- Other, please specify :IEA & AIB conversion factors

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) 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.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Refrigerants

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Refrigerant usage represents 1.1% of scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2023/24, below our materiality threshold of 5%. Refrigerant usage is associated with HVAC systems in stores, including heat pumps. As we continue to roll out all electric heating systems across our stores as part of our net zero plan, we expect this area of emissions to increase. We will therefore continue monitoring this area to assess materiality and adapt our reporting as needed.

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

Emissions were calculated for 2023/24 based on volume of refrigerant top ups. Volume data was collected for all operating companies, Defra emissions factors were used to calculate emissions. For 2023/24, this represents 1.1% of all scope 1 and 2 emissions ($1,169.71/107,696 * 100$).

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Business travel by company cars

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

We 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. Business travel by road represent 3% of scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2023/24 and 2017/18.

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

*Emissions associated with business travel by road were calculated in 2023/24 using the fuel- and distance-based method, and represented 3.3% of scope 1 and 2 emissions (3,601/107,696*100).*

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Scope 3 emissions for elements of upstream transport and distribution

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Data collection procedures are not currently in place for some of our banners less commonly used logistics routes, including road transport between countries and domestic sea freight. We do not currently collect data on last mile delivery for products transported via rail. These logistics routes represent a low proportion of upstream transport and distribution activity. We are working to improve data collection in this area.

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

Our scope 3 emissions accounting for upstream transport and distribution (category 4) includes road, rail, canal, international air and sea freight for non-dedicated home and store deliveries. Emissions from these logistics routes are calculated using activity data (fuel use, distance travelled, tonne.km) applying emissions factors published by Defra/BEIS. Upstream transport and distribution emissions for these primary logistics routes account for 0.7% of our total scope 3 emissions. As a high-level and conservative estimate, we have used emissions calculated for our primary transport routes as a proxy for the missing logistics routes (0.7% of total scope 3). This is likely an overestimate, as road transport between countries, domestic sea freight and last mile delivery represent a small portion of our upstream transport and distribution activity. Emissions associated with transport via these routes are not expected to match the emissions from our primary transport routes.

Row 4

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Land use change emissions for purchased products

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions associated with land use change are not included in the DEFRA emissions factors used for category 1 emissions accounting. For wood and paper products, land use change emissions represent 1.4% of scope 3 emissions, which is below the significance threshold for reporting. Land use change for other purchased products are assumed to be immaterial due to low values purchased (leather, palm oil derivatives, rubber), or are out of scope of current FLAG accounting methodologies (textiles and horticulture).

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

Land use change emissions associated with wood and paper products purchased by Kingfisher in 2022 were calculated as 264,747 tCO₂e. These emissions are calculated using country- and region-specific sLUC emission factors and cover conversion of natural forest to plantation, taking into account the cut-off dates for conversion of products certified by FSC and PEFC with full chain of custody. Emissions for 2023/24 were estimated using 2022 data as a proxy, adjusting by relative turnover. Wood and paper products represented 20% of COGS in 2022. Kingfisher sources small amounts of other products in FLAG-related sectors; land use change emissions associated with these products are assumed to be negligible due to the low value sourced, or excluded from accounting in alignment with the current SBTi FLAG guidance.

Row 5

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

End of life of a portion of sold products

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Our reporting scope includes emissions calculated for end of life of our largest product categories (paint, electronics and cement) as well as our product packaging. Weight data is not currently available for other product categories to calculate end of life emissions. Reporting in this area will improve as data collection improves for other product categories.

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

Extrapolating from available data based on spend, we estimate end of life emissions for all other product categories to be 0.01% of scope 3, below the threshold for reporting.

Row 6

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Franchises

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Franchises

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

In 2023/24, 2 franchise stores were operated in UAE with Al-Futtaim group. Data collection has not been available for these stores, and they are fully excluded from the 2023/24 inventory due to immateriality.

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

Our high-level estimate of these emissions is 251 tCO₂e. This is based on floorspace and average scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity for a B&Q store in 2022, multiplied by a factor of 2 to reflect the expected increase in energy requirements for air conditioning in Saudi Arabia stores compared to the UK.

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

143360

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The total scope 1 emissions include property (gas and other fuels) and haulage (dedicated store and home deliveries). We use an operational control boundary, in line with the operational control approach as defined by the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol. We include emissions from our wholly owned subsidiaries. We calculate our carbon emissions using the CO₂e emission factors published annually by the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS). We record activity data (e.g. electricity consumption, gas consumption) and multiply by the relevant emission factors.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

190013

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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. Country-specific emission factors are used, based on the different energy mixes used to generate electricity in each country. For our UK operations, these are obtained from DEFRA/BEIS. For all our non-UK operations, we obtain the emission factors from the IEA. UK location-based district heating emission factors are used since we do not have country-specific information, which we use for both our location-based and market-based scope 2 emissions totals.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140336

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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. Country-specific emission factors are used, based on the different energy mixes used to generate electricity in each country. For our UK operations, these are obtained from DEFRA/BEIS. For all our non-UK operations, we obtain the emission factors from the IEA. UK location-based district heating emission factors are used since we do not have country-specific information, which we use for both our location-based and market-based scope 2 emissions totals.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4089367

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We report cradle-to-gate emissions of purchased goods and services using a spend-based approach, a process of estimating greenhouse gas emissions by multiplying spend on goods and services by relevant secondary emission factors. Purchases: EEIO emissions factors were used published by DEFRA. These factors are collated into two data sets: SIC (Standard 1 Industrial Classification of economic activities) and COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose). Our water data covers water used in stores and offices that are owned or leased by us. Emissions factors from DEFRA/BEIS for water supply were used. For emissions associated with GNFR products (6% of baseline C1 emissions), data from 2016/17 has been used as a proxy.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46656

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We report cradle-to-gate emissions of capital expenditure using a spend-based approach, a process of estimating greenhouse gas emissions by multiplying spend on goods and services by relevant secondary emission factors. Purchases: EEIO emissions factors were used published by DEFRA (Standard 1 Industrial Classification of economic activities).

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75098.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All emissions from fuel and energy-related activities. Country-specific (i.e. location-based) emission factors sourced from the IEA for electricity transmission and distribution and well-to-tank calculations. DEFRA/BEIS UK location-based district heating emission factors used for all district heating transmission and distribution and well-to-tank, since country-specific information is not available. DEFRA/BEIS UK emission factors used for gas and other fuel's well-to-tank calculations.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

143771

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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. Data is collected using the fuel-based and distance-based method. We calculate our carbon emissions using the CO2e emission factors published annually by the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13342

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our reporting includes emissions from day-to-day operational waste and from water treatment. Average-data method used. Emissions from waste are calculated using emission factors for waste to landfill, incineration and recycling from DEFRA/BEIS. Since the factors only cover transport to the combustion facility, the same factor is used for incineration with energy recovery and incineration without energy recovery. Water treatment emissions were calculated using the emissions factor from DEFRA/BEIS for water treatment.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8529

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our reporting includes all emissions from business travel by our employees. Distance-based and spend-based method used. DEFRA/BEIS transport emissions factors for domestic, short haul and long haul flights were used. Where available, factors took into account the flight class used and radiative forcing. EEIO emissions factors were used published by DEFRA. The SIC (Standard 1 Industrial Classification of economic activities).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65436

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We report on emissions from transportation of our employees between their homes and worksites. Distance based method used. DEFRA/BEIS UK transport emissions factors for average car, average motorbike, regular taxi and for public transport (bus, train and tube) were used.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21942

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We include emissions from fuel use and electricity purchased at our upstream leased assets which are not covered in our scope 1 and 2 reporting. Market-specific average-data method used. We calculate our carbon emissions from fuels using the CO2e emission factors published annually by the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS). Country-specific emission factors are used for electricity, based on the different energy mixes used to generate electricity in each country. For our UK operations, these are obtained from DEFRA/BEIS. For all our non-UK operations, we obtain the emission factors from the IEA.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1494877

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We report on emissions from customer travel to our stores, including click and collect. Distance-based method used. DEFRA/BEIS transport emissions factors for average car, average van and for public transport (bus, train and tube) were used.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Activity is not relevant and therefore excluded.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21032118

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate and report on emissions from customer use of energy-using products and sold fuels. A bespoke methodology was refined in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and associated technical guidance. The criteria assessed include fuel type, product consumption, use and lifetime. These criteria are applied to annual sales volume. For solid fuels, key inputs of product detail, annual sales volume and unit of measure are analysed. Each product is assigned to a fuel type and a GHG equivalent factor.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21591

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We report on emissions from the end-of-life treatment of sold products for product packaging and our largest product categories, including electrical items, paint and cement. Average-data method used. Emissions from waste are calculated using different emission factors for waste to landfill, incineration and recycling from

DEFRA/BEIS. Since the factors only cover transport to the combustion facility, the same factor is used for incineration with energy recovery and incineration without energy recovery.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4534

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We include emissions from fuel use and electricity purchased at our downstream leased assets which are not covered in our scope 1 and 2 reporting. Market-specific average-data method used. We calculate our carbon emissions from fuels using the CO2e emission factors published annually by the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS). Country-specific emission factors are used for electricity, based on the different energy mixes used to generate electricity in each country. For our UK operations, these are obtained from DEFRA/BEIS. For all our non-UK operations, we obtain the emission factors from the IEA.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Activity is not relevant and therefore excluded.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11148

