Kingfisher - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Kingfisher plc is an international home improvement company with over 1,900 stores, supported by a team of 82,000 colleagues. We operate in eight countries across Europe and Turkey under retail banners including B&Q, Castorama, Brico Dépôt, Screwfix, TradePoint and Koçtaş. We offer home improvement products and services to consumers and trade professionals who shop in our stores and via our e-commerce channels. At Kingfisher, we believe a better world starts with better homes. We help make better homes accessible for everyone.

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 2022/23 covers our UK businesses (B&Q UK and Screwfix); French businesses (Castorama France and Brico Dépôt France); other international businesses (Castorama Poland, Brico Dépôt Iberia, Brico Dépôt Romania). For our Koçtaş joint venture, as we do not have full operational control, we include proportional emissions under scope 3 (category investments) for property emissions from Koçtaş stores.

Businesses are included in our responsible business data if they have been owned for the full financial year, to allow sufficient time to implement data collection processes and systems. In cases where we sell a subsidiary or joint venture, our approach is to exclude its performance in the year of sale and to restate the data from prior years, to enable a comparison of trends over time.

In addition to the annual participation of CDP's Climate Change questionnaire, Kingfisher has entered into a three-year revolving credit facility agreement linked to ambitious responsible business and community-based targets within our Responsible Business plan. We continue to incorporate ESG targets into management's remuneration criteria. We participate in many external benchmarks and indices. 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.

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 1.5°C 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 1.5°C aligned 2025 science-based target of 37.8% carbon reduction for scope 1 and 2 is a key milestone on our net zero journey.

We are committed to leading our industry in Responsible Business and energy efficiency. This is one of the key pillars in our Powered by Kingfisher strategy. 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: fighting to fix bad housing

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

We take action in our own business to reduce our carbon intensity and engage with governments, industry bodies, businesses and NGOs to support wider efforts to tackle climate change. We have already started to conduct pilot projects and engage closely with suppliers and peer companies to help us tackle challenges such as decarbonising heating.

See Kingfisher's Annual Report 2022/23 and our Responsible Business Report 2022/23 for further details of our strategy and progress on energy and climate change (https://www.kingfisher.com/en/responsible-business/reports-publications/2023.html).

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
February 1 2022

End date
January 31 2023

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
France
Ireland
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

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

C0.5

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

C0.8

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

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

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Our Group Chief Executive Officer has ultimate accountability for our Responsible Business strategy and is a member of our Responsible Business Committee. Our Responsible Business strategy focuses on four priorities, including our stated commitment to help tackle climate change. Our CEO also leads our Group Executive, which is accountable for identifying, assessing and managing our group principal risks. Climate-related risks feature within our principal risks (such as within our 'Reputation and Trust' principal risk). Climate change has also been added as a Group principal risk in 2022/23. In 2022, our CEO and Group Executive also approved our net zero by 2040 target for scope 1 and 2; this included reviewing target plans and approving new appropriate capital investment. Our CEO also chairs our Group Climate Committee which was established in 2022 and meets quarterly with relevant management to agree and monitor the company's approach to meeting its climate commitments and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities.
Board-level committee	Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) is a committee of Kingfisher's Board and is chaired by a non-executive director (NED). It monitors performance against our four Responsible Business priorities, which includes our commitment to help tackle climate change, as well as key events in the Responsible Business reporting cycle, and regulatory or legislative updates relevant to Responsible Business. The RBC also monitors progress against our underlying fundamentals – the issues and impacts we measure and manage to ensure we continue to operate responsibly across our business. Membership of the RBC includes a further NED, our Group CEO, a retail banner CEO, our Chief Offer & Sourcing Officer, and our Chief People Officer. The seniority of the RBC membership reflects our focus on our Responsible Business agenda. The committee meets at least twice a year. In 2022/23, the RBC met twice and received regular climate-related updates, including in relation to the increase in ambition of the company's science-based carbon reduction targets, our TCFD disclosure, and engagement with the UN COP26 climate conference.
Board-level committee	Our Group Climate Committee, chaired by our Chief Executive Officer, was established in 2022. It meets quarterly with relevant management to agree and monitor the company's approach to meeting its climate commitments and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. It provides an update to the RBC on the proceedings of each meeting, including on key decisions and actions.
Board-level committee	Our Group Investment Committee is directly accountable for all capital and revenue expenditure above the threshold reserved for approval at the banner or Group function level. Energy-related capital investments, which are fully aligned with our scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction targets, are a standing agenda item at meetings. In addition, all investments submitted to the Group Investment Committee include a climate assessment where relevant (e.g., property investments).
Board-level committee	Our Audit Committee receives updates from management on Kingfisher's compliance with changing sustainability related reporting requirements, including our TCFD disclosures and evolving ESG related disclosure requirements and impact on Annual Report and Accounts and other disclosures. This supports the Committee in carrying out its responsibility to oversee and review the content of the annual report and accounts – including our climate-related disclosures - and to advise the Board on whether, taken as a whole, it is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy.
Board-level committee	The role of our Remuneration Committee to develop, and keep under review, the Directors' Remuneration Policy for the remuneration of the Company's Chair and Executive Directors as well as to determine the broad policy on remuneration for senior executives below Board level. In 2022, our Remuneration Committee approved the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan (PSP) Rules which were submitted to shareholders for approval at the 2022 AGM. The Committee also approved the performance measures and targets of the 2022 PSP following consultation with shareholders. The approved PSP measures includes a 25% weighting on ESG measures which reflects the importance of our Responsible Business agenda and recognises our long-term goals and commitments. This includes the ongoing delivery of our 2025/26 science-based target for scope 1 and 2 emissions.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	Our Board of Directors is our highest governing body and assesses the management of principal risks, including climate change, and reviews our Responsible Business KPIs each quarter. In 2022/23, the Board of Directors reviewed and approved management's proposal for a scope 1 and 2 net zero target, progress against which will be communicated to the Board on an annual basis. The Board's primary responsibility is to promote the long-term, sustainable success of the company, delivering shareholder value whilst contributing to wider society. It has ultimate responsibility for the management, direction, governance, and performance of the company. The Board assesses principal and emerging risks, mitigation steps and approves the Group's risk appetite statements – climate change is currently defined as an emerging risk for the group. The Board also reviews our Responsible Business KPIs each quarter as part of its governance dashboard, and receives updates on the delivery of our Responsible Business strategy quarterly. Our CEO is accountable for energy and climate change, with climate-related responsibilities sitting within various Board and management committees: - In 2022, we established our Group Climate Committee, chaired by our Chief Executive Officer, to agree and monitor the company's approach to meeting its emission reduction commitments and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. - Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC), a committee of the Board, is chaired by a non-executive director and provides advice and assurance to the Group Executive on all matters relating to responsible business practices (including climate change). The RBC met twice in 2022; specific climate-related issues discussed by the RBC in 2022 included customer support for energy efficiency measures, and our scope 1 and 2 net zero commitment.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The Board considers its own performance and composition annually as part of the Board evaluation process. In 2022/23, the Board's performance across a range of areas was reviewed, including strategic issue oversight and priorities for change. A Kingfisher Board member also served on the Board of the Value Reporting Foundation until June 2022, and therefore provides the Kingfisher Board with competence in relation to sustainability-related reporting. Through this review, it was felt that the Board contained sufficient climate-related expertise through the inclusion on the Board of the Chair of Kingfisher's Responsible Business Committee (RBC), who is briefed regularly on a wide-range of climate-related issues through their role on the RBC. In 2022/23 the RBC chair was a non-executive director of Accor, where they chaired CSR committee .	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

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

Group Executive, which mandated the formation of a sub-committee - the Responsible Business Committee - to lead and oversee delivery of our Responsible Business strategy. Our CEO is also a member of our Responsible Business Committee.

In 2022, our CEO also approved our net zero by 2040 target for scope 1 and 2; this included reviewing target plans and approving new appropriate capital investment.

Position or committee
Sustainability committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) is a committee of Kingfisher's Board and is chaired by a non-executive director (NED). It monitors performance against our four Responsible Business priorities, which includes our commitment to help tackle climate change, as well as key events in the Responsible Business reporting cycle, and regulatory or legislative updates relevant to Responsible Business.

Membership of the RBC includes a further NED, our Group CEO, a retail banner CEO, our Chief Offer & Sourcing Officer, and our Chief People Officer. The seniority of the RBC membership reflects our focus on our Responsible Business agenda. The committee meets at least twice a year.

In 2022/23, the RBC met twice and received regular climate-related updates, including in relation to the increase in ambition of the company's science-based carbon reduction targets and our TCFD disclosure.

Position or committee
Other committee, please specify (Group Climate Committee)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
In 2022 we established our Group Climate Committee, chaired by our Chief Executive Officer. It meets quarterly to agree and monitor the company's approach to meeting its emission reduction commitments and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. The Committee reports progress to our Group Executive and Responsible Business Committee.

Position or committee
Other committee, please specify (Group Executive Committee)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
Our Group Executive 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).

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive
Board/Executive board

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
A new Remuneration Policy applicable for the Executive Directors was submitted and approved by shareholders at the 2022 AGM. The new Policy includes a new share plan known as the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan which is granted to our senior leadership population. Responsible Business measures form part of the performance conditions which determine the vesting of this plan. This includes a 25% weighting on ESG measures which reflects the importance of our Responsible Business agenda and recognises our long-term goals and commitments. This also includes the ongoing delivery of our FY 2025/26 science-based target for scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The Performance Share Plan incentivise executive directors to deliver Kingfisher's long-term strategic aims and create sustainable shareholder value, aligning the interests of participants with those of shareholders. Awards are granted annually, and vest after three years subject to performance achieved against performance targets set over not less than a three-year period. All vested shares will normally be subject to a further two-year holding period. 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.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	We have defined risk time horizons of short term (0-1 years), medium term (1-3 years), and long term (3+ years) (Source: Kingfisher's Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23, page 28). We have a three-year Responsible Business plan for the Group that is reviewed by the Group Executive and the Kingfisher Board of Directors twice a year.
Medium-term	1	3	We have defined risk time horizons of short term (0-1 years), medium term (1-3 years), and long term (3+ years) (Source: Kingfisher's Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23, page 28). This medium-term horizon aligns with our commitments to achieve our science-based carbon reduction targets (scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 2025.
Long-term	3	30	We have defined risk time horizons of short term (0-1 years), medium term (1-3 years), and long term (3+ years) (Source: Kingfisher's Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23, page 28). Long-term horizon aligns with our commitment to each net-zero for our operations (scope 1 and 2) by the end of 2040 as well as timeframes in which certain risks are expected to increase as a result of more frequent extreme weather events (e.g., risk to facilities).

C2.1b

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

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

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

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

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

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

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

Description of process
Governance: The governance of climate-related risks and opportunities is integrated into our overall Responsible Business governance and risk management structures. The Board receives regular updates about our climate-related performance. Our CEO is accountable for energy and climate change, with climate-related responsibilities sitting within various 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 RBC met twice in 2022.

— 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. In addition, all investments submitted to the Group Investment Committee include a climate assessment where relevant (e.g., property investments).

In addition, our central Responsible Business team, led by our Director of Responsible Business, is accountable for developing strategy and for reporting and communication on climate change. Our retail banner CEOs have responsibility for delivering progress against our carbon reduction and climate change commitments. Each of our banners 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.

