



Basis of Reporting

Sustainable Business Data Annual Reporting

1. Energy and Carbon Reporting

Description

We report on our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at Group level for scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3. We report market-based and location-based emissions. Our energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions relate to the activities of Currys for the given reporting period, as required by the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 ('the 2013 Regulations') and the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 ('the SECR Regulations').

Our roadmap to Net Zero includes our most recent commitment to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2029/30 from a 2019/20 base year. We also commit to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and use of sold products by 50% within the same timeframe.

Business Area

Reporting includes emissions from the UK and Offshore including the Republic of Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Czech Republic and Hong Kong.

General methodology and emission factors

An operational control approach has been used to define the GHG emissions boundary. Any locations which fall within our operational control which open or close will have the relevant consumption and emissions calculated for the reporting year. Information relating to our energy and emissions was collected and reported using the methodology set out in Defra's updated greenhouse gas reporting guidance, Environmental Reporting Guidelines (ref. PB 13944), issued in June 2019. Emissions and energy consumption have been calculated using the 2021 conversion factors provided by Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) for emissions in the UK and the 2021 Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) and 2021 International Energy Agency (IEA) for overseas electricity conversion factors. Our reporting period is 1 May – 30 April in line with our financial year.

Verification

Assurance was provided by KPMG to verify data for the current reporting year 2021/22 only as required by the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018. This assurance covers our scope 1 and 2 emissions, our scope 3 business travel (limited to only fuel data from employee vehicles) and global energy consumption (kWh) and intensity ratios (tCO₂e/1,000ft²). Prior years have been assured as part of our previous submission to CDP and under the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) requirements. Assurance is carried out according to ISAE (UK) 3000 and ISAE 3410. Fuel and electricity consumption data is collated and sent to Inenco for bill validation which includes numerous checks for accuracy and completeness.

Reporting frequency

Data is gathered monthly, quarterly or annually internally depending on the type of the data and reported publicly on an annual basis via our Annual Report.

Calculation methodology: Energy consumption and intensity ratios

Description	Methodology	Scope/Exclusions	Unit of reporting
Total energy consumption	<p>For electricity, gas and oil consumption data is calculated through a combination of billing and invoices. Estimates are used, based on reference sites, if no data is available for the site. District heating for Finland and Sweden reported under electricity.</p> <p>For transport energy consumption, data is calculated through a combination of fuel type, litres used and vehicle type. Conversion to kWh has been calculated using the 2021 conversion factors provided by Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, irrespective of country.</p>	Energy associated with all shops, offices, operated distribution centres, owned and operated fleet and employee own vehicles used for business has been included. Franchisee operations in our Nordics and Greece business are not included.	kWh
Intensity ratio (energy consumption)	Total energy consumption (converted to MWh) divided by total floor area (per 1000 ft ²). Floor area and energy consumption data will include all properties which operated in full or partially during the reporting year.	Includes emissions resulting from all owned and operated parts of the business.	MWh/1,000 ft ²
Intensity ratio (GHG emissions)	Total Scope 1 and 2 absolute GHG emissions (both location and market based) divided by total floor area (per 1000 ft ²)	Includes emissions resulting from all owned and operated parts of the business.	tCO ₂ e/1,000 ft ²