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our reporting includes proportional scope 1 and 2 emissions from any investments where we have at least a 50% share included. We calculate our carbon emissions from fuels using the CO2e emission factors published annually by the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS). Country-specific emission factors are used for electricity, based on the different energy mixes used to generate electricity in each country. For all our non-UK operations, we obtain the emission factors from the IEA.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96932.65

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The total scope 1 emissions include property (gas and other fuels) and haulage (dedicated store and home deliveries). We use an operational control boundary, in line with the operational control approach as defined by the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol. We include emissions from our wholly owned subsidiaries. We calculate our carbon emissions using the CO2e emission factors published annually by the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS). We record activity data (e.g. electricity consumption, gas consumption) and multiply by the relevant emission factors.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92167.12

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

10763.41

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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. For location-based, country-specific emission factors are used, based on the different energy mixes used to generate electricity in each country. For our UK operations, these are obtained from DEFRA/BEIS. For all our non-UK operations, we obtain the emission factors from the IEA (source: IEA Emissions Factors, 2023 edition). UK location-based district heating emission factors are used since we do not have country-specific information, which we use for both our location-based and market-based scope 2 emissions totals. For market-based we use a combination of conversion factors according to the data hierarchy (as defined under the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol): 1. Zero or low carbon conversion factors for renewable energy products/tariffs where Guarantees of Origin are available; 2. Supplier-specific residual mix emission rates where available; 3. Supplier-specific overall emission rates where a breakdown of tariff-specific information is not available; 4. National residual mix emission rates, available for European countries from Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB). The data for 2023/24 is calculated using the 'European Residual Mixes 2022, Version 1.0, 26 May 2023'. 5. Location-based emission rates, for countries outside Europe and for district heating. For electricity, we use the IEA emissions factors; for district heating, we use the DEFRA/BEIS emission factors.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

95870

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e) (if applicable)

8288

(7.7.3) End date

01/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Total market-based scope 2 emissions in 2022/23 have been updated to reflect new information on energy tariffs in Poland collected in 2023/24. 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. For location-based, country-specific emission factors are used, based on the different energy mixes used to generate electricity in each country. For our UK operations, these are obtained from DEFRA/BEIS. For all our non-UK operations, we obtain the emission factors from the IEA. UK location-based district heating emission factors are used since we do not have country-specific information, which we use for both our location-based and market-based scope 2 emissions totals. For market-based we use a combination of conversion factors according to the data hierarchy (as defined under the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol):

- Zero or low carbon conversion factors for renewable energy products/tariffs where Guarantees of Origin are available;
- Supplier-specific residual mix emission rates where available;
- Supplier-specific overall emission rates where a breakdown of tariff-specific information is not available;

National residual mix emission rates, available for European countries from Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) • Location-based emission rates, for countries outside Europe and for district heating. For electricity, we use the IEA emissions factors; for district heating, we use the DEFRA/BEIS emission factors.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3365575

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes emissions from water-use in stores and offices that are owned or leased by Kingfisher, and cradle-to-gate emissions from purchased good and services (i.e., Goods for Resale/Products, and Goods Not For Resale). Data reported covers the calendar year 2023. Emissions from purchased goods and services (category 1 and category 11) are calculated using the spend-based method as described in the GHG protocol. The EEIO emissions factors used, published by DEFRA, are collated into two data sets: SIC (Standard 1 Industrial Classification of economic activities) and COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose). Emissions from water-use are calculated based on water use volume reported by Kingfisher's operating companies using the DEFRA/BEIS UK factor.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

53225

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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. Data reported covers the calendar year 2023. Calculated based on spend data using EEIO emissions factors published by DEFRA (Standard 1 Industrial Classification of economic activities).

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes all emissions from fuel and energy-related activities (i.e., transmission and distribution of purchased electricity and district heating, and well-to-tank emissions). Data reported covers the calendar year 2023. Standard DEFRA/BEIS factors were used to calculate emissions based on fuel and energy consumption data reported by Kingfisher's operating companies. Country-specific (i.e. location-based) emission factors were used for electricity, and UK location-based district heating emission factors used for district heating (country-specific information is not available). UK emission factors were used for gas and other fuels well-to-tank.

Upstream transportation and distribution**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

189159

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

Other, please specify :Turnover-based method

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

74

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes emissions from non-dedicated fleets (i.e. products distributed in vehicles which carry goods on behalf of several companies) for road, canal and rail transport for each banner as well as exports via sea and air arranged by Kingfisher Buying Offices. Data reported covers the calendar year 2023. Road fleet emissions are calculated from fuel use data, or distance or tonne.km if fuel data is unavailable; canal uses tonne/km data; rail uses tonne.km or distance data; sea freight uses TEU/km or distance data; air freight uses average distance data. DEFRA/BEIS emissions factors are used, except for diesel and petrol in France, where we calculate specific biofuel blends based on the French minimum biofuel targets and Base Carbone emissions factors are used for biodiesel.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14153

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes emissions from day-to-day operational waste and from water treatment. Data reported covers the calendar year 2023. Emissions from waste are calculated from waste tonnage using emission factors for waste to landfill, incineration and recycling from DEFRA/BEIS. Emissions from water treatment are calculated based on water use volume using the DEFRA/BEIS UK factor.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9743

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

Distance-based method

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

52

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes all emissions from business travel (air and road) by our employees. Air travel emissions were calculated based on distance data using 2023 DEFRA/BEIS emissions factors for domestic, short haul and long haul flights. Where available, factors took into account the flight class used and radiative forcing. Emissions from business travel by hired cars, rail, taxis and other transport modes, and other travel booking via travel agencies are calculated using the spend based method (i.e., EEIO emission factors). Data reported covers the financial year 2023/24.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

86919

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Include emissions from transportation of our employees between their homes and worksites. Data reported covers the financial year 2023/24. Emissions are calculated based on employee numbers, 2023/24 internal survey responses on distances and mode of transport, and ONS/Insee average data for groups where survey data was unavailable. 2023 DEFRA/BEIS transport emissions factors for average car, average motorbike, regular taxi and for public transport (bus, train and tube) were used.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5025

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Market-specific average-data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes emissions from fuel use and electricity purchased at our operational upstream leased assets (i.e., assets leased by us from other companies) which are not covered in our scope 1 and 2 reporting. Emissions were estimated based on intensity measures (emissions/m2) for the specific market, calculated from 2023 fuel and electricity consumption data submitted by banners. For Kingfisher Group entities, an average intensity measure from all banners was used. Data reported covers the 2023 calendar year.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1037727

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We report on emissions from customer travel to our stores, including click and collect. Data reported covers the financial year 2023/24. 2023 DEFRA/BEIS transport emissions factors for average car, average van and for public transport (bus, train and tube) were used to calculate emissions from distance data.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Kingfisher does not sell any intermediate products or products that require further processing, transformation, or inclusion in another product before use. Category 10 is therefore not relevant to Kingfisher and has not been calculated.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13640218

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Bespoke methodology in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and associated technical guidance

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculate and report on emissions from customer use of energy-using products and sold fuels. For energy using products a bespoke methodology was refined in 2022 in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and associated technical guidance. The criteria assessed include fuel type, product consumption, use and lifetime. These criteria are applied to annual sales volume. For sold fuels, key inputs of product detail, annual sales volume and unit of measure are analysed. Each product is assigned to a fuel type and a GHG equivalent factor. Data reported covers the 2023 calendar year and is collected by the Offer and Sourcing team.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

44271

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Primary data collection method from Kingfisher's operating companies used to calculate emissions from packaging waste, and Average-data method to calculate emissions from waste of sold products (see list above)

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We report on emissions from the end-of-life treatment of sold products for product packaging and our largest product categories, including electrical items, paint and cement. Data reported covers the 2023 calendar year. Emissions from waste are calculated from packaging weight and material data collected by Kingfisher, using different emission factors for waste to landfill, incineration and recycling from DEFRA/BEIS.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1122

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes emissions from fuel use and electricity purchased at our operational downstream leased assets (i.e., assets leased from us by other companies) which are not covered in our scope 1 and 2 reporting. Emissions were estimated based on intensity measures (emissions/m²) for the specific market, calculated from 2023 fuel and electricity consumption data submitted by banners. For Kingfisher Group entities, an average intensity measure from all banners was used. Data reported covers the 2023 calendar year.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2023/24, 2 franchise stores were operated in UAE with Al-Futtaim group. Data collection has not been available for these stores and emissions from fuel and electricity use have been estimated based on floorspace and average emissions intensity for a B&Q store, multiplied by a factor of 2 to reflect the increase in energy

requirements for air conditioning in Saudi Arabia stores compared to the UK. Emissions are fully excluded from the 2023/24 inventory due to immateriality (see exclusions).

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7261

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Primary data collection method from Koctas used to calculate their scope 1 and 2 emissions

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data reported covers the 2023 calendar year. Our reporting includes proportional scope 1 and 2 emissions from any investments where we have at least a 50% share included. Emissions are calculated using DEFRA/BEIS emissions factors from fuel and electricity consumption data collected by Koçtas; site-level estimates are made where data is unavailable.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Kingfisher-Responsible-Business-Report-2023-24.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2023/24 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 66-67) and the Performance Data Appendix (pages 35-36) (www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness).

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Kingfisher-Responsible-Business-Report-2023-24.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2023/24 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 66-67) and the Performance Data Appendix (pages 35-36) (www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness).