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

Strategy: Identification and management of climate risks is incorporated into our strategic risk assessment processes. Our risk assessment is updated twice a year. Based on our materiality assessments, we believe the growing market for Sustainable Home Products and services is the most material climate change opportunity for our business. In the UK and France, for example, the accelerating Green Homes agenda is driven by national net zero commitments. Climate risks include the potential impact of rising energy costs on our business and supply chain, the potential for operational and supply chain disruption from physical hazards, and reputational damage from not meeting our climate-related commitments. For all our risks, including aspects of our climate-related risks, we assess the recurring or one-off impact on sales or cost. We have set numerical thresholds for each of these metrics to define ‘substantive financial impact’. We consider material climate-related risks and opportunities through our strategy development and financial planning. Our projections account for capital investments in energy technologies (such as the installation of air source heat pumps across our Screwfix estate) and renewable electricity to support the delivery of our emissions reduction targets, and anticipated sales of our SHPs.

Climate-related scenario analysis: We undertake high-level scenario analysis to inform our risk management approach and business strategy. In 2022/23, we undertook an assessment of the physical risk to our property portfolio (stores, distribution centres, and data centres) over different time frames (current risk, 2030, 2040, and 2050). Our scenario analysis also included an assessment of the impact of climate change on our raw materials supply. 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. Our reference scenarios, and the global impact of climate risks under each, are as follows including Global temperature increase and Scenario description. Our use of scenario analysis covers a five-year period, ensuring that we consider all Kingfisher risk time horizons.

Risk management: The identification and management of climate-related risks is fully integrated into the Kingfisher risk management framework. We have defined risk time horizons of short term (0-1 years), medium term (1-3 years), and long term (3+ years) Responsible Business risks, their probability, potential impact on our business, and our mitigation measures. Our most significant risks are included in our internal responsible business risk register (part of our overall Group risk management process), which has been signed off by our Chief People Officer. We regularly review our Responsible Business risk register, assessing all risks for their probability and potential financial, legal and reputational impacts, along with their probability and our mitigation measures. Climate-related risks have been captured, assessed and are being monitored through this register. At an asset level, we manage climate-related risks through our insurance programmes and by incorporating climate change factors into our planning and design of new stores, refurbishment projects and preventative maintenance programmes.

Metrics and targets: We continually review our climate change metrics and targets to ensure that we are providing the information the business and our stakeholders need to effectively monitor our performance and drive progress. We align with international best practice frameworks and guidance, and our operational carbon emissions reduction target has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, confirming that it aligns with a 1.5°C global warming scenario. Our SBTi targets are to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions from property and transport by 37.8% in absolute terms by 2025/26, compared to 2016/17; and reduce Scope 3 emissions from the supply chain and customer use of products by 40% per £million of turnover by 2025/26, compared to 2017/18. We are also developing new investment plans across our banners and group to support the delivery of our targets, helping us to manage the transition risks associated with the decarbonisation of the global economy.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: Kingfisher's operations are subject to a broad range of regulatory requirements in the countries in which it operates, which include climate-related regulations. Risks and opportunities associated with current regulation (including climate change regulation) are included in our responsible business risk register, which is part of our overall Group risk management process. EXAMPLE: We continue to monitor regulatory changes to existing carbon taxes across the EU as well as changes in existing regulation associated with energy efficient and carbon saving products e.g. changes in EU energy labels, and the UK government's introduction of the Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) to enable homes and businesses that generate their own renewable power to export it to the grid. We have also conducted scenario analysis as part of our TCFD disclosure to review the impact of carbon prices on the business.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: The Group's operations are subject to a broad range of regulatory requirements in the countries in which it operates, which include climate-related regulations. Risks and opportunities associated with emerging regulation (including climate change regulation) are included in our responsible business risk register, which is part of our overall Group risk management process. EXAMPLE: The European Union has proposed introducing a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism tax and we have established a cross-functional working group to consider the implications of this and help the group prepare accordingly.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: Low carbon and energy efficient technologies are considered through our climate-related risk assessments, both in relation to the role of technology in our ability to meet our emissions reduction targets, and in terms of the sales of our own Sustainable Home Products. The environmental impacts of technology are also included within our Group Technology function's risk assessments. EXAMPLE: A key mitigation to the risk of fluctuating energy and carbon costs, identified within our Responsible Business risk register, is the continued roll out of energy efficiency technologies (e.g. LED lighting) and solar / renewable energy solutions in our property portfolio.
Legal	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: The Group's operations are subject to a broad range of regulatory requirements in the countries in which we operate, which include climate-related regulations. A material non-compliance with legislative or regulatory requirements would impact Kingfisher's brand and reputation and is therefore part of our overall Group risk management process. EXAMPLE: In each market, we need to comply with EU energy labels which inform consumers of the energy efficiency of products. Part of the reason for this legal requirement is to understand and reduce carbon emissions across the EU. These mandatory energy labels have been in place for several years, and as an importer of products to place them on the EU market, Kingfisher must ensure that all our products comply with the requirements or else we will face penalties. In 2017, a new EU regulation was passed to have the energy efficiency scale updated and simplified, with corresponding changes to the labelling (on product and online). We are on track to ensure that all our relevant products comply with the minimum eco-design requirements associated with the new energy labelling scale, and display of the new label and other required online information from July 2022.
Market	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: With continuing geopolitical uncertainty and market volatility across all the economies in which we operate, we are exposed to potential risks which may impact both consumer confidence and the long-term sustainability and capabilities of our supplier base. This uncertainty and volatility is increased by rises in extreme weather events and changing weather patterns. Disrupted production or transport of goods, resource scarcity, or variation in our customers' willingness to spend on different home improvements: To manage this kind of disruption, our insurance team has looked at some sales impact derivatives using Parametric analysis, but the insurance market is not yet ready with what we would want. We will continue to monitor what options are available to insure against climate-related market volatility. To manage risks linked to shifts in consumer preferences (relating to changing weather patterns, greater awareness of climate issues, and responses to carbon taxation or incentives), we also regularly add new energy- and water-saving products to our ranges across our companies and are improving performance across whole ranges. We have a target to have 60% of Group sales from our Sustainable Home Products (SHP) by 2025/26. This includes 70% of our own exclusive brand (OEB) products sales to be from SHP. To address risks relating to the market upstream (our supply chain), we are working to gradually reduce our dependence on raw materials. We have produced roadmaps towards sustainable management and efficient use of several key materials (identified as 'key' due to their high proportion of our cost of goods sold, combined with their carbon impact). We have been implementing these roadmaps in an ongoing manner since 2017, with recent focus on textiles, metals and ceramics. We also continue to promote circular economy by working with product developers to implement our Principles for Circular Product Design, following developments and best practice identified in the EU Circular Economy Action Plan, as well as implementing schemes such as the French Repairability Index for relevant products.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: We recognise that our response to responsible business issues (including climate change) may impact our reputation and trust amongst stakeholders – which is identified as a principal risk for the business. From Kingfisher's Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23: Climate change will have negative consequences on society and businesses without concerted mitigation efforts. We have identified several climate-related financial and operational risks, which are potentially significant if climate solutions are not effective, even if their impact over our outlook period is limited. These include: —Cost of carbon increasing, through the introduction and strengthening of national and international carbon policies and pricing mechanisms. —Physical damage to assets and business disruption from an expected increase in the frequency of extreme weather events. —Sourcing and supply chain disruption and changes in the availability of key raw materials (such as timber) from long-term climate changes. Failure to implement appropriate cross-functional responses to these risks could negatively impact our operations and profitability over time. In response to these challenges, we have created ambitious climate change plans. Failure to deliver on these could damage our reputation. Climate change continues to be a public concern: 3 in 5 consumers across France, Spain, the UK believe that if businesses do not act now to combat climate change, they will be failing their employees and customers (IPSOS, April 2023). Investors are becoming increasingly interested in ESG issues and our reputation around these issues, including climate change. We are responding to this through our disclosure to relevant investor surveys and our detailed responsible business reporting which we share publicly each year. EXAMPLE: Our customer research shows that saving energy and water has become top of mind for customers. They want to cut energy to save costs, but they find it confusing and want companies to make it easy for them. This is why 'saving energy' is a key element of our approach to sustainable products, and we have a target on 60% of sales to be from our Sustainable Home Products (SHP) by the end of 2025/26. In addition, we have target of 70% of our own exclusive brand (OEB) products sales to be from SHP. Our responsible business risk register identifies the importance of delivering on the goals and targets to our reputation.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: We have identified operational risks associated with increases in insurance premiums due to a rise in extreme weather events. This risk is included in our responsible business risk register, which is part of our overall Group risk management process. EXAMPLE: Flood or wind damage can harm our buildings and stock, disrupt goods freight, or prevent customers and staff from getting to our stores. We insure for up to a £450m loss (a worst-case scenario if a distribution centre had to be demolished and rebuilt). Kingfisher regularly reviews its tolerance to financial losses and sets its policy deductible appropriately.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS: We have identified operational risks associated with rising energy and fuel costs due to changing weather patterns, as well as the risks to operational and supply chain resilience from chronic climate change. This risk is included in our responsible business risk register, which is part of our overall Group risk management process. EXAMPLE: Ongoing land subsidence caused by successive years of receding water tables due to climate change can cause structural damage to our buildings, requiring ongoing remedial work.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is an increased risk of flooding and storm damage to our stores and supply chain caused by extreme weather events, as well as reducing water tables, subsidence, and clay soil drying, in warmer climates. Flooding or structural damage to our stores would lead to both property related costs (including stock being written off), as well as profit being impacted as a result of temporary store closures or disruption to transport used by staff and customers. Costs may also increase for consequential or preventative maintenance work. Some of the factory storage and production facilities where our products are made may also be affected by extreme weather elsewhere across the world and cause disruption in our supply chain again impacting profit.

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

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

450000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

In recent years, there have been various extreme weather events in the UK and Europe which have caused damage to our stores. Individually the losses are modest, but with over 1,400 stores, multiple losses from one large event can occur. In 2021/22 we suffered only a single, insured, flood loss at a store in Poland due to 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.

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

We note there are also opportunities arising from increased incidences of extreme weather such as sales of flood protection products. It is vital to identify opportunities within our ranges/product development to address the impact of climate change affecting customers in order to maintain a leadership position in the market.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

COST CALCULATION:

The longer-term impact of increasing claims will be higher premiums. There are no additional management costs, as they are embedded in other budgets and processes.

ACTION IMPLEMENTED: Kingfisher continues to maintain robust insurance programmes to cover potential physical and interruption risks from extreme weather events. We manage the risk to our stores through our insurance programmes as well as by incorporating climate change factors into our planning and design of new stores, refurbishment projects and preventative maintenance programmes.

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

EXAMPLE: Kingfisher implements measures such as flood mapping, procedures for stores in relation to severe weather warnings and preventative maintenance programmes to ensure buildings are well maintained. Factors such as flood risk are considered in our decision on where to locate new stores. Over the long-term more extreme weather events may also require us to adapt our buildings to deal with the increased risk. Kingfisher regularly reviews its tolerance to financial losses and sets its policy deductible appropriately. We insure up to £450 million to cover our worst-case scenario, which would be if a distribution centre had to be closed, was destroyed, demolished and had to be rebuilt (whether due to extreme weather or other catastrophic event such as fire).

Comment
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).

Identifier
Risk 2

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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

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

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

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

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

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
50000000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
The budgeted increase in the forecast for 23/24 is £72m as a result of rising energy costs including carbon taxation. Savings through hedging and volume reductions (from changes in store operations to reduce energy consumption) could put this figure as low as £28m. The impact figure of £50m is the average of these two numbers.

Cost of response to risk
34000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
COST CALCULATION:
The cost of response to this risk encompasses 2022/23 budgeted capital expenditure required for energy saving measures and renewable energy installations, this is £34 million.

ACTION IMPLEMENTED:
We are working to reduce energy use and carbon emissions through our science-based targets, which cover our own operations (scope 1 and 2 emissions) and supply chain (scope 3 emissions). In the past year we have continued to reduce the energy intensity of our operations. We have achieved this through further roll outs of LED lighting, heat pumps and building energy management systems across our estate, energy efficient design blueprints for new stores, and improving building insulation.