Calculation methodology: Scopes 1 and 2

Unit of reporting - Tonnes CO₂e

Description	Methodology	Scope/Exclusions
Absolute Location-Based GHG emissions	<p>GHG emissions based on our scope 1 and scope 2 data sources (listed below) using a location-based method which reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs.</p> <p>Conversion for this data has been calculated using the BEIS 2021 emissions factors the UK and Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) for overseas electricity conversion factors.</p>	Includes emissions resulting from all owned and operated parts of the business.
Absolute Market-Based GHG emissions	<p>GHG emissions based on our scope 1 and scope 2 data sources (listed below) using a market-based method which reflects emissions from electricity that companies have selected.</p> <p>Where our electricity suppliers have provided auditable Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) certificates showing our purchases are 100% renewable we have applied a zero emissions factor, in line with the latest GHG scope 2 guidance.</p> <p>Where we have not received this assurance, the AIB residual mix emissions factors for the relevant country have been used to calculate our emissions.</p>	Includes emissions resulting from all owned and operated parts of the business.
Scope 1- Emissions from combustion of fuel	<p>Fuel consumption calculated based on actual usage:</p> <p>Diesel and petrol - based on litres used via fuel card data</p> <p>Gas - based on meter readings. Where estimations are required, this is done based on floor area and average site consumption per unit floor area</p> <p>Oil - based on delivery invoices</p> <p>LPG - based on delivery invoices</p>	<p>Includes emissions resulting from all owned and operated parts of the business.</p> <p>Emission sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company owned vehicles: commercial fleet and company cars - Onsite combustion for heating - Forklifts
Scope 1 - Emissions from the operation of facilities	All refrigerant gases based on net total of top-ups and recovered refrigerants made by maintenance teams. No estimates made.	Includes emissions resulting from all owned and operated parts of the business. Refrigerants are used at sites with air conditioning, with top-up and recovered totals recorded through maintenance team reports.

<p>Scope 2 - Emissions from purchase of electricity and district energy</p>	<p>Electricity usage is based on supplier billing, typically reported monthly but does vary by site and country. Where estimation may be required, this is done based on average of previous months data or floor area and average site consumption per unit floor area depending on the nature of the missing data.</p> <p>Where our electricity suppliers have provided auditable Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) certificates showing our purchases are 100% renewable. The latest GHG scope 2 guidance allows us to apply a zero emissions factor to their supply. Where we have not received this assurance, the AIB residual mix emissions factors for the relevant country have been used to calculate our emissions.</p> <p>For electricity from district energy systems, emission conversion factors have been sourced from suppliers and or supplier websites, where no data was available for the conversion then an average has been taken from suppliers with data.</p>	<p>Includes emissions resulting from all owned and operated parts of the business. Includes locations in Finland and Sweden where electricity is generated from CHP (Combined Heat and Power plants).</p>
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Calculation methodology: Scope 3

Unit of reporting - Tonnes CO₂e

Scope 3 Category	Methodology	Scope/Exclusions
<p>1 - Emissions from Purchased goods and services</p>	<p>Emissions from the Goods for Resale and Goods Not for Resale purchased by Currys have been calculated. Where available, supplier-specific emissions information was used. Emissions were normalised using supplier revenue and Dixon Carphone's specific spend. Where supplier-specific data was not available then spend-based emission factors using CEDA database were applied. In situations where CEDA factors were not available average intensity kgCO₂e/£ were used.</p>	<p>Supplier spend screened to exclude data relating to other emissions categories (e.g. electricity spend - scope 2 and distribution/transport spend - scope 3). Data relating to category 4 and 9 are reported separately (see below). Data relating to capital goods is included (see below).</p>
<p>2 - Capital Goods</p>	<p>According to the GHG Protocol, companies should follow their own financial accounting procedures to determine whether to account for a purchased product as a capital good in this category or as a purchased good or service in category 1. Following this recommendation and based on Currys financial accounting, the emissions related to Capital Goods are already included in the ledger used to calculate Category 1 emissions.</p>	