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Kingfisher-Responsible-Business-Report-2023-24.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2023/24 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 66-67) and the Performance Data Appendix (pages 35-36)(www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness).

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

98

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8305.395

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*This is due to an increase in biofuels used in our transport fleet. Haulage: through further use of bio-LNG in our B&Q store fleet, HVO in our Screwfix dedicated store deliveries and biodiesel in our Castorama France store deliveries, this led to a 7.8% reduction in emissions from haulage compared to 2022/23. Overall use of renewable energy resulted in a 6.0% reduction in our emissions. $(8,305.395 / 138,930) * 100$ 6%*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15219.228

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*This is due to property energy efficiency measures, switching to all-electric heating to replace the use of gas and other fuels, replacing LPG forklifts with electric, and using lower carbon fuels in logistics. Energy efficiency: our property energy use reduced 14% compared to 2022/23 through activities such as our reduced heating and cooling set points, rollout of LED lighting, switching to all-electric heating, our energy efficient design blueprints for new stores and investing in insulation and efficient heating and cooling systems. This resulted in a 8.8% reduction in our emissions. $(12,159 / 138,930) * 100$ 8.8%. Forklifts: We reduced emissions from forklift use by 21% compared to 2022/23, through reduced use and switching to electric machines. This resulted in a 1% reduction in our emissions. $(1,767 / 138,930) * 100$ 1%. Haulage: additional use of LNG for Castorama store deliveries led to a 2.3% reduction in emissions from haulage compared to 2022/23. This resulted in a 0.9% reduction emissions. $(1,293 / 138,930) * 100$ 0.9% Together these impacts resulted in a 11% reduction in emissions. $(15,219 / 138,930) * 100$ 11%.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in 2023/24.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.42

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NeedHelp and Screwfix France added to reporting.

Mergers**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in 2023/24.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8296.26

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Haulage: there was a decrease in home delivery distance travelled (20%) and store delivery distance travelled (9%), plus new parcel locker transport. This resulted in a 20% decrease in home delivery emissions and 12% decrease in store delivery emissions. Overall these impacts accounted for a 6% reduction in our emissions. $(8,296 / 138,930) * 100$ 6%.*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in 2023/24.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in 2023/24.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Based on heating degree day analysis, no significant change in emissions resulted from changing weather conditions compared to 2022/23.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in 2023/24.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in 2023/24.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

Yes

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	10852.22	Data is from 2023/24. It covers biomethane, biomass and UK forecourt fuels containing biofuel.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

95934.312

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

305.551

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

692.788

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15417.21

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5756.87

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

730.91

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15261.61

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

45778.09

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6908.56

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49.08

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

169.73

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3723.12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4719.34

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2311.95

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

401.08

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1894.16

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62080.56

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33848.93

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

811.99

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Property energy: gas and other fuels</i>	59889.51
Row 2	<i>Haulage: dedicated store, home and parcel locker deliveries</i>	37043.14

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

By activity

(7.20.3) 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)
Row 1	<i>Property: purchased electricity</i>	89592.21	8188.49
Row 2	<i>Property: purchased heat</i>	2574.91	2574.91

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96932.65

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92167.12

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10763.41

(7.22.4) Please explain

Based on the CDP guidance, no Kingfisher entities fall under the “All other entities” category. All of them are included in the consolidated accounting group for which we report scope 1 and 2 emissions

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Based on the CDP guidance, no Kingfisher entities fall under the “All other entities” category. All of them are included in the consolidated accounting group for which we report scope 1 and 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Castorama France

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Consumer goods wholesale & rental

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

213800Z911JPRYOY1G73

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7004.85

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3509.49

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191.35

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Associated emissions for this retail banner.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Brico Dépôt France

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Consumer goods wholesale & rental

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

213800Q3VMBNI2Y13689

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8364.77

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Associated emissions for this retail banner.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Screwfix UK

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Consumer goods wholesale & rental

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

213800DG6VECMBIL9P59

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10033.63

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8248.7

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

674.77

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Associated emissions for this retail banner.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Brico Dépôt Romania

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Consumer goods wholesale & rental

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

213800ZWXNMAR61VLQ50

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3723.12

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4719.34

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2311.95

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Associated emissions for this retail banner.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Brico Dépôt Iberia

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Consumer goods wholesale & rental

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

2138008P91LZDHVFZ666

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

450.15

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2063.89

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Associated emissions for this retail banner.

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Castorama Poland

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Consumer goods wholesale & rental

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

2138009FNDUKHMOLHC34

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15261.61

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45778.09

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6908.56

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Associated emissions for this retail banner.

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

B&Q UK

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Consumer goods wholesale & rental

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

213800A5GXQUY6KH5V46

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52046.93

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25177.48

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137.23

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Associated emissions for this retail banner.

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Screwfix France

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Consumer goods wholesale & rental

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :Company number for Screwfix SAS (Jurisdiction France) 539 527 556

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

Company number: 539 527 556

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47.49

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

210.36

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

506.49

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Associated emissions for this retail banner.

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

NeedHelp

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Consumer services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.73

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Associated emissions for this customer proposition.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

(7.30) 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)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

86710.72

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

472061.75

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

558772.47

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

344598.79

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

24290.9

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

368889.69

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

14333.22

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

14333.22

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

11106.89

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

11106.89

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

442416.4

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

510685.87

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

953102.27

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) 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	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

785.87

(7.30.7.8) Comment

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

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable, no consumption

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

85924.86

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Biomethane, biodiesel and HVO

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable, no consumption

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable, no consumption

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

284422.88

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural Gas

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

187638.86

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Gas oil, diesel, liquified natural gas (LNG), compressed natural gas (CNG), liquified petroleum gas (LPG)

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

558772.47

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Total scope 1 fuel consumption
[Fixed row]*

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

11145.43

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

11106.89

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

11145.43

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

11106.89

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) 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 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Offshore wind, wind, photovoltaic, biomass, biodegradable (waste), hydro, sewage gas, landfill gas, solar

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

REGO

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

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity purchased from suppliers on a renewable tariff, backed by Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGOs) to cover full electricity consumption during the reporting year. The UK and Ireland business is tied very close together and therefore hasn't been separated for the purpose of reporting. The majority of business is in the UK & NI compared to Ireland, with 96.87% of low-carbon market-based consumption with a low emissions factor consumed here.

Row 2**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydroelectric, wind, solar

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

5800.01

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Romania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Supplier provided GOs from covering electricity supply for the reporting year.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydropower, wind, solar

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

61745.43

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GEC

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

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Supplier provided GECs from covering electricity supply for the reporting year.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107235.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

296.1

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1065.15

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

108596.70

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67018.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2012.73

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13268.07

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

82299.38

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1133.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1133.05

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17395.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17395.27

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12644.59

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12644.59

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32539.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32539.53

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

163462.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8798.06

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

172260.81
[Fixed row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

8.3

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

107696.06

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

12980

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

22.1

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

Metric shown in tonnes CO2e/ million retail sales. Total group sales decreased 0.6% between 2022 and 2023, but the total scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased 22%, explaining the variation in the intensity figure. This is due to purchase of renewable electricity as well as actions such as our reduced heating and cooling set points, the roll out of LED lighting, installation of air source heat pumps and use of alternative fuels in our fleet. We invested 24.4m in energy efficiency measures this year. This will reduce consumption by 27.1 GWh a year, avoiding 2,860 tonnes of carbon a year and saving 4.5 million annually.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

174343.01

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

metric tonnes

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

n/a

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

9.76

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

This is a 9.76% decrease compared to a decrease in like-for-like sales of 2%. The main driver of waste reduction was a drop in commercial activity (i.e., less waste generated), along with trollies and flatbeds returned to suppliers rather than being disposed/recycled by stores, less rubble material and WEEE returned to stores, awareness campaigns and training among colleagues to improve waste sorting, and year-on-year changes in store activity. Overall, 68.6% of our waste was recycled (2022/23: 66.5%) and we diverted 88.11% from landfill (2022/23: 90.08%). Our ambition is to eliminate waste to landfill and reach 90% recycling. 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.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Other, please specify :Peat in bagged growing media

(7.52.2) Metric value

156.61

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

million litres

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

n/a

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

17.73

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Volume of peat sold decreased in 2023/24 following an increase in sales of bagged peat-free growing media. Peat as a percentage of bagged growing media sold reduced from 22% in 2022/23 to 20% in 2023/24. We've been working to remove peat from our products for many years, researching more sustainable alternatives and supporting regulation to phase peat out of gardening. In 2023/24, for the first full year, B&Q has been 100% peat free in all bagged growing media. While peat-free removal is commonplace in some markets, like the UK, other markets have further to go to achieve this. Despite market challenges, all our banners are working hard to reduce the amount of peat-based compost we sell, and we have a goal to remove it in its entirety by 2025. We're proud to have our exclusive garden research facility, Springfields in Hampshire, dedicated solely to our OEB ranges. Here, we partner with nurseries to test seeds using different compost mixtures, leading to significant strides in reducing peat in our bedding plants. We continue to work towards hitting the 2025 peat-free goal across all European banners.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Absolute target

Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

KING-UNI-003-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/06/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/31/2017

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

143359.83

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

140336.45

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

0.000

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

283696.280

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

93.61

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

100

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

96.67

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/31/2026

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

37.8

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

176459.086

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

96932.65

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

10763.41

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

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

 Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

164.12

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Achieved**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