EXAMPLE: We have reduced our property energy intensity by 25% since 2016/17. Total energy consumption is 13% lower than in 2016/17. We significantly increased our investment in energy efficiency measures this year to £34m –up more than £14m on the previous financial year. This will reduce consumption by 34.4 GWh a year, avoiding 4,100 tonnes of carbon a year and saving £4.1 million. We have three-year energy reduction plans for each banner.

Comment
The cost of response to this risk encompasses 2022/23 budgeted capital expenditure required for energy saving measures and renewable energy installations, this is £34 million.

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

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

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

Company-specific description
Changing consumer behaviour is leading to new market opportunities for sustainable products and services, particularly for energy efficient and energy saving products. Based on our materiality assessments, we believe the growing market for Sustainable Home Products and services is the most material climate change opportunity for our business. In the UK and France, for example, the accelerating Green Homes agenda is being driven by national net zero commitments. We are regularly launching new sustainable products and services to help customers save energy in their homes; we are adding new energy saving products to our ranges across our companies. We also aim to improve performance across whole ranges. We are developing services that make it easier to implement home energy efficiency projects. Sustainability is one of our five core design principles used in the development of our Own Exclusive Brand ranges & Our Offer and Sourcing teams are focused on a range of core sustainability programs including energy, water efficiency and sustainable packaging.

We have also undertaken a detailed modelling of future climate impacts at each store location which can be used to help forecast demand for relevant products, e.g. water efficient appliances.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1064940000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
In 2020, the European sustainable products market was worth €78 billion (circa £67 billion) (Boston Consulting Group). It is expected to grow by 12% CAGR by 2025. The European Smart Home market will increase from £17bn to £28bn between 2020 and 2025. This is an 11.3% increase (CAGR). (Source: SBWire: http://www.sbwire.com/press-releases/european-smart-home-market-size-is-expected-to-grow-at-a-cagr-of-113-during-2020-2025-1352077.htm).

Global consumption has grown significantly while many of the resources remain fixed and finite. Consumers, governments and employees are paying more attention to these issues and taking far more action. Across Europe, products marketed as sustainable grew 5.6 times faster than regular products. Around 73% of global consumers would definitely or probably change consumption habits to reduce the impact on the environment.

Companies facing digital disruption have learned that the pace and magnitude of change require a mix of measured improvements as well as some radical bets. The same is true for sustainability. The first move any company needs to make is to come to grips with how sustainability-proof its core strategy is (Sources: Nielsen, Bain, https://www.bain.com/insights/sustainability-is-the-next-digital/). Sustainability has the potential to create new products and services that support reducing waste, enhancing wellbeing and minimising carbon emissions.

The potential impact figure is the proportion of our total calendar year sales that was represented this year by energy-saving products (£13059 bn total sales * 8%) - this figure is rounded to £1,064.94 million.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
COST CALCULATION:
Range reviews are incorporated into our processes and therefore there is no additional cost for this opportunity.

ACTION IMPLEMENTED: We aim to increase sales of energy saving products and services through range editing, customer communications and training our colleagues to provide the right support. Our aim is to bring energy saving products to customers. We have a target (Responsible Business Plan) to bring sustainable products into the mainstream by achieving 60% of Group sales from our Sustainable Home Products (SHP) by 2025/26. This includes 70% of our own exclusive brand (OEB) products sales to be from SHP. Our Sustainable Home Product Guidelines (updated annually) guide our buying team and product developers to improve sustainability across 9 attributes including 'save energy'.

Faulty products are not just bad for customers – they are a significant source of waste and a cost to the business. We aim to reduce product returns by making it easier for customers to have faulty or damaged products repaired. This can reduce our costs by up to 70% compared to an exchange or refund and prevent thousands of products from ending up as waste.

EXAMPLE: Product innovation is one of four key issues within our Responsible Business strategy. In 2022/23, energy-saving products made up 8% of Group sales and water-saving products made up 2.6%. We remain a partner to Innovation Gateway, a platform for crowdsourcing and testing innovation ideas to improve resource efficiency, including in energy and water.

Comment
Range reviews are incorporated into our processes and therefore there is no additional cost for this opportunity.

Identifier
Opp2

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

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of new technologies

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
We are working to reduce energy use and carbon emissions in our business – improving efficiency in our stores, offices and transport and investing in renewable and low carbon energy sources. This will reduce our exposure to energy and carbon price volatility and, through energy efficiency specifically, provide financial savings.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
6600000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
Our investment in energy efficiency measures this year will reduce consumption by 34.4 GWh a year, avoiding 4,100 tonnes of carbon a year and saving £4.1 million. We have three-year energy reduction plans for each banner.

We installed solar PV panels at 25 stores in Poland this year 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) in over 400 Screwfix stores and this is standard specification for new Screwfix stores in the UK & Ireland. There were 169 ASHP installations in 2022/23, and more than 50% of Screwfix stores were heated with ASHPs. Our investments in renewable energy are generating 10.6 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 £4.1 million in savings from energy efficiency, this equates to an opportunity of £6.6 million per annum.

We trialled an innovative heat reflective paint at Brico Dépôt and Castorama France called COOLROOF®, which we painted onto the rooves of seven stores. The trial is delivering encouraging results, with Brico Dépôt in Brive-la-Gaillarde reducing the energy it needed for air conditioning by 41% in its first year. We'll be extending our use of COOLROOF® to help reduce the energy we need to cool other stores in France and Iberia.

Cost to realize opportunity
34000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
In 2018 we developed new targets to cut GHGs from our business, which were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2019. In 2020 we updated our science-based targets to be aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory and this was approved by SBTi in June 2021. We'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 have a three-year energy reduction plan for each banner and are making good progress. Key actions include roll-outs of LED lighting and building energy management systems across our estate, energy efficient design blueprints for new stores, and improving building insulation. These have reduced our energy intensity by 17% since 2016/17. Total energy consumption is 13% lower than in 2016/17.

We are investing in on-site renewable generation. We installed solar PV panels at 25 stores in Poland this year in addition to existing installations in the UK on 29 stores, offices and distribution centres. During 2023, we will start to roll out photovoltaic shades in our car parks in France, in line with new legislation. This is an exciting opportunity for us to generate significant amounts of onsite renewable power in France in future years and evaluate opportunities to extend this approach to other markets. We are switching to cloud-based IT systems powered by renewable energy to replace some of our physical data centres which is also generating carbon savings.

The cost to realise the opportunity is based on the budgeted capital expenditure on energy efficiency and on-site renewable generation for 2022/23. We significantly increased our investment in energy efficiency measures this year to £34m–up more than £14m on the previous financial year. This will reduce consumption by 34.4 GWh a year, avoiding 4,100 tonnes of carbon a year and saving £4.1 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.

Comment
In FY 2022/23 we exceeded our 2025/26 scope 1 and 2 target, reducing our carbon footprint for our own operations by 52.6%. During the year we accelerated our actions to achieve sustained emissions reductions, which has driven the majority of our rapid progress. We also implemented shorter-term tactical measures to reduce gas and

electricity consumption in light of the global energy crisis. While these tactical measures will likely reverse, to an extent, in the near-term, the more strategic measures put in place mean we are confident of maintaining outperformance against our science-based targets out to FY 2025/26.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

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

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, and we do not plan to introduce one within the next two years

Description of feedback mechanism
<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection
<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
Responsible Business Report 2022/23, Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23
Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2022-23.pdf
Kingfisher-plc-Annual-Report-2022-23.pdf

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

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	Information about our scenario analysis can be found on Kingfisher's Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23, page 31-32: To undertake detailed scenario analysis, we have worked with a third-party provider to develop a digital twin model of our business, which we can use to assess the financial impact of various climate-related transition and physical risks and opportunities across our value chain. This analysis enables us to stress-test our organisational and financial resilience to climate change, and to develop effective mitigation plans. 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. Our use of scenario analysis covers a five-year period, ensuring that we consider all Kingfisher risk time horizons, including the three-year assessment period for our Viability statement and beyond (the Viability statement models one scenario which links to our climate change principal risk, Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23 page 60). Three risks are considered in our scenario analysis: carbon pricing, facilities disruption and damage, raw materials supply. These risks are modelled independently, reflecting the complexity and uncertainty associated with measuring the interconnectivity of risks. Mitigating actions have not been considered within our modelling, giving an assessment of gross risk. Assumptions regarding business growth have been used to generate a baseline view of the business for assessment of the potential financial impacts of climate change. The financial impacts identified through scenario analysis reflect the estimated gross incremental impact, before mitigations, from climate change on the Group's discounted cash flows (DCF) over the next five years. This allows comparison of different risks, whether physical and transition, within a standard framework In our 1.5°C reference scenario (average global temperature increase by 2100): Urgent global policy response delivering net zero global emissions by 2050. Leads to rapid shifts in energy generation, consumer behaviours, and technological innovation. Physical risk increases are limited, but transition risks are high.
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	2.1ºC - 3ºC	Information about our scenario analysis can be found on Kingfisher's Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23, page 31-32: To undertake detailed scenario analysis, we have worked with a third-party provider to develop a digital twin model of our business, which we can use to assess the financial impact of various climate-related transition and physical risks and opportunities across our value chain. This analysis enables us to stress-test our organisational and financial resilience to climate change, and to develop effective mitigation plans. 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. Our use of scenario analysis covers a five-year period, ensuring that we consider all Kingfisher risk time horizons, including the three-year assessment period for our Viability statement and beyond (the Viability statement models one scenario which links to our climate change principal risk, Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23 page 60). Three risks are considered in our scenario analysis: carbon pricing, facilities disruption and damage, raw materials supply. These risks are modelled independently, reflecting the complexity and uncertainty associated with measuring the interconnectivity of risks. Mitigating actions have not been considered within our modelling, giving an assessment of gross risk. Assumptions regarding business growth have been used to generate a baseline view of the business for assessment of the potential financial impacts of climate change. The financial impacts identified through scenario analysis reflect the estimated gross incremental impact, before mitigations, from climate change on the Group's discounted cash flows (DCF) over the next five years. This allows comparison of different risks, whether physical and transition, within a standard framework In our 2°C – 3°C reference scenario (average global temperature increase by 2100): Implementation of current climate policies and commitments, without further action beyond this. Intermediate levels of physical and transition risks in the short term, with increasing physical risks over time.
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	4.1ºC and above	Information about our scenario analysis can be found on Kingfisher's Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23, page 31-32: To undertake detailed scenario analysis, we have worked with a third-party provider to develop a digital twin model of our business, which we can use to assess the financial impact of various climate-related transition and physical risks and opportunities across our value chain. This analysis enables us to stress-test our organisational and financial resilience to climate change, and to develop effective mitigation plans. 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. Our use of scenario analysis covers a five-year period, ensuring that we consider all Kingfisher risk time horizons, including the three-year assessment period for our Viability statement and beyond (the Viability statement models one scenario which links to our climate change principal risk, Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23 page 60). Three risks are considered in our scenario analysis: carbon pricing, facilities disruption and damage, raw materials supply. These risks are modelled independently, reflecting the complexity and uncertainty associated with measuring the interconnectivity of risks. Mitigating actions have not been considered within our modelling, giving an assessment of gross risk. Assumptions regarding business growth have been used to generate a baseline view of the business for assessment of the potential financial impacts of climate change. The financial impacts identified through scenario analysis reflect the estimated gross incremental impact, before mitigations, from climate change on the Group's discounted cash flows (DCF) over the next five years. This allows comparison of different risks, whether physical and transition, within a standard framework In our >4°C reference scenario (average global temperature increase by 2100): 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.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

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

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

Scenario analysis is an important tool increasingly used to assess the Group's strategic and financial resilience to a range of alternative, but plausible, climate futures. To undertake detailed scenario analysis, we have worked with a third-party provider to develop a digital twin model of our business, which we can use to assess the financial impact of various climate-related transition and physical risks and opportunities across our value chain. This analysis enables us to stress-test our organisational and financial resilience to climate change, and to develop effective mitigation plans.