3 - Fuel and energy-related emissions	<p>The upstream Well-To-Tank (WTT) emissions for all fuels used to calculate Currys Scope 1 emissions and the emissions associated with the transmission and distribution (T&D) of electricity and district heating used by the organisation as well as the WTT emissions of T&D are reported in this category. Fuel, electricity and district heating consumption data is converted using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting (2021) and the IEA (2021) emission factors.</p>	<p>Electricity and gas usage is based on supplier bills. Consumption estimation is conducted for a small proportion of sites where full year data is missing. Data is estimated either by year to date average or average consumption per floor area by site type using reference sites. This includes electricity consumption through supplies where the landlord procures the energy.</p>
4 - Emissions from Upstream transport and distribution	<p>The UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting are used to calculate emissions from fuel consumption and distance travelled. A spend-based emission factor (CEDA, 2021) are applied to the warehousing spend for the UK&I. The emissions are calculated on a Well-To-Wheel (WTW) basis, which includes both Well-To-Tank (WTT) and Use Phase (Tank-To-Wheel) emissions.</p>	<p>Includes third party transportation and distribution activities at Currys main distribution centres and retail stores, in vehicles and containers ships. This includes emissions from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) shipping activities to ports of entry, ii) transportation from port of entry to hubs, iii) combined deliveries into distribution hubs, retail branches and home delivery depots iv) warehousing services in the UK&I.
5 - Emissions from Waste generated in operations	<p>Waste generated from Currys operations are calculated based on waste data from all countries of the company's operations (tonnage), including their respective waste disposal methods used. For all countries, the waste tonnage is then multiplied by the appropriate UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting to calculate emissions.</p>	<p>Includes operational waste and waste collected from customers (packaging and e-waste) sent for recycling, reuse, anaerobic digestion, energy recovery or landfill.</p>
6 - Emissions from Business travel	<p>Emission factors from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting are applied to the distance travelled or the fuel consumption reported (by transport type), in order to calculate the total emissions.</p>	<p>Currys business travel emissions calculation covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private vehicles used for business purposes - Hired vehicles - Air and rail travel <p>For Nordics, due to data availability, only grey fleet is included here. All other emission related to business travel are calculated in Category 1 based on spend.</p>
7 - Emissions from Employee commuting	<p>For UK&I an employee survey is run to establish commuting habits and transportation type by business area. Survey results are then proportioned against the FTE (Full Time Equivalent) data for those business areas. For Nordic and Greece commuting is based on the commuting model, developed by EcoAct. The model uses expected commuting times and</p>	<p>Employee commuting for our Czech Republic and Hong Kong offices currently not included due to availability of data.</p>

	<p>regional transport activity data to estimate the total distance travelled by public and private transport for Currys employees. A working from home model, developed by EcoAct, is used to calculate the working from home (WFH) emissions as a result of increased home working. The model uses the expected electricity and natural gas consumption during office hours in an employee's house to estimate working from home emissions, for the number of employees not working from the company's premises. For Nordics it assumed the WFH % is the same as the UK&I. UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting and International Energy Agency emissions factors were used to calculate emissions.</p>	
8 - Emissions from Upstream leased assets	This category is determined negligible by Currys	The only upstream leased assets with scope 3 emissions that Currys has are a small number of leased sites where the energy is on a landlord supply. The emissions from these sources are not material to the Currys Group global emissions.
9 - Downstream transport and distribution	<p>Within all our operations we use a varying number of delivery companies that we outsource our customer delivery to for large and smaller items. Where supplied, supplier specific data is used to calculate kgCO₂e per parcel. Where this is not available either total fuel used or total distance travelled (depending on delivery partner) for the delivery is used. Emission factors from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company are applied to calculate total emissions, using the total distance travelled. The emissions are calculated on a Well-To-Wheel (WTW) basis, which includes both Well-To-Tank (WTT) and Use Phase (Tank-To-Wheel) emissions.</p>	<p>Third party delivery and courier companies where Currys does not own the vehicles used in transportation.</p> <p>Average emissions per parcel delivery is used in the Nordics, calculated using the fleet emissions data from Nordics company owned vehicles.</p>
10 - Emissions from Processing of sold products	This category is determined negligible by Currys	Currys products are mainly 'end' products ready for use, so there is no further processing of sold products other than through our Customer Returns facility in Newark where emissions are measured and reported as scope 1 & 2 emissions.
11 - Emissions from Use of Sold Products	Products are grouped in subcategories, categories and families. The power rating and lifetime of products within each subcategory is mapped, using supplier data	Products or services with no use phase removed from calculations. Direct use-phase emissions are reported in this category. Indirect use phase emissions are