The target covers our material 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 by road; these represent less than 5% of our total scope 1 and 2 emissions and therefore are below our materiality threshold. Refrigerants are also excluded from our baseline due to lack of data availability; emissions have been estimated using 2022 refrigerant emissions as a proxy.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

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 1.5C 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. Once our Scope 3 net zero target has been developed, we will submit both targets to the SBTi for validation against its Corporate Net-Zero Standard.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

 No**(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

We achieved a 62% reduction in 2023/24 from our 2016/17 baseline. Since 2016/17, our property carbon intensity (kgCO₂e/million turnover) has reduced by 74%. Our investments in renewable energy are generating 12 million kWh per year, including solar PV panels on stores, offices, and distribution centres, and biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building. We've installed LED lighting across 91% of our estate and purchase electricity from zero carbon and renewable sources, supported by Renewable Energy Certificates for all our markets. By the end of 2023/24 we had air source heat pumps at 738 of our sites, which represents 35% of our estate. We have reduced minimum store temperature to 16C across all banners, reduced energy use overnight and put in tighter controls on light levels. For our logistics, B&Q operates over 100 liquid natural gas trucks, one of the largest fleets of its kind in the UK, saving 6,800 tonnes of carbon emissions per year compared to equivalent diesel usage. As of March 2023, 85% of Screwfix's delivery fleet is run on renewable HVO. Switching from diesel to HVO has led to a 56% reduction in diesel emissions for Screwfix. We received a Highly Commended award at the British Retail Consortium Climate Showcase for 'Reducing Emissions in Transport in Logistics'.

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

KING-UNI-003-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

01/31/2018

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

341.15

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1869.36

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

2210.5100000000

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

2210.5100000000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

94

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100

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

92

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

99

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

01/31/2026

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1326.3060000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

32

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

240.18

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1050.86

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

1291.0400000000

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

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

 Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)**(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year**

103.99

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(7.53.2.85) 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 emissions from the supply chain and customer use of products by 40% per million of turnover by 2025, compared to 2017. Our carbon intensity target covers scope 3 emissions from category 1: purchased goods and services (only including goods for resale - GFR; goods not for resale - GNFR, and water consumption are not considered as part of the target approved), and category 11: use of sold products. This is equivalent to 92% of all scope 3 emission in the baseline year 2017. In 2021 we amended our baseline figure to include emissions from customer use of fuel and feedstocks. Our updated base year emissions are 24,870,395 tCO₂e; annual turnover in 2017/18 was 11,251 million. Our emissions for 2023/24 are 16,757,691 tCO₂e, and annual turnover was 12,980 million. Through our existing SBTi targets we are progressing on a trajectory to net zero carbon by 2050. Our near-term targets have been validated by the SBTi. 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. Once our Scope 3 net zero target has been developed, we will submit both targets to the SBTi for validation against its Corporate Net Zero Standard.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

We're reducing our Scope 3 emissions from our supply chain and customer use of products, targeting a 40% reduction per million of turnover by 2025/26, compared with 2017/18. We're also working towards developing a Scope 3 net zero target and supporting KPIs, which we will submit to the SBTi for validation against its Corporate Net Zero Standard. Collaboration with suppliers and the wider industry is the key to achieving Scope 3 goals. As founding members of a global collaborative task force, initiated by the retail association EDRA/GHIN (of which our CEO, Thierry Garnier, is president), we're developing an industry standard on collecting and disclosing Scope 3 emissions data. Effectively measuring and managing these emissions will be crucial in any credible net zero plan.

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

We reduced the intensity of our emissions from the supply chain and customer use of products by 41.6% since 2017/18, exceeding our 2025 target. We're continuing to make progress in the three areas that affect the carbon footprint of our products: 1. Improving the energy efficiency of products and developing alternatives to products linked to high carbon emissions. 2. Working with our suppliers to tackle manufacturing emissions. 3. Using fewer and different materials. Our data shows that around 74% of our emissions are associated with the energy used by our customers to power products such as light bulbs and electrical heating. In 2023/24, we reduced our overall emissions from customer use of our energy using products by 12% compared to 2022/23. In 2023, we updated our SHP Guidelines, introducing stricter energy efficiency criteria. For example, we tightened our criteria to only accept LED lighting with an energy rating of F or better. In 2023, we've expanded our work with our suppliers and are working with Manufacture 2030 (M2030). M2030's Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme (LCMP) helps our suppliers calculate their baseline carbon footprints and start developing their decarbonisation plans, i.e. mapping out the actions needed to improve their efficiency and reduce carbon from their manufacturing processes. To date, over 400 of our suppliers (including over 500 supplier facilities) have joined Manufacture 2030's LCMP. We're also having discussions with large strategic suppliers to find ways to align their decarbonisation programmes with Kingfisher's and agree ways we can support one another. In 2023, we set up strategic material working groups for some of the more carbon-intensive materials used in our products, such as aluminium, steel and ceramics. These groups are working closely with our sourcing teams and spending time with suppliers to understand the challenges they face and identify ways of reducing their environmental footprints. In 2024, we had our OEB vendor conference where we announced our new vendor scope 3 targets. The targets are: • For our 100 biggest vendors by Scope 3 emissions, to create a SBTi-aligned roadmap and decarbonisation target by 2028 • For the next 450 vendors, to create an SBTi-aligned roadmap and decarbonisation target by 2030 • For the remaining vendors, to set a climate reduction plan by 2030.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/04/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

01/31/2041

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covered our material 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 by road; these represent less than 5% of our total scope 1 and 2 emissions and therefore are below our materiality threshold. Refrigerants are also excluded from our baseline due to lack of data availability: emissions have been estimated using 2022 refrigerant emissions as a proxy.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Our target objective is to align with the goal of the Paris Climate Agreement to keep warming to 1.5°C and achieve net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest. Through our existing SBTi target, 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. Once our Scope 3 net zero target has been developed, we will submit both targets to the SBTi for validation against its Corporate Net Zero Standard.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

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 not yet purchasing carbon removal offsets, but through the Rainforest Alliance Forest Allies initiative we are supporting the development of solutions to measure carbon stored through local forest conservation.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

As of our reporting and governance processes for climate our progress against target is reviewed annually. This requires detailed data collection from across the business to track total emissions reduction across all scopes. We track progress against our climate transition plan KPIs to ensure that action plans driving reduction are on track. Progress is discussed at our Climate Transition Working Group, which includes representation across retail banners. In FY 23/24 a banner dashboard was implemented for banners to report on their net zero roadmap development (across scope 1, 2 and 3) and progress on target delivery. The dashboard is reported on a quarterly basis to the Group Climate Committee and Group Executive.

[Add row]

(7.55) 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.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) 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	`Numeric input
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	532	2860
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

1680031

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

5368400

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Includes LED installs. Carbon savings are calculated using a market-based approach; electricity savings are not recognised as a carbon saving using this approach when on a renewable electricity tariff.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

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

1156837

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

13380045

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Includes installation of air source heat pumps (ASHP).

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

207587

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

3414312

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Includes installation of solar PV. Carbon savings are calculated using a market-based approach; electricity savings are not recognised as a carbon saving using this approach when on a renewable electricity tariff.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify :Voltage Optimisation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

911607

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

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Includes voltage optimisation. Carbon savings are calculated using a market-based approach; electricity savings are not recognised as a carbon saving using this approach when on a renewable electricity tariff.

Row 6**(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type****Energy efficiency in buildings**

Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

78463

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

660946

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Includes building energy management systems (BEMS). Carbon savings are calculated using a market-based approach; electricity savings are not recognised as a carbon saving using this approach when on a renewable electricity tariff.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Roofing

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

15285

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

506020

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

>25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Includes roof cooling measures. Carbon savings are calculated using a market-based approach; electricity savings are not recognised as a carbon saving using this approach when on a renewable electricity tariff.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :AMR Metering

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

14400

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

50000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Includes installation of automatic metre readers. Carbon savings are calculated using a market-based approach; electricity savings are not recognised as a carbon saving using this approach when on a renewable electricity tariff.

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Sensors

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

12027

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

150470

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Includes installation of temperature and light level/daylight sensors. Carbon savings are calculated using a market-based approach; electricity savings are not recognised as a carbon saving using this approach when on a renewable electricity tariff.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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. Compared to the previous year (2022/23), our energy usage has reduced by 14%, which was largely due to Group-wide initiatives in stores and distribution centres that reduced minimum store

temperature to 16C across all banners, reduced energy use overnight and put in tighter controls on light levels. There has also been continued investment in LED lighting, installing LED lighting across 91% of our estate.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our businesses are investing in renewable technologies and electrification of store heating. Actions included converting further stores to air source heat pumps and installing PV panels at selected locations based on their viability and targeting locations such as Poland where there is a comparatively high emissions per kWh. By the end of 2023/24 we had ASHPs at 738 of our sites, which represents 35% of our estate.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

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

Select from:

Other, please specify : Sustainable Home Product guidelines

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify :Lighting, heating, cooling, appliances, and renewable products

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

We have included specific products which meet our Sustainable Home Product (SHP) criteria for 'Saving energy at home' as low-carbon products. These products help our customers to used energy more efficiently and make more use of renewable power, helping to address carbon emissions from our homes. A number of approaches are taken to generate our SHP criteria because of the product portfolio's diversity. Our SHP guidelines detail calculations where these are used (for example, the service value of a fan). Third party certification is used in many instances and the guidelines also reference several labelling protocols, including EU Energy labelling, L'Indice de Réparabilité and the volatile organic compound (VOC) 'globe'. All criteria are checked by Bioregional, a charity and social enterprise, every year and no criteria is included without its agreement. In 2023, we updated our SHP Guidelines, introducing stricter energy efficiency criteria. For example, we tightened our criteria to only accept LED lighting with an energy rating of F or better. We took the same approach with kitchen appliances where we were able to standardise our criteria (there are many different rating scales used by vendors) and assess different types of appliances under the same logic. The biggest change we made was in ovens, where we moved our acceptance criteria from A to A.

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

Select from:

No

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

2.15

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	0	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	0

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non-forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country..

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Croatia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country..

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Independent smallholders

Single contracted producer

Multiple contracted producers

Trader/broker/commodity market

Company-affiliated smallholders

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Romania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Slovenia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Armenia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Bulgaria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Cameroon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Congo

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Estonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Gabon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Greece

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Hungary

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Lithuania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Ghana

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Luxembourg

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Namibia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Serbia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Slovakia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Sri Lanka

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Independent smallholders | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contracted suppliers (processors) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single contracted producer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contracted suppliers (manufacturers) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple contracted producers | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trader/broker/commodity market | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Company-affiliated smallholders | |

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Switzerland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Independent smallholders

Single contracted producer

Multiple contracted producers

Trader/broker/commodity market

Company-affiliated smallholders

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Ukraine

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Independent smallholders

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Single contracted producer

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Multiple contracted producers

Trader/broker/commodity market

Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Viet Nam

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber consumption volume by vendor is measured using the number of EANs purchased from each vendor during the reporting year. Supply chain traceability is achieved down to the country level by interrogating the vendor-based questionnaires and supported by FSC/PEFC certificates. Most of our wood and paper comes from non forest-risk countries. All sources are selected as all are likely to be covered in each country.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We use the Afi's definition of Deforestation: "Loss of natural forest as a result of: (i) conversion to agriculture or other non-forest land use; (ii) conversion to a tree plantation; or (iii) severe and sustained degradation." EUDR Article 2 (3) is also considered which states: 'Deforestation' means the conversion of forest to agricultural use, whether human-induced or not. By ensuring Kingfisher considers both definitions, Kingfisher is aligned with best practice.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

Compliance with initiative, please specify :Kingfisher requires products to meet responsible sourcing criteria including FSC by preference and PEFC. 2020 is the latest cutoff date allowed, for FSC certified products only. PEFC products must meet the PEFC's cutoff date (2010).

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

2025

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We use the AFi's definition of conversion: "Loss of a natural ecosystem as a result of its replacement with agriculture or another land use, or due to a profound and sustained change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function." The land use types covered by our target are forest landscapes including those in High Conservation Value areas, High Carbon Stock forests, and those which are part of an Intact Forest Landscape. This in line with our Forest Positive Policy.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

Compliance with initiative, please specify :Kingfisher requires products to meet responsible sourcing criteria including FSC by preference and PEFC. 2020 is the latest cutoff date allowed, for FSC certified products only. PEFC products must meet the PEFC's cutoff date (2010).

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

2025

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

% of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/28/2020

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

01/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

81

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

01/31/2026

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

96.6

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

82.11

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Forest Positive Policy states that all wood and paper products must be sourced from well-managed forests that have been certified to credible certification standards such as FSC or PEFC, or from verified recycled sources. The third-party certification schemes we include in this target are FSC Chain of Custody, PEFC Chain of Custody and verified recycled (FSC and PEFC). In the reporting year 2023-24 we achieved 96.6% of SKUs with certification from one of these schemes.

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

Our target for 100% of Wood and Paper Products to meet Responsible Sourcing Criteria by the end of the financial year 2025 was chosen in order to address Kingfisher's role in protecting and improving forests and woodland and working towards global reforestation, to ensure security of supply for our wood and paper products into the future and to support compliance with the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR), UK timber Regulation (UKTR) as well as the EU Deforestation Regulations (EUDR). This target covers all jurisdictions and all wood and paper products that we source. Packaging is covered separately in our Sustainable Packaging Policy by our requirement for 100% sustainably sourced wood and paper. Our responsible sourcing criteria includes following criteria (in order of preference): 1. Third party verified Reused or Recycled Content from Pre-Consumer and Post-Consumer sources, including FSC Recycled 2. FSC with full chain of custody 3. PEFC with full chain of custody FSC is the preferred scheme and is compulsory for goods from tropical sources, or which contain tree species classified as 'endangered' or 'vulnerable'. To attain this target, we regularly engage with suppliers to ensure they follow our requirements on responsible sourcing of wood and paper goods (covering procurement, labelling, data assurance and traceability) and monitor performance as set out in the Forest Positive Responsible Sourcing of Wood and Paper Products: Vendor Guidelines. We require vendors to have FSC or PEFC Chain of Custody (CoC) certification. This is to ensure controls are in place along the entire supply chain from the vendor back to the forest of harvest. We also require our suppliers to have due diligence in place to ensure no deforestation in their supply chain, which is in line with best practice set out in the Accountability Framework initiative (AFi). O&S Sustainability monitor progress monthly and report to the Director of O&S Quality & Sustainability. Where a product is found to be non-compliant, an action plan is developed and agreed.. We have made significant progress, achieving 96.6% of responsibly sourced wood and paper in products in 2023/24.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The target to achieve 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper products through FSC and PEFC certified or verified recycled material is part of Kingfisher's wider commitment to become Forest Positive. Forest certification is one of the indicators for reaching the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target (15.2) on sustainable forest management and so this target is well aligned with the SDGs. The target was originally set in 2012 as part of Kingfisher's Net Positive strategy and reflected leadership practice at the time. The target also supports Kingfisher in managing its dependency on forests, by requiring that the key natural resource for a significant proportion of the products it sells is managed sustainably from both an economic, environmental and social perspective. In 2020 the target deadline was reviewed to reflect the more mature market and availability of certified material and to respond to the opportunity for supporting brand value as identified in section 5 of CDP. Kingfisher uses FSC and PEFC certification as part of the means to mitigate identified risk reported in section 5 of CDP related to risk of legal non-compliance with the EUTR, UKTR and upcoming EUDR. Kingfisher remains an active member of FSC and directly supports as a project partner the FSC Fast Tracking Biodiversity project. This is part of FSC International's Monitoring and Evaluation programme which uses a science-based approach to gathering evidence on to what extent FSC certification is an effective means for combatting deforestation and conversion; as well as maintaining biodiversity in forest and timber supply chains.
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

Chain-of-custody certification

Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Data on country of origin for all components of goods is requested from suppliers for all new products via our Wood and Paper data validation form and is supported by FSC/PEFC chain of custody where available. In higher risk cases, we require the region of timber source within the country (where harvested/grown) and/or the details of forest of harvest. We also ask suppliers of products originating from high-risk countries of origin to provide full CoC information to the supply chain, with

additional commercial and transport documentation to validate the CoC information. For low-risk sources, we do not require the region of timber source within the country (where harvested/grown) and/or the details of forest of harvest.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

98

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

2

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

69.7

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

69.7

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

69.7

(8.9.1.3) Comment

We require suppliers to provide proof of certification and proof of full Chain of Custody for the wood and paper products we buy. The chain-of-custody model used varies with product. Suppliers may choose a percentage system, transfer system or credit system for a given FSC product group; and may supply multiple FSC product groups. We train colleagues and suppliers on our approach and monitor compliance via spot checks and product testing. Kingfisher contributes annually to maintaining and improving the FSC certification scheme as an FSC member in FSC economic Chamber, through FSC Europe and FSC Strategy dialogues, as well as on topics such as reforestation and CoC and labour rights. We actively contribute to this dialogue, supporting the multi-stakeholder model of FSC and ensuring balanced representation. During 2022/23 we engaged in discussions with FSC on a number of pilot opportunities for various projects supporting traceability and FSC's work on climate. We now measure compliance with our responsible sourcing policy through counting the number of wood and paper products sourced during the year, rather than the volume of wood and paper sold. Our responsibly sourced wood and paper by category 2023/24 number SKUs (products) purchased is reported in our performance appendix. Number of SKUS purchased is 30,345. Number of FSC-certified SKUS purchased is 21,155 which is 69.7% of all SKUs purchased in reporting year.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Kingfisher-Performance-Data-Appendix-2023-24.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

PEFC Chain-of-Custody (any type)

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

25.8

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

We require suppliers to provide proof of certification and proof of full Chain of Custody for the wood and paper products we buy. The chain-of-custody model used varies with product. Suppliers may choose a percentage system, transfer system or credit system for a given PEFC product group; and may supply multiple PEFC product groups - and hence we use all three. We train colleagues and suppliers on our approach and monitor compliance via spot checks and product testing. We work with others on sustainable timber sourcing through the British Retail Consortium's Timber Working Group. We now measure compliance with our responsible sourcing policy through counting the number of wood and paper products sourced during the year, rather than the volume of wood and paper sold. Our responsibly sourced wood and paper by category 2023/24 number SKUs (products) purchased is reported in our performance appendix. Number of SKUS purchased is 30,345. Number of PEFC-certified recycled SKUS purchased is 7835 which is 25.8% of all SKUs purchased in reporting year.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

Kingfisher-Performance-Data-Appendix-2023-24.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :PEFC and FSC Recycled

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

1

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

We require suppliers to provide proof of certification and proof of full Chain of Custody for the wood and paper products we buy. The chain-of-custody model used varies with product. Suppliers may choose a percentage system, transfer system or credit system for a given FSC product group; and may supply multiple FSC product groups. We train colleagues and suppliers on our approach and monitor compliance via spot checks and product testing. Kingfisher contributes annually to maintaining and improving the FSC certification scheme as an FSC member in FSC economic Chamber, through FSC Europe and FSC Strategy dialogues, as well as on topics such as reforestation and CoC and labour rights. We actively contribute to this dialogue, supporting the multi-stakeholder model of FSC and ensuring balanced representation. We now measure compliance with our responsible sourcing policy through counting the number of wood and paper products sourced during the year, rather than the volume of wood and paper sold. Our responsibly sourced wood and paper by category 2023/24 number SKUs (products) purchased is reported in our performance appendix. Number of SKUS purchased is 30,345. Number of PEFC and FSC-certified recycled SKUS purchased is 330 which is 1% of all SKUs purchased in reporting year.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

Kingfisher-Performance-Data-Appendix-2023-24.pdf

[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

96.6

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

During the reporting period

(8.10.1.5) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint in the reporting period (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

The conversion footprint cut-offs apply to all FSC and PEFC purchases which covers 96.6% of EANs purchased for 2023/24. We use FSC and PEFC certification as a means of measuring supplier control systems for deforestation and conversion as both schemes prohibit deforestation and conversion. Kingfisher has a preference for FSC and explicitly requires FSC certified for any wood products sourced from the tropics; where the majority of deforestation risks occur. We implement this approach through our commitment to 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper in all our operations by 2025, with the responsible sourcing criteria within the Forest Positive Policy requiring FSC or PEFC certification with full chain of custody, verified recycled material, or FSC in the tropics. Our 100% target for meeting our responsible sourcing criteria for sourced products is implemented through the Forest Positive Vendor Guidelines and requirements in Conditions of Supply for vendors. In this way, we use certification as the implementing action to ensure the commitments to no deforestation and no conversion are met. In 2023/24 we achieved 96.6% compliance across our products with FSC / PEFC certified with full chain of custody or verified recycled wood and paper. Vendor data is validated annually through a performance review of compliance with the Kingfisher Forest Positive Policy and Vendor Guidelines.

[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

3.4

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- Increased demand for certified products
- Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems
- Improvement in data collection and quality

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) mandates due diligence to ensure sourced products are not linked to deforested or degraded land. Description of actions taken: - Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems: To support the due diligence requirements of the EUDR, Kingfisher has joined a Private Sector Working Group, run by World Forest ID, formed by an international group of organisations including FSC and Kew Royal Botanic Gardens, each bringing expertise in forestry, traceability, and biological sciences to create a new global standard in species and origin verification. Kingfisher and World Forest ID have been working closely together throughout 2023/24, on advancing and mainstreaming the use of scientific testing in due diligence and supply chain integrity programmes. The project will identify high risk suppliers for samples to be collected from, with the aim to include fibre testing alongside supply chain mapping. - Improvement in data collection and data quality: We're continuing to work towards our responsible sourcing target, while making ongoing improvements to data collection. In 2022, we updated our data collection template to align with our understanding of the EUDR requirements. - Greater supplier awareness / engagement: We've also conducted a vendor readiness survey to see how well they understand EUDR requirements. This will help us plan how we work with and train our vendors. In addition, to meet responsibly sourced wood and paper targets, B&Q has proactively addressed challenges in partnership with suppliers. For example, we've worked with Saint Gobain to ensure the paper faces of its plasterboard are certified, making us the first large-scale plasterboard supplier in the UK to provide this.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- Working with non-compliant suppliers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

3.4

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- Improvement in data collection and quality

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Following end of year wood and paper reporting, all non-compliant products and vendors are shared with the relevant Banners and Buying Offices. The information is disseminated to the vendors and action plans are developed and agreed with timescales to move to policy compliance. If products and/or vendors are unable to move to policy compliance, the business considers delisting or resourcing to a compliant vendor.

[Add row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Labor rights
- Land use rights
- Third parties' rights
- Environmental protection
- Human rights protected under international law
- Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Certification

(8.14.5) Please explain

Kingfisher's procedure to ensure legal compliance is as follows: 1. Kingfisher requires all goods containing wood and/or paper to be either FSC certified with full CoC certification, PEFC with full CoC certification, or verified/certified recycled. Both certification schemes require compliance with legal requirements for forests certified to their standards. Both schemes are required for any uncertified Controlled Wood or controlled sources that a risk assessment assesses risk of legal non-compliance and takes mitigating action to manage any identified risks. 2. All vendors are required to sign contractual terms and conditions (Terms) prior to supplying goods to Kingfisher and/or its retail Banners. Amongst other things, the Terms require vendors to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. 3. All vendors are required to provide detailed data to Kingfisher using a 'Wood and Paper Vendor Data Form' (WPVD). The data enables Kingfisher to: The Quality SOP required that relevant members of the Quality and/or Sustainability teams in Kingfisher or individual Banners check the data provided. In addition to the mandatory collected data, the WPVD allows for collection of supply chain information through a Wood Traceability Sheet (WTS). This should be prompted by legal requirements identified through customs codes and/or country of export and when materials were harvested from high-risk countries. 4. Risk assessment: Kingfisher operates a system that has identified certain countries as being high risk. This system prompts collection of more detailed supply chain information for all products from these countries, regardless of our status as an Operator or Trader. Our process also prompts the collection of more detailed information wherever we are deemed the Operator. 5. Risk mitigation: Kingfisher mitigates risk for products containing timber and paper by responsible sourcing of certified materials (using FSC and PEFC certification schemes). This is strengthened for timber harvested from tropical countries and timber from an endangered or vulnerable tree species where the product can only be FSC certified, i.e., PEFC certification is not accepted. The WTS includes fields for Quality and/or Sustainability teams to record their assessment of the evidence shared by Vendors about their supply chains. The bulk of this information details the certification details of material traded through the supply chain. The outcome of this assessment would be to assign risk to the overall supply chain and highlight where further action is needed (e.g., document collection for further assessment). 6. In February 2022, Kingfisher hired a dedicated due diligence expert to lead on the review and update to Kingfisher's Wood and Paper due diligence system.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities
- Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
- Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- Other, please specify :Credibility and capacity, innovation

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Most global forest loss and degradation is occurring in the tropics, where we also see the biggest biodiversity and carbon impact. To help address this, we invested in the Forest Allies (FA) initiative, developed by Rainforest Alliance (RA). FA is a “community of practice” focused on protecting, restoring, and enabling responsible management of tropical forests. Together, we aim to build and foster unique partnerships. Projects areas overlap with some of our sourcing regions and engage and empower local communities in critical forest landscapes. Under its group-wide Powered by Kingfisher strategy launched in 2020, Kingfisher is committed to leading the industry in Responsible Business. The Responsible Business strategy identifies four key priorities: These are Colleagues, Planet, Customers and Communities. The partnership with the RA will be instrumental in meeting Kingfisher’s targets relating to ‘Planet’, and the commitment to become Forest Positive. Given the strategic importance of Forest Positive for Kingfisher, we need a level of assurance around RA as a partner. We conducted due diligence across the following areas: • Governance and leadership • Funding and expenses • Media and controversies • Corporate Partner feedback • Lobbying • Standard checks by Group Procurement Working with the RA and alongside other corporate partners, Kingfisher will support the implementation of Integrated Community Forest Management in key tropical

sourcing regions. This will help to deliver on outcomes such as maintaining and restoring forests and improving biodiversity and livelihoods for forest communities. We will measure our progress, assessing whether: • the natural and cultural value of the forest is protected or restored; • local communities are supported at scale as ecosystem stewards; • responsible forest management is enhanced and monitored; • communities are supported in adapting to and mitigating climate change; and • livelihoods from forest product value chains are strengthened.

[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Forest Allies – Led by Rainforest Alliance Network, Forest Allies is a community of practice focused on protecting, restoring, and enabling responsible management of tropical forests. The group aims to build and foster unique partnerships, work beyond individual supply chains, and engage and empower local communities in critical forest landscapes.

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Guatemala

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Maya Biosphere Reserve

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

Kingfisher-Responsible-Business-Report-2023-24.pdf

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

39101

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2021

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

Please specify :2025

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

1000000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)

Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Social

- Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative
- Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
- Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
- Improved standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups
- Income diversification amongst producers in area

Production

- Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation
- Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- Communicate externally the business case for investing in landscapes/jurisdiction

Other

- Other, please specify :We invest in projects through the Rainforest Allies Initiative that protect, restore, and enable responsible management of tropical forests.

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- National government
- Sub-national government
- Local communities
- NGO and/or civil society
- Other, please specify :Local forest/rural associations

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

We are a founding member of the Forest Allies' (FA) Initiative, an innovative approach by Rainforest Alliance (RA) which aims to support forest communities to build strong local economies while also protecting the natural resources they depend upon. We invest in projects through the FA Initiative that protect, restore, and enable responsible management of tropical forests in some of our key sourcing regions, partnering with local communities to build strong local forest-based economies. As a member of FA, Kingfisher is required to make the following commitments: 1. To establish and/or maintain and actively implement a public commitment to eliminating deforestation, forest degradation and ecosystem conversion in their operations – including production, sourcing, and financial investments – in accordance with the Accountability Framework. 2. To carry out all operations and activities consistent with the UN Declaration on Human Rights and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. 3. To report progress publicly annually against these commitments. 4. As part of the FA community, Kingfisher is committed to: a. Support Rainforest Alliance's efforts in developing and implementing the Integrated Community Forest Management model through financial investments, in-kind contributions in sharing knowledge & expertise with forest communities and participating in public-private partnerships facilitated by the RA. b. Provide meaningful contribution to the shared goals and objectives of the Forest Allies community to achieve our shared five outcome goals (i.e., 1. Increase biodiversity, 2. Protect and restore forests, 3. Climate mitigation and adaptation, 4. Stronger livelihoods and 5. Empower communities) by participating in FA's bi-annual workshops and openly sharing knowledge, best practices and experiences. c. Actively work to share and disseminate learnings and experiences and embed solutions in other areas of our network as relevant in order to scale and mobilise the impact of our community. Kingfisher is committed to participate in twice-yearly workshops, organised by the RA, which is the primary method for engaging in the community of practice. Other time invested will be to review and provide feedback on the various elements of FA initiatives including but not limited to, project design, strategies and agendas, thought leadership pieces and events. Kingfisher is investing 250,000 per year and 1,000,000 in total in the initiative.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :Part of Forest Allies project updates shared with founding members and project stakeholders

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Under governance and social organization pillar of the project which focuses on: • Multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements • Forest governance mechanisms • Participation, transparency and accountability The corresponding project outcomes have been: • At least one norm, regulation is approved and endorsed by Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas (CONAP) to regulate the landscape restoration activity. CONAP is the government agency of that has as its mission the conservation and the sustainable use of the biological diversity and protected areas of Guatemala. • 339 community members have been trained, improving their knowledge and skills for the restoration of degraded areas. This included 20% women. Under the tenure and landscape planning pillar of the project which focuses on: • Secured rights • Landscape mapping • Land use planning • Broad-scale local development plans The corresponding project outcomes have been: • 2 models of productive landscape restoration in Melchor de Mencos and El Chal • 1 Management plan for 20 hA of regenerative silvopastoral (forest grazing) system in Finca La GEMA • 371.59 ha of restoration in degraded areas. • 2 landscape restoration plans developed in the communities of La Pasadita and El Cruce de la Colorada (community forest concessions) • 5 restoration management plans developed as part of the National Government's PROBOSQUE program which provides payments to small, private landowners Under the forest management pillar of the project which focuses on: • Forest resource inventory • Management planning • Management interventions • Impact assessments The corresponding project outcomes have been: • 339 community members have been trained, improving their knowledge and

skills for the restoration of degraded areas • 342,091 seedlings distributed to community members Under the enterprise development pillar of the project which focuses on: • Market analysis • Business planning • Value added and diversification • Reinvestment The corresponding project outcomes have been: • 192,755 in sales have been generated through the productive restoration completed, sales of corn, beans, chile, pumpkin seeds, nursery plants, and transportation services. • 167 community members full-time employed, 24% women.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

Both individual and collective

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Kingfisher as a Forest Allies member is bound by Rainforest Alliance Forest Allies Claims Framework 2023 (www.rainforest-alliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Forest_Allies_claims_framework.pdf). All claims approved by Rainforest Alliance. The following criteria are considered 1. Context, scope, and boundary: Claims are proportional to the amount of available data, accurately represent the scope of our intervention within the broader context. 2. Additionality: Claims fairly represent additional benefit generated by Forest Allies funded interventions, and claim is directly relevant to magnitude of intervention. 3. Location: Claims are linked to a specific place. 4. Timing/timelines: Claims are linked to a specific timeframe. 5. Attribution to members: All claims are attributed to Forest Allies as a collective. In Kingfisher 2023/24 Annual Report and Accounts (www.kingfisher.com/content/dam/kingfisher/Corporate/Documents/Other/2024/Kingfisher-Annual-Report-202324.pdf) action, reach and performance claim was made: "Continued to invest in six forest projects in key tropical sourcing regions as a founding member of the Rainforest Alliance Forest Allies. These cover some 190,000 hectares of community managed forests and contribute towards the protection of more than 2,500,000 hectares of protected areas" In Kingfisher Responsible Business Report 23-24 (www.kingfisher.com/content/dam/kingfisher/Corporate/Documents/Sustainability/our-responsible-business/responsible-business-report-2024/Kingfisher-Responsible-Business-Report-2023-24.pdf) the following claims were made. • Performance: "We're proud to see the impact our partnership with the Rainforest Alliance's Forest Allies initiative is making on local forest communities; helping them manage, protect and restore their forests" • Reach: "Continued to invest in six forest projects in key tropical sourcing regions as a founding member of the Rainforest Alliance Forest Allies initiative. These cover over 189,206 hectares and support the livelihoods of 5,323 people across 43 communities." • Reach: "Becoming Forest Positive Since 2021, we've been a founding member of the Rainforest Alliance's Forest Allies, helping support the livelihoods of 5,323 people across 43 communities" • Action: "We've invested US\$750,000 to date." • Performance: "As we enter our third year of the partnership, we're proud of our role in supporting local forest communities in managing, protecting and restoring their forests."

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

PEFC: We are active PEFC stakeholders and B&Q Wood and Paper Manager is a PEFC UK board member. We are part of the UK Government Timber Expert Group. Kingfisher is a member of the Green Alliance Business Circle and partner in the Circular Economy Task Force (CETF) managed by Green Alliance to promote resource efficiency in economic development; we continued our membership with CEFT in 2023 on deforestation and forest policy. Through these partnerships and initiatives, we work to ensure we understand and are involved in dialogue on best practice in wood and paper sourcing.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We engage with the British Retail Consortium's Timber Working Group in order to communicate a joint industry approach on emerging legislation that is relevant to wood and paper supply chain sustainability.

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

As part of the Forest Allies initiative, the Rainforest Alliance reviewed our policies and commitments against the Accountability Framework initiative and have implemented recommendations for how we can strengthen our approach to human rights and land use rights in relation to our work on forest stewardship.

Row 4

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We are part of EuroCommerce (EC) activity on deforestation and engagement with EC Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) committees and we are involved in EDRA engagement with EC on deforestation. We engage with this organisation in order to communicate a joint industry approach on emerging legislation that is relevant to wood and paper supply chain sustainability.

Row 5

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Engaging with non-governmental organizations
- Other, please specify :Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We are members of FSC. We attend FSC UK Annual Members Meetings, FSC International members meetings. Through this initiative we work to ensure we understand and are involved in dialogue on best practice in wood and paper sourcing. Kingfisher is a project partner of the fast-track Biodiversity Assessments initiative which is working towards the understanding of the biodiversity impacts of FSC certification and enhancing the monitoring framework for forest biodiversity. Eighty per cent of global terrestrial biodiversity is found in the world's forests and FSC certification of forests benefits biodiversity by protecting rare and threatened species and their habitats. However, data about this impact is not readily available. During COP 15, FSC announced the launch of an initiative to, further demonstrating the value of forest biodiversity and contributing to the delivery of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Row 6

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Kingfisher is a founding member of Forest Allies, which is a community of practice focused on protecting, restoring, and enabling responsible management of tropical forests. Through membership in Forest Allies, we support the Rainforest Alliance's model of Integrated Community Forest Management, which focuses on both protecting natural forests and partnering with communities to build strong local economies. The Forest Allies community of practice realizes this vision through two main areas of support: Firstly Kingfisher pays annual membership dues which support specific Forest Allies ICFM projects, which are aligned with the Forest Allies Theory of Change. Secondly, Kingfisher will participate in workshops alongside forest community representatives and other leading brands, to exchange knowledge, best practices, and solutions for shared challenges.

Row 7

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :World Forest ID

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

To support the due diligence requirements of the EUDR, Kingfisher has joined a Private Sector Working Group, run by World Forest ID, formed by an international group of organisations including FSC and Kew Royal Botanic Gardens, each bringing expertise in forestry, traceability and biological sciences to create a new global standard in species and origin verification. Kingfisher and World Forest ID have been working closely together throughout 2023/24, on advancing and mainstreaming the use of scientific testing in due diligence and supply chain integrity programmes. The project will identify high risk suppliers for samples to be collected from, with the aim to include fibre testing alongside supply chain mapping.

Row 8

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Screwfix and B&Q both extended their partnerships with the Woodland Trust, which commenced in 2022/23. B&Q is supporting a landscape scale woodland creation project in the Yorkshire Dales. The site in Snaizeholme is a glacial valley that has been used primarily to graze sheep. Farmed for many years, it's become sparse. The Woodland Trust aims to create a mosaic of habitats to restore biodiversity over the next 20 years, establishing new native woodland to capture carbon and help to reduce flood risk in surrounding areas, as well as creating a haven for wildlife. B&Q committed 50,000 and another year of support until 2025. The Trust has planted 300,000 trees to date and peatland restoration will soon begin. Screwfix is continuing its work with the Woodland Trust at a new site for a further two years with 100,000 to support the protection and restoration of an ancient woodland closer to its head office. The 50-acre woodland, Kingsettle in Dorset, will be made more accessible allowing better woodland management which will create a more diverse woodland structure, helping futureproof the landscape, while protecting the historical site.

Row 9

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Partnership with Reforest'Action

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

France

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Castorama France has partnered with Reforest'Action to create an urban forest. We've helped plant a mixture of more than 1,000 local trees and shrubs as part of the project on the outskirts of our store in Marseille Saint-Loup – the second most populous city in France.

Row 10

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Engaging with governmental organisations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Poland

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Castorama Poland has invested in Poland's State Forests to restore over eight hectares to a healthier condition. The two projects in two different locations will see more than 30,000 trees replanted and sustainably managed. A lot of our wood and timber is sourced from Eastern Europe, and Poland's State Forest contributes to this.

Row 11

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Soil Association Certification is the wholly owned subsidiary of the Soil Association. Together Soil Association and Soil Association Certification are in constant dialogue with other standard setters, certifiers, and industry groups and movements both in the UK and internationally. As part of Kingfisher's vendor requirements, we ask vendors to provide detailed data to us so we can check products are in line with our responsible purchasing criteria for wood and paper. This includes supporting B&Q Chain of Custody audits, which are conducted yearly by certifying body Soil Association.

Row 12

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Kingfisher is a project partner supporting FSC Internationals Fast-tracking biodiversity project, launched at the end of 2022. The initiative has two phases towards the understanding of the biodiversity impacts of FSC certification: • Work Package 1 aims to understand current monitoring efforts and evaluate available data to assess biodiversity in FSC-certified forests, connecting to FSC's forward-looking efforts on Ecosystem Services Claims and outcome-oriented standards. • Work Package 2 aims to enhance the monitoring framework for forest biodiversity supporting the assessment and communication of credible claims by FSC stakeholders, including certificate holders. This project underlines the science-based approach FSC is taking in assessing the impact FSC certification has on biodiversity. During 2023 and early 2024, FSC International implemented work package 1. Kingfisher has been an active participant engaging in the project's steering group and providing funding of 30,000 pounds.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

Reforestation

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

Protection of land tenure

More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes

Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

Creation of green jobs and sustainable livelihoods

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

As one of the largest buyers of wood products in Europe, we have a role to play in protecting and improving forests and woodland and working towards global reforestation. The Kingfisher Forest Positive Policy commits us to avoiding the procurement of materials sourced from areas of deforestation, to ensure the legal status of wood and paper products and to be Forest Positive by 2025. This element of our approach motivated us to support projects under Forest Allies by 2025. We are a founding member of Forest Allies, a new and innovative community of practice, run by the Rainforest Alliance which aims to support forest communities to build strong local economies while also protecting the natural resources they depend upon. From 2021 we have invested in projects through Forest Allies. These projects aim to protect, restore, and enable responsible management of tropical forests in some of our key sourcing regions, partnering with local communities to build strong local forest-based economies. Through these and other projects we aim to reach our forest positive target. This project: Developing a Sustainable Forest Model and Strengthening Green Business in Colombia will support agroforestry, forest restoration and non-timber forest products in an area of critical biological importance.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2024

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

23638

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

23638

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

Colombia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

0.746897

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-72.738545

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

- Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

1000000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

There are market development opportunities for alternative value chains, specifically timber and non-timber forest products grown and harvested by local communities who protect and restore the forest and ecosystems. The native non-timber forest products such as asaí, arazá, seje, cocona, borojó, copoazú camu-camu among others, have been used for generations by farmers and indigenous communities for human and animal consumption. In recent years, these products have gained the attention of national and international markets generating business opportunities for rural enterprises, such as our partner the Association of Agricultural Producers for the Economic Change of Guaviare (ASOPROCEGUA). This group of local producers is looking for better ways to develop business opportunities, implement sustainable practices on their farms, protecting the forest and restoring degraded areas. The objective of this project is to develop a sustainable forest management and restoration model, as a way to contribute to the halting of deforestation and to guarantee the fundamental rights for local communities. OUTCOME 1: Local communities of Guaviare region from the Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios por el cambio Económico del Guaviare-ASOPROCEGUA have strengthened their capacities to manage in a responsible way their timber and non-timber forest products and restored degraded areas. OUTCOME 2: Business plan formulated and implemented for the commercialization of timber and nontimber forest products.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic polymers

Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold

Plastic packaging

Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging

Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging

Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.1.3) Please explain

For our Own Exclusive Branded (OEB) products, we have the following targets: • To achieve at least 30% recycled content in plastic packaging by the end of 2023. 51.6% of plastic packaging purchased in 2023 contained a minimum of 30% recycled content (2022: 31.3%). • To phase out all non-recyclable plastic packaging such as PVC and Expanded Polystyrene by the end of 2023. 92.2% of all plastics purchased in 2023 are compliant (2022: 91%). • To reduce overall plastic packaging by 25% (by weight) by the end of 2025. 3.7% plastic weight reduction in 2023 vs. 2022 on a 'like-for-like' basis.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our plastics disclosure focuses on packaging data for our Own Exclusive Brands (OEB) only. Activity does not apply.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Our plastics disclosure focuses on packaging data for our Own Exclusive Brands (OEB) only.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Our plastics disclosure focuses on packaging data for our Own Exclusive Brands (OEB) only.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Our plastics disclosure focuses on packaging data for our Own Exclusive Brands (OEB) only.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Our plastics disclosure focuses on packaging data for our Own Exclusive Brands (OEB) only.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our plastics disclosure focuses on packaging data for our Own Exclusive Brands (OEB) only. Activity does not apply.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our plastics disclosure focuses on packaging data for our Own Exclusive Brands (OEB) only. Activity does not apply.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our plastics disclosure focuses on packaging data for our Own Exclusive Brands (OEB) only. Activity does not apply.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

*Our plastics disclosure focuses on packaging data for our Own Exclusive Brands (OEB) only. Activity does not apply.
[Fixed row]*

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)	Raw material content percentages available to report	Please explain
Durable goods and durable components sold	0	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	Information is currently unavailable hence responses are '0' and 'None'.
Durable goods and durable components used	0	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	Information is currently unavailable hence responses are '0' and 'None'.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging sold

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

None

(10.5.7) Please explain

Information is currently unavailable hence responses are '0' and 'None'.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

12221.53

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

- % virgin fossil-based content
- % virgin renewable content
- % pre-consumer recycled content
- % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

72.2

(10.5.4) % virgin renewable content

0

(10.5.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

5

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

22.8

(10.5.7) Please explain

Based on 2023 calendar year purchase received quantities. We regularly collect packaging data from our OEB vendors throughout the year. We request material composition and weights at individual packaging component level. Wherever recycled content it stated, vendors must provide sufficient evidence to validate these claims. Data collection activities are carried out on our online platform, Kingfisher Packaging Sustainability Application.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging sold

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

None

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

Information is currently unavailable hence response is 'None'.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

% technically recyclable

% recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

42.6

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

56.9

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

Based on 2023 calendar year purchase received quantities. The remaining 0.6% (68.16 tonnes) is not technically recyclable as this is either mixed or other undefined plastics, so we are unable to determine the circularity potential. These figures have been generated using a blanket recyclability marker at component material level.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Education & awareness
- Law & policy
- Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years</p>

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

We have our Forest Positive ambition that runs until 2025. We are now in the process of developing that approach further to include wider impacts on nature and biodiversity. This work is happening in 2024 and will form part of our approach from 2025 onwards

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

We have our Forest Positive ambition that runs until 2025. We are now in the process of developing that approach further to include wider impacts on nature and biodiversity. This work is happening in 2024 and will form part of our approach from 2025 onwards

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

We have our Forest Positive ambition that runs until 2025. We are now in the process of developing that approach further to include wider impacts on nature and biodiversity. This work is happening in 2024 and will form part of our approach from 2025 onwards

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

We have our Forest Positive ambition that runs until 2025. We are now in the process of developing that approach further to include wider impacts on nature and biodiversity. This work is happening in 2024 and will form part of our approach from 2025 onwards

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

We have our Forest Positive ambition that runs until 2025. We are now in the process of developing that approach further to include wider impacts on nature and biodiversity. This work is happening in 2024 and will form part of our approach from 2025 onwards

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

We have our Forest Positive ambition that runs until 2025. We are now in the process of developing that approach further to include wider impacts on nature and biodiversity. This work is happening in 2024 and will form part of our approach from 2025 onwards
[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

Progress against targets

Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2023/24 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 66-67) and the Performance Data Appendix (page 6) (www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Kingfisher-Responsible-Business-Report-2023-24.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

- Other data point in module 8, please specify

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

Forests-related standards

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our wood and paper data is in scope of DNV's assurance of our responsible business report. B&Q UK is audited by Soil Association to the PEFC ST 2002:2013 and the FSC-STD-40-004. External consultants (e.g. Annie Adams Consulting) are also frequently used to verify data points and periodically check certification claims etc. The independent assurance statement from DNV is available in Kingfisher's Responsible Business Report (pages 66-67) and the Performance Data Appendix (page 6)(www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Kingfisher-Responsible-Business-Report-2023-24.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

For more information about our work on climate change and forests, please check out our Responsible Business Report 2023/24:

<https://www.kingfisher.com/content/dam/kingfisher/Corporate/Documents/Sustainability/our-responsible-business/responsible-business-report-2024/Kingfisher-Responsible-Business-Report-2023-24.pdf>

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

Kingfisher-Responsible-Business-Report-2023-24.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