Three risks are considered in our scenario analysis: carbon pricing, facilities disruption and damage, raw materials supply. The financial impacts identified reflect the estimated gross incremental impact, before mitigations, from climate change on the Group's discounted cash flows (DCF) over the next five years. This allows comparison of different risks, whether physical and transition, within a standard framework. The impacts have been rated as 'Low', 'Medium' or 'High' to reflect the relative financial materiality of each risk under each scenario. Impact on cumulative DCF is used as a proxy for resilience. The impact thresholds have been determined following consultation with investors and are therefore a helpful proxy for resilience of our financial and strategic position.

The scenario analysis results indicate that both transition and physical climate-related risks could impact our financial performance and position over the five-year time horizon assessed, with low (<1% of DCF) to medium (1% to 5% of DCF) severity. Increased costs from policy-driven carbon price increases has a medium severity impact, with the most significant financial impacts in our longer-term (3+ years) horizon. Detailed results of our scenario analysis can be found on Kingfisher's Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23 page 32.

Our scenario analysis results do not currently identify any significant impacts on our business model over the 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 1.5°C. The results of our analysis are reported to our Group Climate Committee, to ensure cross-functional and Executive-level decision-making on the management of climate-related risks and opportunities.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Around 73% of global consumers would definitely or probably change consumption habits to reduce the impact on the environment (Source: Nielsen, Bain 2020: https://www.bain.com/insights/sustainability-is-the-next-digital/). We believe the sale of products that help create a more sustainable home to be our most material climate-related opportunity in the short- and medium-term. The most substantial strategic decision in this area to date that has been influenced by this opportunity is our targets for 60% of group sales and 70% of our Own Exclusive Brand sales to come from products that help create a more sustainable home (by 2025). To realise these targets our businesses conduct regular product range reviews, which consider changing customer demands. Our Offer & Sourcing team are focused on 9 core sustainability programs including energy, water efficiency, sustainable packaging. In addition to our Sustainable Home Product Guidelines which are updated annually to guide our Offer & Sourcing team, we also created sustainability road maps to improve the sustainability of our key materials (ceramics, plaster, plastics, timber, cement, paint, peat alternatives) in a way that meets changing customer preferences, including criteria driven by climate change impacts. As a result of this opportunity, we are also looking to introduce new sustainability services. For example, at B&Q launched an end-to-end energy efficiency service during 2022 to help customers identify and install energy efficiency measures in their homes. (https://www.diy.com/energy-saving#icamp=SRD_save_energy_in_the_home.) B&Q also plan to trial a paint take back service in 2023 to re-cycle the paint and the pot, and trial selling refurbished power tools.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Emissions within our value chain are both a reputational risk and a financial risk through the introduction of mandatory carbon pricing schemes. Our key strategic decision in response to this risk has been to establish a target to reduce scope 3 emissions (from key supply chains and customers using our products) by 40% per £million turnover by 2025 compared to a 2017 baseline. This will affect the way we plan our ranges, engage with our suppliers, design and buy our goods and services, and market these offerings to customers. We are working with Manufacture 2030 to support our suppliers to calculate and reduce their carbon footprint. Over 300 of our supplier factories joined Manufacture 2030's Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme (LCMP) 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.
Investment in R&D	Yes	As described in the Description of Influence for 'Products and Services', we believe the sale of products that help create a more sustainable home to be our most material climate-related opportunity in the short- and medium-term. Product innovation is a key focus of our strategy in response to this opportunity. For example, we are exploring how we can reduce supply chain carbon emissions from our bagged cement products by switching to lower carbon formulations, mostly based on a lower clinker to cement ratio (clinker is the reason for cement's very high GHG emissions). In addition, over the last three years we have developed our new high-quality 100% peat-free compost, formulated using coir and other ingredients to replace peat. It was launched in B&Q and Castorama France in early 2020 under our GoodHome brand. Over time we aim to move to 100% peat-free compost (peat harvesting has major climate impacts). B&Q has committed to becoming 100% peat free by 2023 across its bagged growing media range. In FY 22/23, B&Q, our biggest seller of peat in terms of sales volume, sold their final bag of peat-based compost in October 2022. We're now working to remove peat from all our Own Exclusive Brand (OEB) bagged compost Group-wide.
Operations	Yes	The short-term financial and reputational risks of emissions from our own operations are described in our response to C2.3a. The most substantial strategic decision related to these risks is our commitment to achieve Net Zero emissions within our operations by 2040, building on our 1.5°C aligned science-based target to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions by 37.8% by 2025/26. We have tied the delivery of this 2025/26 target to the cost of finance available under our £550m three-year revolving credit facility agreement. Responsible Business measures are integrated into our long-term incentive plan (known as the Kingfisher Performance Share Plan), which is granted to members of our senior leadership team. The performance conditions attached to the vesting of awards include 25% weighting on ESG measures (this includes reducing scope 1 and 2 emissions from a FY16/17 baseline). To deliver these targets, we have established three-year banner energy plans which include renewable energy procurement reviews and renewable initiatives. We've installed solar PV panels on 54 stores, offices and distribution centres, have biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building, and air source heat pump systems at more than 500 locations. Alongside onsite renewable generation, as of 2022 we are sourcing 99% of our purchased electricity from renewable sources, up from 81% in 2021/22. We are also working to improve efficiency and adopt new technologies so we can reduce emissions from our transport and travel. At B&Q, we've been trialling electric HGV trucks but found these don't yet meet our operational requirements for weight and range. B&Q is successfully using some smaller electric vans for home deliveries as well as using liquid natural gas ((LNG), a lower carbon alternative to diesel) in around half its fleet – making it one of the largest LNG fleets in the UK. At Screwfix, we've been testing hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) as an alternative to diesel. 48 trucks participated in the trial to deliver items between the banner's Litchfield distribution centre and stores. Replacing fossil-fuel diesel with sustainably sourced HVO reduces a journey's carbon emissions by up to 90%. The tests have proved successful and a second distribution centre, Stafford, went live in March 2023.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Access to capital Assets	Revenues Around 73% of global consumers would definitely or probably change consumption habits to reduce the impact on the environment (Sources: Nielsen, Bain 2020: https://www.bain.com/insights/sustainability-is-the-next-digital/). As ecommerce and digital changed the retail and product landscape, sustainability has the potential to create new products and services that support reducing waste, enhancing wellbeing and minimising carbon emissions. This has influenced our financial planning in our commitment to achieve 60% of group sales from products that help create a more sustainable home by 2025, and in the development of new sustainability-related services, such as B&Q's trial end-to-end energy efficiency service. Indirect costs, capital expenditures We are working to reduce energy use and carbon emissions in our businesses – improving energy efficiency in our stores, offices and transport, and investing in renewable and low carbon energy sources. These improvements will lower our energy operating costs and provide protection against the price volatility of energy markets. Our investment in energy efficiency measures this year will reduce consumption by 34.4 GWh a year, avoiding 4,100 tonnes of carbon a year and saving £4.1 million. These activities are part of our medium-term planning, supporting our 2025 carbon reduction target, and the longer-term delivery of our Net Zero commitment. As part of our Net Zero commitment, additional financial planning was undertaken to determine the potential capital expenditures required between 2025 and 2040 to electrify the heating of our stores and distribution centres, and to install charging infrastructure to support the transition to electric delivery vehicles. Access to capital We have tied the delivery of our scope 1 and 2 science based targets – a key climate-related risk management tool – to our cost of capital through our three-year revolving credit facility agreement with a group of relationship banks. In addition, we participate in many external ESG benchmarks and indices which contribute to our access to capital. Direct costs and Assets Extreme weather events continue to be an exposure to our Stores and large property portfolio. Historically we have suffered storm and flood losses across wide areas affecting many stores and causing substantial, but insured, losses. We anticipate that the scale of the financial impact will continue to increase and as part of our financial planning we insure all locations; some key Logistics centres up to £450m reflecting a 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).

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
34000000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
7.6

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
6.6

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
0

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
Energy project Capital spend as a proportion of total Capital spend. Energy spend relates to identified projects that reduce Kingfisher's carbon emissions in line with our 1.5°C Science Base Targets. Project examples include LED lighting, Air Source Heat Pumps, Solar Panels and building management/control systems. Our % figure for 2030 is '0' as work is currently underway to assess long-term financial requirements to achieve our climate commitments including our 1.5°C Science Base Targets and net zero scope 1 and 2 target by 2040.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

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

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
143359.83

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
140336.45

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
283696.28

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
94.28

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

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

97.02

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
37.8

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

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
130641.64

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3767.97

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
134409.61

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

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

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our original carbon targets were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in 2019 and aligned to a 2°C trajectory. As we met our operational scope 1 and 2 target in 2021, we have therefore reviewed our plans and agreed new appropriate capital investment to now commit to a more ambitious 1.5°C aligned reduction target. This was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in June 2021. Our science-based target for scope 1 and 2 is to "reduce absolute scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions by 37.8% by 2025, from a 2016 baseline."

The target covers 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 in company cars; this represents 3% of our total scope 1 and 2 emissions and therefore is below our materiality threshold. Note that this target replaces our previous science-based target to achieve a 22% reduction in scope 1 and 2 carbon footprint (baseline 2016; target year 2025), see further details under target reference Abs 2.

Our carbon reduction target is based on market-based emissions. The target boundary includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. This covers CH4 and N2O emissions from combustion of biofuels and biomass; direct CO2 emissions from bioenergy are reported separately as out of scope. With the sale of our Castorama Russia business, in 2021 we removed emissions associated with that business from previous years, including our 2016/17 baseline.

This Science Based Target is part of our wider goal, announced in 2022, to reach net-zero emissions in our operations (Scope 1 and 2) by the end of 2040.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
In 2022 we established our Group Climate Committee, chaired by our Chief Executive Officer. It meets quarterly to agree and monitor the Company's approach to meeting its emission reduction commitments and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. We increasingly integrate the management of climate-related risks into our financial planning processes, with capital investments (such as the installation of low carbon energy technologies), anticipated revenues from our SHPs, and executive remuneration all considered. The Kingfisher Performance Share Plan for our senior leadership population includes scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions reduction targets.

We have reduced our property energy intensity by 25% since 2016/17. Total energy consumption is 13% lower than in 2016/17. We significantly increased our investment in energy efficiency measures this year to £34m – up more than £14m on the previous financial year. This will reduce consumption by 34.4 GWh a year, avoiding 4,100 tonnes of carbon a year and saving £4.1 million.

We have installed all electric heating using air source heat pumps (ASHP) in over 400 Screwfix stores, and this is standard specification for new Screwfix stores in the UK & Ireland. There were 169 ASHP installations in 2022/23, and more than 50% of Screwfix stores were heated with ASHPs. Screwfix was recognised with an award from the British Retail Consortium (BRC) for its progress.

We are also investing in on-site renewable generation. We installed solar PV panels at 25 stores in Poland this year in addition to existing installations in the UK on 29 stores, offices, and distribution centres. We also have biomass boilers supplying two distribution centres and one head office building which are powered by waste wood from our stores. Our investments in renewable energy are generating over 10.6 million kWh per year.

At Screwfix, we've been testing hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) as an alternative to diesel to power trucks from our Litchfield distribution centre. 48 trucks participated in the trial, which has proved successful so far and a second site in Stafford will join the trial in 2023. B&Q is successfully using some smaller electric vans for home deliveries as well as using liquid natural gas (LNG), a lower carbon alternative to diesel) in around half its fleet – making it one of the largest LNG fleets in the UK.