	<p>or publicly available estimations. When a range is given for the power rating, the maximum of the range is taken into account. Usage per day (in hours) are assumed for each subcategory mapped. Averages are calculated by subcategory, by category and by family to provide a layered approach to the calculations. UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting and International Energy Agency, Emissions factors are used to calculate final emissions by country.</p>	<p>not assessed. Well-to-Tank and Transmission & Distribution emissions are also calculated.</p>
<p>12 - Emissions from End-of-life treatment of sold Products</p>	<p>Products are grouped in subcategories, categories and families. Products with no end of life emissions are excluded from the calculation. For products with direct use phase emissions the assessment was done at a family level: a weight is allocated to each family, based on the average weight of typical products within the family. For the products with no direct use phase emissions, the assessment of their weight is done at a category level. Once an average weight per product is mapped for each family/category, this is then multiplied with the number of units within this family/category. The latest country-wide disposal route ratios per country are used to estimate the tonnage disposed per method and emission factors from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting are applied to calculate total emissions.</p>	
<p>13 - Emissions from Downstream leased assets</p>	<p>This category is determined negligible by Currys</p>	<p>Currys sublet a small number of retail properties, and these represent the only downstream leased assets. Given the size and number of these properties, emissions from these sources are not considered material in the context of Currys global emissions.</p>
<p>14 - Emissions from Franchises</p>	<p>This category is determined negligible by Currys</p>	<p>Currys reports using an operational control boundary, which excludes franchises.</p>
<p>15 - Emissions from Investments</p>	<p>This category is determined negligible by Currys</p>	<p>Currys does not have a significant level of investments. Scope 3 emissions arising from investments are therefore deemed not to be material.</p>

2. Waste, Recycling and Reuse

Description

We recognise the pressing need to improve our use of resources and create circular business models. We are taking action to reduce our environmental impact and to extend the life of technology through repair, recycling and reuse.

We have a target for zero waste to landfill in the UK and Ireland by year end 2024/25 and an interim target to divert 95% of this waste from landfill by 2022. This target relates to our operational waste and packaging collected from customers; it does not include e-waste volumes.

We are the largest retailer e-waste recycler in the UK and one of the biggest across Europe. E-waste is collected from our customers either via stores or home delivery, where it is sent onwards to approved recycling partners for reuse or recycling.

Business Area

Waste data covers all UK and Republic of Ireland stores, warehouses and offices where we have operational control over the waste management provider at that site. Currently data from our Nordic and Greece regions isn't included in this due to the level of detail available regarding disposal route.

E-waste data covers all our operations across the UK, Republic of Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Greece.

Methodology

Metric	Methodology	Unit of reporting
Landfill diversion	General waste, dry mixed recycling, organic waste and other ad hoc waste request tonnage data is provided monthly by our service provider. This data is generated by our service provider from actual weights or estimated weight based on similar contactor type and waste type. The tonnage diverted from landfill is provided by our service provider based on the diversion rate of the waste transfer depot our waste goes back to and by analysis of our specific waste composition. In the Republic of Ireland, our service provider for General waste and dry mixed recycling provides tonnage data collected from each site with volume sent for recycling or recovery (energy from waste). For single stream materials which we bale or bulk on-site (cardboard, plastics, EPS, wood and metal), tonnage data is provided weekly by our service provider. This data is generated from weights obtained from weighbridge tickets for containers that are emptied on exchange or artic trailers collecting baled material. Tonnage diverted data is provided from the recycling partners this service provider has contracted with for each waste stream. The sum of these data sets are then used to calculate a total diversion from landfill tonnage and percentage.	%

E-waste recycled and reused	E-waste data is provided from our service provider for each country. Tonnage is based on weighbridge tickets for loads delivered into an e-waste recycler. In the UK, where we deliver in mixed loads of small e-waste the Environment Agency approved small mixed WEEE protocol is applied (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/weee-evidence-and-national-protocols-guidance/waste-electrical-and-electronic-equipment-weee-evidence-and-national-protocols-guidance#smw-protocol) by our recycling partners. Reuse volume is based on the number of units selected for reuse and an average unit weight, based on appliance type.	Tonnes
% of e-waste collected by UK retailers	Our total e-waste volume collected and recycled each calendar year, provided by our e-waste management provider is used to compare against the total e-waste volume reported by Defra (https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/waste-electrical-and-electronic-equipment-weee-in-the-uk) under Regulation 43 (WEEE returned by distributors). This then allows us to calculate a percentage share of total collections by retailers/distributors.	%

Exclusions

Stores and offices which have waste management provided through their landlord or property management provider are not included due to poor visibility of waste data relating specifically to our operations. This does not include e-waste data as this is all backhauled centrally and managed by us regardless of store.

Reporting frequency

Data is gathered weekly or monthly internally depending on the type of the data and reported publicly on an annual basis via our Annual Report.