Target reference number
Abs 2

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

Target ambition
2°C aligned

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
143359.83

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
140336.45

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
283696.28

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
94.28

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
97.02

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
22

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

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
130641.64

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3767.97

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
134409.61

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

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

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We developed market-based carbon targets that were approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative in February 2019. Our previous science-based target for scope 1 and 2 was to "reduce absolute scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions by 22% by 2025, from a 2016 baseline".

The target covered 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).

Note that this target has now been replaced with a 1.5 degree aligned target approved by SBTi (Abs 1). In 2018, we took the decision to no longer report our emissions from business travel by road; these represent less than 5% of our total scope 1 and 2 emissions and therefore are below our materiality threshold.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
We achieved a 52.6% reduction in 2022/23 from our 2016/17 baseline, meeting our original science-based carbon reduction target ahead of schedule.

Since 2016/17, our property carbon intensity (kgCO2e/£million turnover) has reduced by 72%. We installed solar PV panels at 25 stores in Poland this year 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. Our investments in renewable energy are generating over 10.6 million kWh per year, and delivering £4.1 million in financial benefit per year. We buy electricity from zero carbon sources, supported by Guarantee of Origin certificates. This now covers our operations in the UK, Iberia, Poland, Romania and France. We have installed all electric heating using air source heat pumps at over 500 stores, and all electric heating using air source heat pumps is now standard specification for new Screwfix stores. B&Q now has 100 HGVs using Liquified Natural Gas (LNG), which can reduce CO2 emissions by 20% compared to diesel. Screwfix uses iSave, an automated driving system that can improve fuel efficiency by 10% and is reducing mileage by redistributing stock between its distribution centres.

Target reference number
Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?
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

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
143359.83

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
140336.45

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
283696.28

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
94.28

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
97.02

Target year
2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
90

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

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
130641.64

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3767.97

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
134409.61

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

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

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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

Prior to this, our membership of the British Retail Consortium’s Climate Action Roadmap, a ground-breaking decarbonisation plan that will guide the industry on the steps necessary to accelerate progress to a Net Zero UK, ahead of the Government’s 2050 target, acted as our de facto net zero commitment within the reporting year. We are also founding members of the UN's Race to Zero Retail Breakthroughs campaign, which aims to inspire more retailers worldwide to set science-based targets aimed at halving greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest.

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.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our steps to net zero:
1. Improving energy efficiency. In 2022/23, we achieved a 17% reduction in energy intensity for property and logistics since 2016/17 with LED lighting across 88% of our estate.
2. Securing zero-carbon electricity. In 2022/23, we are purchasing electricity from zero-carbon sources, supported by Renewable Energy Certificates in all of our markets.
3. Electrifying in-store heating. In 2022/23, 34% of stores are now heated by air source heat pumps (ASHP).
4. Decarbonising our vehicles. In 2022/23, we are investing in hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) as an alternative to diesel and testing electric vehicle options.

We achieved a 52.6% reduction in 2022/23 from our 2016/17 baseline. Since 2016/17, our property carbon intensity (kgCO2e/£million turnover) has reduced by 72%. We installed solar PV panels at 25 stores in Poland this year 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. Our investments in renewable energy are generating over 10.6 million kWh per year, and delivering over £4.1 million in financial benefit per year. We purchase electricity from zero carbon and renewable sources, supported by Renewable Energy Certificates for all our markets. We have installed all electric heating using air source heat pumps at over 500 stores and all electric heating using air source heat pumps is now standard specification for new Screwfix stores. B&Q now has 100 HGVs using Liquified Natural Gas (LNG), which can reduce CO2 emissions by 20% compared to diesel. Screwfix uses iSave, an automated driving system that can improve fuel efficiency by 10% and is reducing mileage by redistributing stock between its distribution centres.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

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

Target reference number
Int 1

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

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 11: Use of sold products

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year
2017

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
341.15

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1869.36

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
2210.51

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
2210.51

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
94

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% 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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
92

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
92

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
40

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

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
33

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
261.58

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1196.02

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1457.6

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1457.6

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We have developed a scope 3 carbon target that has been approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative as of February 2019. It was re-evaluated with Castorama Russia removed and passed re-submission in 2021. Our science-based target for scope 3 is to reduce Scope 3 emissions from the supply chain and customer use of products by 40% per £million of turnover by 2025, compared to 2017.

In 2022/23, we focused on improving our product scope 3 data to better understand the footprint of our ranges. We updated our methodology for calculating emissions, using updated conversion factors, and incorporating additional product ranges and data relating to 'energy using products'. This has led to us restating our baseline for 2017/18, which has been reflected in our progress covered within our 2022/23 Responsible Business Report. Our new methodology means we are applying our decarbonisation efforts to a wider range of products, thereby strengthening our overall target. We will be resubmitting our new baseline for re-approval.

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 2022/23 are 19,034,718 tCO2e, and annual turnover was £13,059 million.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
PLAN: We focus on three key areas to reduce the carbon footprint of our products – the materials we use to make them, emissions from the manufacturing process and energy used by our customers when operating products. In 2022/23, we focused on improving our product scope 3 data to better understand the footprint of our ranges and we updated our methodology for calculating emissions and restated our baseline.
Around 75% of our scope 3 emissions in 2022/23 come from customer use of our products, such as light bulbs and energy-using appliances. By improving energy efficiency, we can reduce emissions and help customers save on their energy bills.
Over 17% of our carbon footprint comes from the sourcing and manufacture of our products. We're working with suppliers to reduce this through the sustainable sourcing of raw materials and by encouraging improvements in manufacturing. We are also carrying out further mapping of product supply chain emissions to identify other carbon hotspots, and we will then develop programmes to reduce these impacts.

PROGRESS: Across all banners and all our markets, we have reduced the intensity of our emissions from the supply chain and customer use of products by 34.1% since 2017/18 (representing over 5.8 million tonnes of CO2e). This takes account of a product's estimated lifetime carbon emissions from energy use.

Altogether, sales of all our energy-saving products were worth £1.065 billion in 2022, 8% of our total sales in the year. In terms of more efficient heating technologies, air source heat pumps have begun to be sold in the UK, and sales of solar thermal heating products in Romania have more than doubled since 2017/18. We have reduced emissions associated with our lighting range by over 50% since 2016/17 by switching to LED products and continuously improving them. In addition, we have reduced emissions from electrical heating products by 20%, by selling more energy efficient devices.

We are working with the Manufacture 2030 platform to support our suppliers to calculate and reduce their carbon footprint. Over 300 of our supplier factories joined Manufacture 2030's Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme during the year. In June 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.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

C4.2c

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

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

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

Target year for achieving net zero
2040

Is this a science-based target?
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

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

Prior to this, our membership of the British Retail Consortium's Climate Action Roadmap, a ground-breaking decarbonisation plan that will guide the industry on the steps necessary to accelerate progress to a Net Zero UK, ahead of the Government's 2050 target, acted as our de facto net zero commitment within the reporting year. We are also founding members of the UN's Race to Zero Retail Breakthroughs campaign, which aims to inspire more retailers worldwide to set science-based targets aimed at halving greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest.

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

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
We plan to neutralise no more than 10% of our residual emissions (relative to 2016/17). We are currently determining the milestones and/or near-term investments required to demonstrate the integrity of our commitment to neutralise unabated emissions in the target year. We are 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.

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

C4.3

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

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	657	5749.97
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1901.57

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2130218

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
6667250

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
LED installations completed in 2022/23

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1153.98

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1549240

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
4926556

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Building Energy Management Systems installed in 2022/23

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2608.71

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
531957

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
14290000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Heat pumps on a renewable tariff in 2022/23. ASHPs do not payback at current prices

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Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
30.62

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
7164

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1500000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
Installation for solar PVs in 2022/23

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Draught proofing

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
55.09

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
455865

Payback period
>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Installation of high speed roller doors in 2022/23

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Energy efficiency is a top priority in the design of our new stores, and we use our energy blueprint to guide the design and fit-out. Across our existing store portfolio, we are currently investing in LED lighting and BMS (see details of investment made in C4.3b - section on lighting and BEMS).
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Our businesses are investing in renewable technologies and electrification of store heating. Actions in 2022 included converting a further 169 stores to air source heat pumps and installing PV panels at selected locations.

C4.5

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

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Customer energy savings model)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

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

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Products included in the customer energy saving calculation are lighting, heating, cooling, appliances, and renewable energy products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
6595987

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Emissions savings from the sale of low-carbon products are calculated using an attributional approach. The model assesses the emissions from lifetime use of energy-using products sold within the reporting year, compared to the baseline year. The model sets assumptions for the energy use and typical lifetime of all energy using products in the Kingfisher range. Distinct energy use assumptions are made for 'standard' products, and for more efficient products (i.e. those which achieve the criteria set in the Kingfisher SHP Guidelines). Based on these assumptions, an aggregated figure of lifetime customers energy use for products is calculated. This energy use figure is converted to a carbon figure using national grid intensity figures. As the product range changes over time, more efficient products lead to avoided emissions. The figure reported on the revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year is based on a subset of energy-saving products that has been used to calculate our avoided emissions estimate (over 40 product bricks).

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
5

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	The calculation methodology for scope 3 category 1, category 2 and category 11 emissions was updated in 2022/23 and applied to our 2017 baseline onwards. The updated methodology to calculate category 1 and category 2 emissions uses conversion factors published by DEFRA and the University of Leeds, SIC and COICOP. The methodology for category 11 calculations uses updated assumptions for lifetime customer energy use of products and now covers our full range of energy using products instead of the previously reported subset of key products.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 3	In 2022/23, we focused on improving our product scope 3 data to better understand the footprint of our ranges. We updated our methodology for calculating emissions, using updated conversion factors, and incorporating additional product ranges and data relating to 'energy using products'. This has led to us restating our baseline for 2017/18, which has been reflected in our progress covered within our 2022/23 Responsible Business Report. Our new methodology means we are applying our decarbonisation efforts to a wider range of products, thereby strengthening our overall target. We will be resubmitting our new baseline for re-approval. The following cases trigger recalculation of base year emissions: 1. Structural changes: - Mergers, acquisitions, and divestments - Outsourcing and insourcing of 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 – refers to changes in production output, and closures and openings of operating units owned or controlled by your organisation 2. Outsourcing or insourcing of emitting activities – Structural changes due to "outsourcing" or "insourcing" do not trigger base year emissions recalculation where the organisation is reporting its other indirect (scope 3) emissions from relevant outsourced or insourced activities. Only where the emitting activities move outside the scope of your reported GHGs, or emitting activities move within the scope of your reported GHGs, are they included. 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. 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.	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

143360

Comment

Our target is to reduce Scope 1 & 2 emissions from property and transport by 37.8% in absolute terms by 2025/26, compared to 2016/17.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

February 1 2016

Base year end

January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140336

Comment

Our target is to reduce Scope 1 & 2 emissions from property and transport by 37.8% in absolute terms by 2025/26, compared to 2016/17.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
February 1 2017

Base year end
January 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4089367

Comment
Our target is to reduce Scope 3 emissions from the supply chain and customer use of products by 40% per £million of turnover by 2025/26, compared to 2017/18.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
46656

Comment

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

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
75098

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
143772

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
13342

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
8529

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
65436

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
21942

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1494877

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
February 1 2017

Base year end
January 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
21032118

Comment
Our target is to reduce Scope 3 emissions from the supply chain and customer use of products by 40% per £million of turnover by 2025/26, compared to 2017/18.

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

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
21591

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4534

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Kingfisher did not have any relevant franchises in the base year, hence this category was not applicable.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
February 1 2016

Base year end
January 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11148

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
Other, please specify (IEA & AIB conversion factors (see C5.2a))

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
130641.64

Start date
February 1 2022

End date
January 31 2023

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

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
153132.518

Start date
February 1 2021

End date
January 31 2022

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

C6.2

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

Row 1

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

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

Comment
We publicly report on our scope 2 emissions, using both location-based and market-based methodologies. Our 2025 science-based target for scope 1 and 2, approved by the SBTi in June 2021 (base year of 2016/17) is market-based.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
95870

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
3767.98

Start date
February 1 2022

End date
January 31 2023

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

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
105056.418

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
61122.308

Start date
February 1 2021

End date
January 31 2022

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

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?
Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) 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.

Source of excluded emissions
Refrigerants

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 1

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

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

<Not Applicable>

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

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded
Refrigerant usage represents 2% of scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022/23, 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.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
Emissions were calculated for 2022/23 based on volume of refrigerant top ups. Volume data was collected for all operating companies, Defra emissions factors were used to calculate emissions. For 2022/23, this represents 2% of all scope 1 and 2 emissions (2,795 / 130,642 * 100).

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

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 1

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

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
3

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded
Business travel by road represented 6% of scope 1 emissions in 2016/17 and 2017/18. Across scope 1 and 2, this represented 3% of combined emissions in both years. We therefore took the decision in 2018 to no longer report our scope 1 emissions from business travel by road, as this falls under our 5% materiality threshold.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
Emissions associated with business travel by road were calculated in 2016/17 and 2017/18 using the fuel- and distance-based method, and represented 3% of scope 1 and 2 emissions in both years.

Source of excluded emissions
Scope 3 emissions for elements of upstream transport and distribution

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
0.5

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 dropship deliveries, 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. For 2022/23, the decision was made to exclude these routes from emissions accounting, as the emissions fall below our 5% materiality threshold.

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 0.5% of our total scope 3 emissions.

As a high-level estimate, we have used emissions calculated for our primary transport routes as a proxy (0.5% of total scope 3). This is likely an overestimate, as dropship deliveries, 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.

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3617386

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Includes emissions from water-use 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 2022. Emissions from purchased goods and services are calculated based on spend data using EEIO emissions factors, 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). 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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

69488

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Includes embedded emissions from goods not for resale (GNFR) for construction, machinery, company-owned vehicles, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, lifts & freight elevators, travelators and IT hardware. Data reported covers the calendar year 2022. 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)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

61280

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

Average data method

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

100

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 2022. 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. Supplier specific emissions factors were used for UK biomethane and HVO renewable fuel supply chains, provided in Renewable Fuel Declarations through the Renewable Fuels Assurance Scheme.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
323766

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method
Other, please specify (Turnover-based method)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
31

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 2022. 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.

Emissions for direct supplier deliveries not included in category 1: purchased goods and services are estimated for 2022/23 based on 2021/22 distance data, adjusted for turnover.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
12717

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
Includes emissions from day to day operational waste and from water treatment. Data reported covers the calendar year 2022. 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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3982

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
31

Please explain
Includes all emissions from business travel (air and road) by our employee. Air travel emissions were calculated based on distance data using 2022 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 2022/23.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
64948

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
Include emissions from transportation of our employees between their homes and worksites. Data reported covers the financial year 2022/23. Emissions are calculated based on employee numbers, 2021/22 internal survey responses on distances and mode of transport, and ONS/Insee average data for groups where survey data was unavailable. 2022 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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
9661

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Market-specific average-data method)

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

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 2022 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 2022 calendar year.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1045731

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
54

Please explain
We report on emissions from customer travel to our stores, including click and collect. Data reported covers the financial year 2022/23. 2022 DEFRA/BEIS transport emissions factors for average car, average van and for public transport (bus, train and tube) were use to calculate emissions from distance data.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
15618779

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Bespoke, more details in explanation column)

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

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 2022 calendar year and is collected by the Offer and Sourcing team.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
27572

Emissions calculation methodology
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).)

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

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 2022 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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1239

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
Includes emissions from 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 2022 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 2022 calendar year.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
As stated in C0.1 and our responsible business report, 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. Two B&Q franchise stores opened in the Middle East in 2022/23. Data collection processes are currently being implemented for these sites to be able to start reporting scope 1 and 2 emissions from our Franchise sites under our scope 3 from next year onwards. The franchise stores and support office functions are fully operated and staffed by the Al-Futtaim Group. Emissions for Franchises operations are not expected to be material for 2022/23.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
5085

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Primary data collection method from Koçtaş used to calculate their scope 1 and 2 emissions)

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

Please explain
Data reported covers the 2022 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)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain

C6.5a

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

Past year 1

Start date
February 1 2021

End date
January 31 2022

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
3996009

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
39128.114

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
52371.358

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
359024.793

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
12491.67

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
3826.064

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
70326.236

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
13186.076

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
1090130.746

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

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
17658668

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
30705.677

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
1476.836

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
6829.788

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

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

Comment
Emissions associated with use of sold products and purchased goods and services have been restated to use an updated methodology.

C6.7

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

Yes

C6.7a

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	10221.48	Data is from 2022/23. It covers biomethane; biofuel; and UK and France forecourt fuels containing biofuel.

C6.10

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

Intensity figure
10.29

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
134409.61

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
13059

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
36.67

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
Metric shown in tonnes CO2e/ £million retail sales. Total group sales decreased 0.94% between 2021 and 2022, but the total scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased 37.27%, explaining the variation in the intensity figure. This is due to purchase of renewable electricity as well as actions such as the roll out of LED lighting, installation of air source heat pumps and use of alternative fuels in our fleet. We significantly increased our investment in energy efficiency measures this year to £34m –up more than £14m on the previous financial year. This will reduce consumption by 34.4 GWh a year, avoiding 4,100 tonnes of carbon a year and saving £4.1 million. For more details see C4.1a

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Intensity figure
0.02

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
134409.61

Metric denominator
square meter

Metric denominator: Unit total
7846755.55

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
38.58

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
Metric shown in tonnes CO2e/ m2 retail floor area. Although the annual average floor space gross internal area increased 2.13% between 2021 and 2022, total scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased 37.27%, explaining the variation in the intensity figure. This is due to purchase of renewable electricity as well as actions such as the roll out of LED lighting, installation of air source heat pumps and use of alternative fuels in our fleet. We significantly increased our investment in energy efficiency measures this year to £34m –up more than £14m on the previous financial year. This will reduce consumption by 34.4 GWh a year, avoiding 4,100 tonnes of carbon a year and saving £4.1 million. For more details see C4.1a

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C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	129605.987	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	128.813	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	906.837	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	85214.6
France	21025.8
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	24401.2

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Property energy: gas and other fuels	73241.19
Haulage: dedicated store and home deliveries	57400.45

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	32667	643
France	7066	184
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	56138	2941

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Property: purchased electricity	93398	1297
Property: purchased heat	2471	2471

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name
B&Q UK

Primary activity
Consumer goods wholesale & rental

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
LEI number

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
213800A5GXQUY6KH5V46

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
66715

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

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
180

Comment
Scope 1 emissions decreased 11.97%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased 10.13% compared to 2021/22.
Scope 1 emissions decreased 22.68%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased 99.7% compared to the baseline year 2016/17.

Subsidiary name
Brico Dépôt France

Primary activity
Consumer goods wholesale & rental

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
LEI number

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
213800Q3VMBNI2Y13689

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10133

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

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Scope 1 emissions decreased 26.93%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) remained the same compared to 2021/22 (no emissions).
Scope 1 emissions decreased 9.27%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased 100% compared to the baseline year 2016/17.

Subsidiary name
Brico Dépôt Iberia

Primary activity
Consumer goods wholesale & rental

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
524

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

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Scope 1 emissions and scope 2 emissions (market-based) remained the same compared to 2021/22.
Scope 1 emissions increased 14.31%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased 100% compared to the baseline year 2016/17.

Subsidiary name
Brico Dépôt Romania

Primary activity
Consumer goods wholesale & rental

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
LEI number

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
213800ZWXNMAR61VLQ50

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4443

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

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
653

Comment
Scope 1 emissions decreased 24.47%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased 64.83% compared to 2021/22.
Scope 1 emissions decreased 14.79%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased 80.96% compared to the baseline year 2016/17.

Subsidiary name
Castorama France

Primary activity
Consumer goods wholesale & rental

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
LEI number

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
213800Z91IJPRYOY1G73

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10893

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

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
184

Comment
Scope 1 emissions decreased 18.4%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased 30.49% compared to 2021/22.
Scope 1 emissions decreased 3.11%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased 96.22% compared to the baseline year 2016/17.

Subsidiary name
Castorama Poland

Primary activity
Consumer goods wholesale & rental

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
LEI number

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
2138009FNDUKHMOLHC34

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
19434

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

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2288

Comment

Scope 1 emissions decreased 7.33%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased 96.07% compared to 2021/22.
Scope 1 emissions increased 47.53%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased 95.81% compared to the baseline year 2016/17.

Subsidiary name

Screwfix UK

Primary activity

Consumer goods wholesale & rental

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

LEI number

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

213800DG6VECMBIL9P59

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18500

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

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

463

Comment

Scope 1 emissions decreased 18.71%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased 12.69% compared to 2021/22.
Scope 1 emissions increased 16.91%, and scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased 94.1% compared to the baseline year 2016/17.

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	58755	Decreased	27.4	This is a combination of an increase in renewable electricity consumption in stores as well as an increase in biofuels used in our transport fleet. Stores: our renewable electricity consumption increased to 99% (81% in 2021/22). This resulted in a 25.5% reduction in our emissions. (54,720 / 214,256) * 100 = 25.5%. Haulage: through further use of bio-LNG in our B&Q store fleet and HVO in our Screwfix dedicated store deliveries, this led to a 12% reduction in emissions from haulage compared to 2021/22. Overall use of renewable fuels resulted in a 1.9% reduction in our emissions. (4,035 / 214,256) * 100 = 1.9%
Other emissions reduction activities	14044.394	Decreased	6.6	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 13% compared to 2021/22 through activities such our rollout of LED lighting, the introduction of building management systems across our stores, 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 6.0% reduction in our emissions. (12,777 / 214,256) * 100 = 6.0%. Forklifts: We reduced emissions from forklift use by 11% compared to 2021/22, through reduced use and switching to electric machines. This resulted in a 0.5% reduction in our emissions. (1,068 / 214,256) * 100 = 0.5%. Haulage: additional use of LPG for Castorama store deliveries led to a 0.3% reduction in emissions from haulage compared to 2021/22. This resulted in a 0.1% reduction emissions. (200 / 214,256) * 100 = 0.1% Together these impacts resulted in a 6.6% reduction in emissions. (14,044 / 214,256) * 100 = 6.6%.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No change in 2022/23.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Not applicable in 2022/23.
Mergers	0	No change	0	Not applicable in 2022/23.
Change in output	250.761	Increased	0.1	Haulage: there was an increase (6%) in home delivery distance travelled, and a small decrease (1%) in store delivery distance travelled. This resulted in a 6% increase in home delivery emissions and 2% decrease in store delivery emissions. Overall these impacts accounted for a 0.1% increase in our emissions. (250 / 214,256) * 100 = 0.1%.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Not applicable in 2022/23.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Not applicable in 2022/23.
Change in physical operating conditions	7298.177	Decreased	3.4	There was a reduction (8.6%) in emissions from property heating due to weather impacts. This has been calculated using average EU heating degree days as a proxy for all markets. These impacts accounted for a 3.4% reduction in emissions: (7,298 / 214,256) * 100 = 3.4%
Unidentified	0	No change	0	Not applicable in 2022/23.
Other	0	No change	0	Not applicable in 2022/23.

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	46677.95	628016.27	674694.22
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	407287.84	5385.24	412673.08
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	14475.65	14475.65
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	9653.23	<Not Applicable>	9653.23
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	463619.02	647877.16	1111496.17

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
854.61

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

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

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

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

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

Comment
Wood pellet consumption. FSC sustainable sourcing certification from Balcas Energy, Northern Ireland, and LE Energy.

Other biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

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

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

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

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

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

Comment
No consumption of fuel.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
45823.34

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

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

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

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

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

Comment
Includes biomethane and HVO.

Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

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

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

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

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

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

Comment
No consumption of fuel.

Oil

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

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

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

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

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

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

Comment
No consumption of fuel.

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
346860

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

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

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

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

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

Comment
Natural gas consumption.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
281156.27

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

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

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

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

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

Comment
Includes use of gas oil, diesel, Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Liquified Natural Gas (LNG).

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
674694.22

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

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

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

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

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

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	9705	9653	9705	9653
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Offshore wind, wind, photovoltaic, biomass, biodegradable (waste), hydro, sewage gas, landfill gas, solar)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
162454.78

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Romania

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Hydroelectric, wind, solar)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
18197

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Supplier provided GOs from covering electricity supply for the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Poland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Hydropower, wind, solar)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
73744

Tracking instrument used
GEC

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Supplier provided GECs from covering electricity supply for the reporting year.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
168924.66

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
9449.72

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
13498.74

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

Country/area
Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
910.02

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
73744.3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
48.07

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
13399.27

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

Country/area
Romania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
20919.26

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
134676.1

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
155.44

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1076.38

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value
193188.82

Metric numerator
metric tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
n/a

% change from previous year
8.26

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
This is a 8.26% decrease compared to a decrease in like-for-like sales of 1%. Drivers of waste reduction included awareness campaigns among colleagues to improve waste sorting, reductions in PPE waste and year-on-year changes in store activity. Overall, 66.4% of our waste was recycled (2021/22: 68.4%) and we diverted 90.08% from landfill (2021/22: 91.79%).

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. In Iberia, we've formed a cross-functional working group to identify waste reduction
opportunities.

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

Metric value
190.38

Metric numerator
million litres

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
n/a

% change from previous year
44.95

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Volume of peat sold decreased in 2022/23 following an increase in sales of bagged peat-free growing media. Peat as a percentage of bagged growing media sold reduced from 36% in 2021/22 to 22% in 2022/23.

We significantly expanded our range of peat-free compost products in 2022 to include, for example, grow bags, rose compost, and herb compost products. Removing peat from our garden ranges is one of the most important actions we can take to help tackle climate change. B&Q, our biggest seller of bagged growing media in terms of sales volume (around 62% of our total), has committed to be 100% peat-free across bagged growing media by 2023. B&Q sold their final bag of peat-based compost in October 2022 and reached 97% peat-free over the year. We're now working to remove peat from all our Own Exclusive Brand bagged compost Group-wide. In 2022/23, 78% of bagged growing media across the Group was peat-free, this includes our own brand GoodHome peat-free compost. We're one of the only retailers to have a special garden research facility – Springfields in Hampshire. This facility is solely dedicated to our Own Exclusive Brand ranges. It allows us to collaborate with nurseries to test their seeds using various compost mixtures and has enabled good progress at removing peat from our bedding plants. Currently, more than 90% of our bedding plants are peat-free, which is a great achievement.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2022-23.pdf

Page/ section reference
DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2022/23 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 65-66) and the Performance Data Appendix (pages 19-21) (www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness).

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2022-23.pdf

Page/ section reference
DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2022/23 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 65-66) and the Performance Data Appendix (pages 19-21) (www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness).

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2022-23.pdf

Page/section reference
DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2022/23 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 65-66) and the Performance Data Appendix (pages 19-21) (www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness).

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
91

C10.2

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

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2022/23 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 65-66) and the Performance Data Appendix (page 23)(www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness). Kingfisher-plc-Perfomance-Data-Appendix-2022-23.pdf Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2022-23.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	ISAE3000	DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2022/23 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 65-66) and the Performance Data Appendix (page 6)(www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness). Kingfisher-plc-Perfomance-Data-Appendix-2022-23.pdf Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2022-23.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ISAE3000	DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2022/23 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 65-66) and the Performance Data Appendix (pages 19-21)(www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness). Kingfisher-plc-Perfomance-Data-Appendix-2022-23.pdf Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2022-23.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	ISAE3000	DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2022/23 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 65-66) and the Performance Data Appendix (pages 19-21)(www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness). Kingfisher-plc-Perfomance-Data-Appendix-2022-23.pdf Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2022-23.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	DNV provided independent assurance of selected aspects of our 2022/23 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 65-66) and the Performance Data Appendix (pages 19-23)(www.kingfisher.com/responsiblebusiness). Kingfisher-plc-Perfomance-Data-Appendix-2022-23.pdf Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2022-23.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Other carbon tax, please specify (Climate Change Levy)

C11.1c

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

Other carbon tax, please specify

Period start date

February 1 2022

Period end date

January 31 2023

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

32

Total cost of tax paid

2452000

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. CCL is charged on all non-domestic utility bills. The rate is set by the UK Government and rises each year. There's a rate for gas (£/kWh), electricity (£/kWh), LPG (£/kg) and any other taxable commodity (£/kg). Gas and electricity affect Kingfisher. We estimate to have paid £2.5 million in tax. Our UK gas emissions represent roughly 32% of our total scope 1 emissions, while UK electricity emissions represent 17% of our total scope 2 emissions. Electricity and gas emissions covered by the CCL represent 32% of our total scope 1 and 2 emissions.

C11.1d

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

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

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

The aim of the CCL is to provide an incentive to increase energy efficiency and to reduce carbon emissions. Kingfisher needs to find ways to reduce its emissions from electricity and gas, as well as minimise the financial burden of increasing carbon taxes. We have therefore set science-based emissions reduction targets for our scope 1 and 2 emissions and linked the delivery of these targets to our cost of capital under our Revolving Credit Facility. In 2022/23, 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 also 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.

EXAMPLE OF APPLICATION OF THE STRATEGY:

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.

- We significantly increased our investment in energy efficiency measures this year to £34m – up more than £14m on the previous financial year. We have reduced our property energy intensity by 25% since 2016/17, due to energy efficiency measures such as installing building management systems across our stores and markets, continuing to roll out LED lighting (with 62 stores converted this year), integrating energy saving measures such as improving insulation and improving door systems in our warehouses to reduce loss of heat in winter. This will reduce consumption by 34.4 GWh a year, avoiding 4,100 tonnes of carbon a year. We have three-year energy reduction plans for each banner.
- We installed solar PV panels at 25 stores in Poland during 2022/23, in addition to existing installations in the UK on 29 stores, offices and distribution centres. Our investments in renewable energy are generating 10.6 million kWh per year. In 2023/24, we will start to roll out photovoltaic shades in our car parks in France, in line with new legislation.
- 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. In the financial year 2022/23, there were 169 ASHP installations. We have now installed all electric heating using air source heat pumps (ASHP) in over 430 Screwfix stores and this is standard specification for new Screwfix stores in the UK & Ireland.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers

Other, please specify (We are requesting OEB and non-OEB suppliers belong to a Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme. We are working with Manufacture 2030. We are working with EcoVadis, to help us manage risk in our Goods and services not for resale (GNFR) supply chain).)

% of suppliers by number

3.3

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

12.1

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Carbon emissions related to the manufacture of products we sell are a key part of our total scope 3 footprint, these emissions are outside of our direct operations. So we are working with Manufacture 2030, our chosen provider to collect supplier carbon emissions data and support suppliers in tracking emissions reductions, understand their footprint and enable them to create carbon reduction programmes. All suppliers invited to the platform are asked to attend educational webinars explaining how to use the platform and the benefits of operating with a Low Carbon Manufacturing Program (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.

We ask all our Goods Not For Resale (GNFR) suppliers to complete an EcoVadis assessment and have added the EcoVadis assessment request as a requirement in our tender process for suppliers over £75,000. The EcoVadis assessment which covers a range of sustainability topics including environment and carbon action. We require suppliers to meet a minimum score threshold (Bronze level) within a year of the assessment in our policy. In 2022/23, we assessed 79% of our GNFR spend (with suppliers with whom we spend over £75,000) through EcoVadis. A total of 555 GNFR suppliers have now completed an EcoVadis assessment.

Overall, we engaged with 3.3% of our suppliers by number across GNFR and GFR, based on the known number of suppliers engaged in 2022/23 (555) divided by our total number of suppliers (16,872). This engagement equates to 12.1% of our total procurement spend across GFR and GNFR.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We are working with Manufacture 2030 to support our suppliers to calculate and reduce their carbon footprint. Over 300 of our supplier factories joined Manufacture 2030's Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme (LCMP) 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.

In 2022 a total 46% of GNFR suppliers who were re-assessed by EcoVadis improved their score, through changes to their internal processes, reporting and systems and 59% of suppliers maintained or improved their score. The most common achieved medal of our suppliers was a Silver Medal, with 32% achieving this. 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 2023.

Comment

We engaged with 3.3% of our suppliers by number across GNFR and GFR, based on the known number of suppliers engaged in 2022/23 (555) divided by our total number of suppliers (16,872). This engagement equates to 12.1% of our total procurement spend across GFR and GNFR.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number
100

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

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
Outside of our direct operations, the most significant carbon emissions associated with our business are from customer use of energy consuming products (as well as the production of certain products). Our scope 3 emissions reduction target, approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative, includes emissions from customer use of our products. To help achieve our target, we focus on helping all our customers reduce their energy-use and emissions through our sales of energy-saving products. We aim to increase sales of energy saving products and services through customer communications, and we train our colleagues to provide the right support. We're also developing services that make it easier to implement home energy efficiency projects. For example, we offer energy efficiency services in some retail banners such as Castorama France's free installation service for loft insulation, and support government schemes subsidising home energy efficiency improvements.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
MEASURES OF SUCCESS: We have a Science-Based Target (SBT) to reduce scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions (which includes customer use of products) by 40% per £million turnover by 2025, compared to 2017/18. In 2022/23, our threshold for staying on track with this target was a 25% reduction in emissions intensity. We also have a target to meet 60% of group sales from Sustainable Home Products by the end of 2025, which includes energy saving products. The Sustainable Home Products criteria for appliances and air conditioning is set to capture the most efficient products on the market. In 2022/23, our threshold for staying on track with this target was 46% sales.

IMPACT: Across all banners and all our markets, we have reduced emissions related to sales of our energy-using products by 5.4 million tonnes of CO2e since 2017/18. This takes account of a product's estimated lifetime carbon emissions from energy use. This emissions reduction has contributed to a 34.1% reduction in our scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions per £million turnover in 2022/23 compared to 2017/18. In 2022/23 we also achieved our interim target of 46% sales from our sustainable home product ranges across all banners and markets. Altogether, sales of all our energy-saving products were worth £1.06 billion in 2022, around 8% of our total sales in the year. In terms of more efficient heating technologies, air source heat pumps have begun to be sold in the UK, and sales of solar thermal heating products in Romania have more than doubled since 2017/18.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?
Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

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

Climate-related requirement
Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement
We ask all 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. 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 2022/23, 79% of GNFR spend (with suppliers with whom we spend over £75,000) has been assessed by EcoVadis, equivalent to 12% of procurement spend across GFR and GNFR. The most common achieved medal of our suppliers was a Silver Medal, with 32% achieving this. 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 2023.

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.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
15

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
12

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

C12.3

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

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
Kingfisher Environmental Policy 2022
Kingfisher_Responsible_Business_Environmental_Policy_2022.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Kingfisher's engagement activities in areas relating to climate change are aligned with the business' four pillars of its Responsible Business strategy (Communities, Colleagues, Customer, Planet); the most relevant pillars to climate change policy are customer (relating to product) and planet (relating to broader climate and forests policy). 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'.

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

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

C12.3a

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

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
ECO+ (now the Great British Insulation Scheme)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate-related targets

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We are working through the Energy Efficiency Infrastructure Group to voice our position on ECO+, a coalition of various groups that are working together to improve people's access to the scheme and who have arranged meetings with Lord Callanan, the minister, to set out.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) 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.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Helps us to reduce our Scope 3 emissions based on how customers use our products.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
UK Timber regulation (response to EU Deforestation Regulation)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate-related targets
Traceability requirements

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Response to consultation

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Yes – helps us to achieve our aims of having 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper for our products and catalogues by 2025, as all supply chains must be tracked and the risk of illegal timber in the chain must be assessed. It also helps us to achieve our aim of becoming Forest Positive.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate-related targets
Traceability requirements

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

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

Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Response to consultation, and drafted a paper that was shared with our European trade associations (EuroCommerce and EDRA) which was then used to influence the passage of the bill through the European Parliament, to clarify through regulation that due diligence duplication would otherwise occur if larger traders could not rely on upstream suppliers’ due diligence plans.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Yes – helps us to achieve our aims of having 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper for our products and catalogues by 2025, as all supply chains must be tracked and the risk of illegal timber in the chain must be assessed. It also helps us to achieve our aim of becoming Forest Positive.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
The Renewable Energy Act (ENR) n° 2023-175 of March 10, 2023 aims to promote the use of renewable energy in the country.
Article 40 obliges outdoor car parks of more than 1500 m2 to be equipped on at least 50% of their surface with installations using photovoltaic solar energy.
• By July 1st, 2026 > 10 000 m2
• By July 1st, 2028 for car parks between 1 500m2 et 10 000m2

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Electricity grid access for renewables

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

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

Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Kingfisher has contributed to the work of its trade associations to provide evidence of the difficulty we will have to respect the delays considering that the production of solar panels won’t be able to cover the demand / this requires massive investment if we do it through capex / this will create disruption in all our stores as it’s going to require several months of works everywhere. We asked for a more realistic delay.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Discuss phasing of the implementation (seeing the physical constraints listed above, the delay is very short) / discuss potential financial support (tax incentives, bonus etc. seeing the significant amount of the investment)

Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
As we already purchase 100% renewable energy, this doesn’t make a difference for our transition plan since the fact that energy is produced locally isn’t taken into account on how the carbon footprint is officially calculated (12g). However, as in the future we will use this energy produced locally, we will lobby to have this position being reconsidered as we suppose that since it avoids the carbon emissions linked to energy transport, it should be below 12g, therefore contributing to our transition plan.

C12.3b

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (European DIY Retail Association (EDRA) and the Global Home Improvement Network (GHIN))

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, and they have changed their position

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

We work with EDRA/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.

In June 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 figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
46767

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
We fund EDRA as a trade association member, through which we attend policy meetings and other industry events including their annual conference.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Summary of CBI's position on climate change and energy: 'The Energy and Climate Change board of CBI are committed to tackling the UK's triple challenges of energy security, affordability and decarbonisation. As well as showing ambition and leadership on these issues within the business community, its members aim to work with the government to set the right conditions to attract investment in low-carbon solutions and drive consumer demand for sustainable products.'

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
75396

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Kingfisher funds the CBI as one of its members. This was the case up until the end of the reporting period, but Kingfisher terminated its CBI membership as of April 2023.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, and they have changed their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association'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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
181040

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Kingfisher funds BRC as one of its members.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Aldersgate Group)

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association'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 participated in this campaign by signing a collective letter from business (coordinated by Aldersgate Group) in support of this target.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
7500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Kingfisher funds the Aldersgate Group as a member.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Eurocommerce)

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Summary of Eurocommerce' s approach to environmental issues according to their website: Retail and wholesale companies are responding to the challenges set by climate change, scarcity of natural resources, loss of biodiversity etc. by constantly innovating and reducing the environmental footprint of their own activities and supply chain operations. These companies are also promoting more sustainable products and better informing consumers. They have helped members develop voluntary initiatives by setting up the Retailers' Environmental Action Programme (REAP) under the EU Retail Forum for Sustainability. The joint Retail-EU Commission forum is a platform to foster dialogue with stakeholders along the supply chain to take the sustainability agenda forward. The platform's key messages are: - Environmental priorities: We see tackling environmental issues as a commercial and political priority, in addition to responding to increased consumer expectation to tackle these issues.
-Sustainable business: Our business models focus on reducing our environmental footprint, striving continuously to cut emissions, energy use, waste, water usage, and to maximise resource utilisation, re-use and recycling to reduce the overall environmental impact.
- Raising consumer awareness: Retail and wholesale strives to provide the best levels of consumer information and so "nudge" our customers towards environmentally friendlier behaviours. Kingfisher is a member of Eurocommerce and are part of its Environment Committee. Kingfisher monitors the activity of Eurocommerce' s activity in this space, including the delivery of the circular economy package, the EU's response to the debate on plastics and the current proposal for a regulation on deforestation-free products.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
49204

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Kingfisher funds Eurocommerce as a member.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
AFEP aims to inform the public authorities of the companies' views on cross-cutting legislative and regulatory projects and to engage proactive initiatives. It builds on companies' commitment to high-performance environmental and energy solutions. AFEP is particularly involved in climate change, energy strategy (energy efficiency and competitiveness of energy intensive companies, energy costs), eco-taxation, industrial risks (industrial emissions, technological risks, environmental responsibility) and the circular economy. Our view is consistent with AFEP's position on climate change, and we have not had recent specific initiatives to try to influence their position.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
65809.2

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Kingfisher funds AFEP as one of its members.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

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

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Green Alliance

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
15000

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

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Kingfisher-plc-Annual-Report-2022-23.pdf

Page/Section reference
Annual Report 2022/23 pages 27- 35 https://www.kingfisher.com/content/dam/kingfisher/Corporate/Documents/Other/2023/Kingfisher-plc-Annual-Report-2022-23.pdf

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

Comment
Our Annual Report provides our TCFD-aligned disclosure on pages 27-35. Here we disclose: - how climate and responsible business are incorporated into governance processes, - the impact of climate related risks and opportunities on our strategy and financial planning - our climate-related risk management processes - our emissions figures and details of our SBTi-approved Science-Based Targets (scopes 1, 2 and 3) - other metrics including energy consumption and our GHG intensity by floor space, energy intensity by floor space, and total energy use. - a brief summary of the methodology by which we calculate our GHG emissions.

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2022-23.pdf

Page/Section reference
Responsible Business Report 2022/23 pages 19-29

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

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

The report gives a summary of our annual progress towards each of these targets including key examples of how this progress was made. This year, the report also discloses our science-based targets, including our scope 1 and 2 Net Zero commitment, and our progress towards those targets. The report also outlines key governance structures relating to responsible business, our risk management processes, as well as information on human rights, ethical conduct, stakeholder engagement, materiality of issues, public policy and pensions. Furthermore, it explains our logic and methodology, and contextualises our business in terms of our overall business strategy, geographic locations, scale, customer base and key global agreements such as the SDGs. www.kingfisher.com/responsible-business.

From Kingfisher's Responsible Business Report 2022/23, page 64: We conduct regular materiality assessments to make sure we remain focused on the key issues and impacts for our business and our stakeholders. We worked with an external consultancy to conduct a double materiality assessment in 2022. This considered a wide range of ESG topics from both a financial materiality and an impact materiality perspective. Climate change was identified as the highest impact issue, with sustainable products and forests also receiving a high impact rating.

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Kingfisher-plc-Perfomance-Data-Appendix-2022-23.pdf

Page/Section reference
Performance Data Appendix 2022/23 pages 4, 6-7, 19-23, 35-36

Content elements
Governance
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Our Responsible Business Report Performance Data Appendix provides a detailed insight into our environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance. It supplements our Responsible Business Report 2022/23, providing detailed data and a summary of progress against our targets. This includes progress against our approved science-based carbon reduction target. Our Appendix summarises how our reporting aligns with external frameworks including the United Nations Global Compact, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB).

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Databook-2022-23.xlsx

Page/Section reference
Responsible Business Databook 2022/23, Excel tab: 'Planet climate change'

Content elements
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Our Responsible Business Databook provides a detailed insight into our environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance. It supplements our Responsible Business Report 2022/23, providing detailed data and a summary of progress against our targets. This includes progress against our science-based carbon reduction targets.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Race to Zero Campaign Other, please specify (British Retail Consortium's Climate Action Roadmap)	We are: — A founding member of the UN's Race to Zero Breakthroughs – Retail Campaign. This partnership aims to inspire more retailers to take action on climate change and commit to a 1.5°C science-based carbon reduction target. Five new retail and business associations joined the movement during the year, bringing the total number to 15. — Part of the Business Ambition for 1.5°C – a campaign led by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in partnership with the UN Global Compact and We Mean Business coalition. — 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.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, board-level oversight	Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) is a committee of Kingfisher's Board, which, leads and oversees delivery of our responsible business strategy, setting our ambition and monitoring progress, including our intention to create more forests than we use. It is chaired by a non-executive director and includes the Chief Executive Officer. These priorities are outlined below: Planet: We will help tackle climate change and become forest positive. Our commitment: We will help tackle climate change by reducing carbon emissions from our business, products and supply chains; and we will become Forest Positive. Our targets: — 100% responsibly sourced wood and paper for our products and catalogues by 2025/26. — Become Forest Positive by 2025/26. Our progress: — 94.5% of the wood and paper used in our products was responsibly sourced (2021/22: 87%) and 100% of catalogue paper in 2022/23. — B&Q, Castorama France, Castorama Poland and Screwfix established local partnerships to restore, create and protect native woodland and forests. — As a founding member of the Rainforest Alliance Forest Allies (from 2021), we are investing in six forest projects. Our membership of Forest Allies is supporting six forest projects that are: — Supporting the distribution of over 250,000 tree seedlings to restore deforested and degraded land in Guatemala and Cameroon. — Supporting the establishment of 1,000 hectares of active restoration on degraded land previously used for cattle grazing in the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala. — Contributing to training workshops for 11 community leaders in the Llamas region of Peru, to support them in further building on their ancestral knowledge of forestry conservation. — Supported 41 forest communities in Indonesia, Central and South America and the Congo Basin to build and strengthen successful enterprise skills. — Supported the creation of a nursery growing wild mango seedlings which will be used for restoration and supporting a woman-owned community cooperative in Cameroon.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

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

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

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

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

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

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Details on biodiversity indicators Biodiversity strategy	Yes, Kingfisher Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23 please see pages 23-24. https://www.kingfisher.com/content/dam/kingfisher/Corporate/Documents/Other/2023/Kingfisher-plc-Annual-Report-2022-23.pdf Kingfisher-plc-Annual-Report-2022-23.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Details on biodiversity indicators Biodiversity strategy	Yes, Kingfisher Responsible Business Report please see section about Forest Positive commitments page numbers 26-28 Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Report-2022-23.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Details on biodiversity indicators	Yes, Kingfisher Responsible Business Report Data Appendix, Forest Positive commitments page numbers 24-25 Kingfisher-plc-Perfomance-Data-Appendix-2022-23.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Details on biodiversity indicators	Yes, Responsible Business Databook, Excel tab 'Planet Forest Positive' Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Databook-2022-23.xls Kingfisher-plc-Responsible-Business-Databook-2022-23.xlsx

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms