Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Currys plc is a leading multichannel retailer of technology products and services, operating in 830 stores in eight countries. **We Help Everyone Enjoy Amazing Technology -** however people choose to shop with us. We are the market leader in the UK & Ireland, throughout the Nordics and in Greece, employing 32,000 capable and committed colleagues. Our full range of services and support makes it easy for our customers to discover, choose, afford and enjoy the right technology for them, throughout their lives. The Group's core operations are supported by an extensive distribution network, enabling delivery to stores and homes, a sourcing office in Hong Kong, business support services in Czech Republic and a state-of-the-art repair facility in Newark, UK.

Our brands include Currys and Carphone Warehouse in the UK & Ireland, iD Mobile in the UK; Elkjøp, Elgiganten, Gigantti in the Nordics; and Kotsovolos in Greece and Cyprus.

We are committed to operating a responsible business by understanding stakeholder expectations and best practice and reflecting this in our business decisions. Our Group's Sustainability and Social Impact Strategy underpins our vision: We Help Everyone Enjoy Amazing Technology. It provides a framework to engage stakeholders with issues material to our business and our value chain, across Environmental, Social and Governance aspects. The Group is committed to putting social purpose at the heart of everything it does – galvanising its expertise, scale and reach to help everyone benefit from amazing technology. At Currys we don't just sell amazing technology, we save it too. We help repair, recycle, refurbish and donate unwanted tech. It's all part of changing our relationship with tech and giving it a longer life.

We are the biggest collector and recycler of waste electricals in UK Retail – collecting 62% of all household WEEE collected by UK retailers since 2008. We are also one of the largest recyclers of polystyrene, which amounts to over 14% of all post-consumer polystyrene recycled in the UK, much of which is sent to be extruded into insulation panels. Last year, we also helped 7,024 low-income families save more than £1.3million through our appliance re-use schemes. Currys was one of 20 major retailers to join the British Retail Consortium's (BRC) Taskforce on Climate Action and support the development of a ground-breaking

decarbonisation plan that will guide the Retail Industry on what needs to be done to accelerate progress to a Net Zero UK, well ahead of the Government's 2050 target. We became to first electricals retailer to sign up to The Climate Group's EV100 initiative, which will see us run a fully electric or alternative fuel fleet by 2030. Currys has also had its science-based targets validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative, committing it to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by FY2029/30 from a FY2019/20 base year. Currys also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and use of sold products 50% within the same timeframe. Currys' energy consumption and corresponding CO2 emissions have reduced year on year. The year on year energy consumption for the UK & Ireland portfolio has reduced by 5.0% on an absolute basis, and 0.8% at Group level.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Reporting year	May 1, 2021	April 30, 2022	No

C0.3

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

Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Finland
Greece
Hong Kong SAR, China
Ireland
Norway
Sweden
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	GB00B4Y7R145

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Group Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Group within the strategy that has been approved by the Board. The Group Chief Executive has ultimate accountability for ESG including climate-related issues. The Chair of the Board is responsible for ensuring there is an appropriate balance maintained between the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders (including employees, customers, suppliers and the community at large). Currys has established a dedicated Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee. The role of the ESG Committee is to set the Group's Sustainability and Social Impact Strategy and recommend it to the Board for approval and to set and oversee the delivery of the Group's ESG objectives and KPIs including oversight of the management of ESG risks. The ESG Committee is comprised of a Non-Executive Director of the Currys plc Board, two members of the Executive Committee (the General Counsel & Company Secretary and the Executive Director of Strategy and Corporate Affairs) and the Director of Group Sustainability and ESG. Another Executive Committee member, Chief Supply Chain Officer, also attends ESG Committee meetings. The ESG Committee reports into the Executive Committee and ESG updates are provided to the Currys plc Board periodically. One example of a climate-related decision made by the ESG Committee is Currys's participation in the EV100 initiative in August 2020. The Currys Board has given broad support to initiatives within our Fleet operations to reduce our carbon emissions and progress towards alternative fuels / net zero emissions, balancing the need to set a target which is ambitious, but also achievable, affordable and

	operationally viable. The Climate Group's EV100 initiative is a global initiative bringing together forward looking companies committed to accelerating the transition to electric vehicles (EVs) as the new normal by 2030. Under the EV100 agreement, the Group will build on existing progress to reduce carbon emissions and transition to 100% EV or alternative fuel on light duty vehicles and medium duty by 2030. The ESG Committee is supported by the Group Sustainability & ESG team who drive the implementation, embedding and delivery of the strategy .

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	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	All Board members receive ESG updates in CEO reports. One Director of Currys plc attends ESG Committee meetings and supports the reporting of updates to the full Board. The responsibilities of the ESG Committee include the setting of the Group's Sustainability and Social Impact Strategy and recommending it to the Board for approval and to set and oversee the delivery of the Group's ESG objectives and KPIs including oversight of the management of ESG risks. The ESG Committee meets at least once a quarter. The ESG Committee reports into the Executive Committee and ESG updates are then also provided to the Currys plc Board within CEO reports which are submitted to every meeting. There are strong reporting links between each of these forums. The General Counsel & Company Secretary is the Chair of the ESG Committee, a member of the Executive Committee and as Company Secretary of Currys plc attends all Board meetings. A Non-Executive Director of Currys plc attends the ESG Committee meetings and three Executive Committee members attend ESG Committee meetings. The Board papers templates require paper authors to assess the implications of their decision papers on each of the Groups stakeholders and act as a prompt to address any climate-related impacts of any proposals as part of any approval request.

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
Row 1	Yes

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Other, please specify Ultimate accountability for managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) [1]	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) [2]	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Chief Risks Officer (CRO) [3]	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Sustainability committee	Other, please specify Proposing sustainability and social impact strategy to Board. Setting and overseeing delivery of ESG objectives and KPIs.	Quarterly

[1] Postion called Chief Commercial Officer within Currys

[2] Position falls under our Chief People, Communications and Sustainability Officer in Currys

[3] Falls within the role of our General Counsel and Company Secretary

C1.2a

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

The Group Chief Executive (CEO) is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Group within the strategy that has been approved by the Board of Directors . The Group Chief Executive has ultimate accountability for ESG including climate-related issues. The Group

Sustainability and Social Impact Strategy approved by the Board of Directors provides a framework for setting goals, taking actions and engaging with key stakeholders, such as the company's supply chain for improving environmental performance and communicating progress.

Currys has established a dedicated Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee (**Sustainability Committee**). The ESG Committee is comprised of a Non-Executive Director of the Currys plc Board, two members of the Executive Committee (the General Counsel & Company Secretary and the Executive Director of Strategy and Corporate Affairs) and the Director of Group Sustainability and ESG. Another Executive Committee member, the Supply Chain Director, also attends ESG Committee meetings. The role of the ESG Committee is to set the Group's Sustainability and Social Impact Strategy and recommend it to the Board for approval and to set and oversee the delivery of the Group's ESG objectives and KPIs including oversight of the management of ESG risks.

The Committee members and standing attendees include several decision-makers across the business, who have the required expertise and background to drive the Group's Sustainability & Social Impact Strategy and effectively manage the climate-related issues that are relevant to the Group.

Currys has a number of subject matter experts fully integrated across the business. The Committee and the Group Sustainability & ESG Team monitors the implementation of the strategy and progress towards meeting the objectives and KPIs of the Sustainability & Social Impact Strategy. This work is coordinated by the Director of Group Sustainability and ESG and supported by a formal sign off process and accountability through the ESG Committee.

The Chief Sustainability Officer (**Chief People, Communications and Sustainability Officer**) together with her Director of Group Sustainability and ESG, is responsible for:

· Promoting the Sustainability & Social Impact Strategy and its implementation

· Monitoring goals set to contribute to the UN SDGs and to meet stakeholders' expectations

· Considering regulatory aspects that may have an impact on the company's operations and sustainability performance.

· Reporting progress regularly into the main Company Board and ensuring it is involved in decisions around the management of climate-related issues

Both are members of the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee.

The Chief Procurement Officer (**Chief Commercial Officer)** together with the Chief Operations Officer are responsible for supplier engagement, setting Supplier Standards and implementing a supplier data system (EcoVadis) to evaluate the sustainability performance of our suppliers. They are supported by the Group Responsible Sourcing Manager.

The Chief Risks Officer (**General Counsel and Company Secretary)** reports to the ESG Committee with any risks and opportunities that have been identified through the Legal, Governance & Risk Team as part of the corporate risk assessment process. They ensure that the ESG Committee are aware of any emerging climate-related risks and opportunities for the business and works with the Committee.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment

Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Board/Executive board	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	In 21/22FY the corporate bonus structure is directly linked to scope 1 & 2 emission reductions. Emission reductions are aligned to our approved SBTi 50% reduction by 2029/30 from a 2019/20 base year. This incentive is applicable to Executive Committee. This incentive is remaining in place for 22/23FY
Energy manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Management of climate change issues, including the achievement of targets, forms part of the annual performance appraisal, on which the bonus is dependent. The incentivised performance indicator is energy (electricity) consumption reduction.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	In 21/22FY the corporate bonus structure is directly linked to scope 1 & 2 emission reductions. Emission reductions are aligned to our approved SBTi 50% reduction by 2029/30 from a 2019/20 base year. This incentive is applicable to all UK&I employees (including Executive Committee) but only the Nordics and Greece senior leadership. This incentive is remaining in place for 22/23FY

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	2	The time horizons defined here are used in company risk assessments and align with the time horizons used for wider strategic and business planning.
Medium-term	2	5	The time horizons defined here are used in company risk assessments and align with the time horizons used for wider strategic and business planning.
Long-term	5	10	The time horizons defined here are used in company risk assessments and align with the time horizons used for wider strategic and business planning.

C2.1b

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

The business has a systematic approach to ESG risk management. Our approach has been benchmarked against other leading organisations, which resulted in the development of a more comprehensive ESG risk profile and risk appetite statement.
The Group have a principal risk relating to Sustainability which is monitored by the ESG Committee and the Executive Committee, with the aim of better managing the broad spectrum of ESG risks; the net risk decreased in FY21/22.
As part of our risk assessment approach, we have continued to work with key internal stakeholders to consider the long-term impacts of climate change with the aim of analysing emerging risks and opportunities. The insights gained have been incorporated into our revised ESG Risk Register. This work is informing our business continuity plans and has formed part of our implementation of recommendations by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD').
Once a risk is identified and defined in terms of cause, event and consequence(s), the following steps are taken to assess its severity:
1: Gross Risk Rating: What would the likelihood and impact of the described risk be if all current controls and mitigations did not exist? Likelihood and impact are rated 1 to 4. For likelihood - 1 being Unlikely (+10 year event) to 4 being Highly likely (event to occur within next 1-2 years). For impact – 1 (Minor) to 4 (Severe) across 4 impact categories (Financial, Operational, Regulatory and HSE)
2: Establish existing controls and mitigations. Detail all current controls and mitigations that are applied to manage the risk and consider their effectiveness.
3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness.
4: Net Risk Rating. (Low-High) An overall evaluation is made by management to define the effectiveness of the identified controls in mitigating this risk and categorise it as follows:
- Good: Appropriate controls and mitigations exist and operate.
- Fair: Controls and mitigations are in place which provide a reasonable level of certainty of risk management, but there is room for improvement
- Poor: Controls and mitigations are insufficient to prevent or manage the risk
- Uncontrollable: The risk is outside of the control of Currys, although there may be ability to manage the consequences

Once the net risk score is defined, Currys uses the risk's financial impact as a quantifiable indicator to categorise it. The financial impact of the risk includes any potential control and mitigation costs incurred to manage the risk and the cost of repair/replacement programmes or loss of revenue if the risk were to be realised. In this way Currys categorises each identified risk in the following groups:
i) Minor risks<1 £'million financial impact
ii) Moderate risks: 1-10 £'million financial impact
iii) Major risks: 10-100 £'million financial impact
iv) Severe risks: >100 £'million financial impact
Currys defines any risk with a financial impact of more than £10 million as substantive for the company.
Risks that are classified as major or severe will be escalated to the Board, whereas minor and moderate risks are handled by the appropriate committee or risk owners.

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

Currys Risk Assessment Guidance outlines how to identify, assess and manage climate change risks and opportunities. The risk assessment methodology is followed at a corporate operational/asset level.

Identifying risks: Currys takes a holistic when identifying risks, considering its whole value chain, both upstream and downstream alongside its direction operations. At a company level, an enterprise risk assessment takes place tri-annually with a Board-level review biannually. Following the latest update of the UK Corporate Governance Code in 2018 , Currys also introduced horizon scanning into its risk management processes on an annual basis as part of the strategic risk assessment and Group planning process. Currys uses this to look at future complexity and options for the future. The Board

undertakes an assessment of emerging and current risks to ensure procedures are in place to identify, manage or mitigate them. Horizon planning allows Currys to capture medium to long-term risks, eg climate-driven changes in consumer demands. A detailed ESG Risk Register has been developed to enable a systematic approach to ESG risk management allowing us to monitor changes in the risk profile. We use this register to formalise the review of progress on delivery of controls, to reduce or remove identified risks before they materialise. The ESG Risk Register is monitored by the ESG Committee, who are responsible for ensuring that ESG risks, including those with a potential for substantive impact on the business, are managed.

Assessing Risks: Once a risk is identified and defined in terms of cause, event and consequence(s), the following steps are taken to assess its severity:
1: Gross Risk Rating: What would the likelihood and impact of the described risk be if all current controls and mitigations did not exist? Likelihood and impact are rated 1 to 4. 2: Establish existing controls and mitigations. Detail all current controls and mitigations that are applied to manage the risk and consider their effectiveness.
3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness.
4: Net Risk Rating.
An overall evaluation is made by management to define the effectiveness of the identified controls in mitigating this risk and categorise it as good, fair, poor –or uncontrollable.

Currys also evaluates the potential financial impact of each identified risk to determine the overall net risk score. Currys defines any risk with a financial impact of more than £10 million as substantive for the company. Risks that are classified as major or severe will be escalated to the Board, whereas minor and moderate risks are handled by the appropriate committee or risk owners.

Managing risks: To decide what management process is followed, the available controls already in place to mitigate that specific risk are taken into account as well as the potential financial impact (categorised as minor, moderate, major or severe). Following the risk assessment procedures, Risk Owners or Board representatives are then able to assess the net position of the risk and consider the most suitable management process to follow: avoidance; , reduction, or acceptance. An example of an identified transition risk is the increase in energy prices. This transitional risk is included within our Climate-related Risk Register, scoring 3 for Likelihood (Probable within 3-5 years) and 3 for Impact (Major - £10m-£100m) for Gross Risk Rating. When evaluating the effectiveness controls in mitigating this risk, Impact score decreases to 2 (Moderate - £1m-£10m) for our Net Risk Rating. During the course of 21/22FY we have seen our electricity and gas unit costs increase 21% and 137% respectively as a result of increased demand as lockdown restrictions eased across the globe and, more recently, the conflict in Ukraine. Therefore, continuous action is taken to improve the energy efficiency across its sites. In UK and Ireland this is through implementing an ISO 50001 Energy Management System to minimise this risk. Furthermore, the Group has 4 sites with Solar PV installed on the roofs of buildings with a capacity of 2.2MWp. This includes Newark Distribution Centre Building 1 and 2 and three retail sites. These panels contribute to our grid energy reduction by 253 tonnes of CO2e, while reducing our dependency on the National Grid

and significantly reducing energy costs. Our LED replacement lighting program has continued to progress throughout 21/22FY, with now over 75% of our Group sites operating with LED lighting, reducing our electricity demand. Throughout our 21/22FY we continued to investigate additional opportunities with landlords to install additional solar PV capacity and identify stores where HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning) systems can be replaced with more efficient models, reducing our electricity and gas demand. Furthermore, we are implementing new projects for increasing fuel efficiency of fleet through improving drivers' behaviour, expanding trials of electric vans and rolling out of new 7.2t van fleet fitted with solar panels to the roofs of vehicles. We are members of The Climate Group's EV100 initiative.
An example of a physical risk that Currys is exposed to, is an increased risk of flooding at sites due to changing temperatures and weather patterns. Considering most of our stores are leased, the option of implementing flood control measures is considered to be challenging however, the financial impact of flooding only poses a 'minor' risk to the business. Therefore, we choose to accept the risk taking the 'acceptance' route mentioned above, and manage it by increasing awareness within our property management teams, who are responsible for repairing any damages.

Opportunity management: Once a climate-related opportunity is identified, Currys assesses the positive impact of this opportunity and considers the associated cost of management. The opportunities associated with the transition to a low carbon economy originate from Currys own operations or from its products and services. Regarding climate-related opportunities, these are driven by market demand and are related to both products and services that Currys offers. Products that enable our customers to achieve energy reductions through their use are in increasing demand. For example, due to the rising energy costs, there has been an increased demand for energy efficient products. By expanding our offering of energy-efficient products, Currys has the opportunity to differentiate from our competitors and increase our market share. In terms of services, there is an increasing demand for convenient recycling and repair solutions for customers and we aim to serve this market request. Currys is the market leader in recycling services for waste electricals and electronic equipment. We also have a team of 1600 repair engineers and operate Europe's largest repair lab in Newark, UK. In total the Group completed over 1.7m repairs in 21/22.

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	Currys considers current regulatory requirements as part of its risk assessment process. For instance, the company needs to comply to the EU legislation for Energy Efficiency (Directive 2012/27/EU), and for WEEE recycling and substance recovery. The Energy Efficiency Directive mandates energy efficiency improvements for large

		companies and has been transposed across the countries of Currys operations. Failure to meet these requirements could translate into considerable fines. As per the Waste Framework Directive and the WEEE Directive, the company needs to meet specific requirements in terms of recycling and reprocessing of waste materials into products. If not, the company runs the risk of having to pay high penalties ranging between £50,000 to £250,000 and will be facing the risk of reputational damage too. Another example of current regulation affecting Currys's operations is the vehicle's emissions regulations, including the Euro 6 regulation for light passenger and commercial vehicles. Our UK&I fleet is now 100% Euro 6 compliant and meets all emissions regulations, including the Low Emissions Zone and Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) in London, and recent Clean Air Zones in Bath and Birmingham city centres: by meeting the required emissions standards, a daily charge and a penalty charge are avoided. Currys, as a listed company, needs to report under the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) framework in the UK. The reporting framework encourages the implementation of energy efficiency measures, with both economic and environmental benefits, supporting companies in cutting costs and improving productivity at the same time as reducing carbon emissions. Most recently, it has become mandatory for Currys to disclose its climate-related risks and opportunities, in line with Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The retail sector is subject to emerging regulations related to climate change in all of Currys countries of operations. With a global push towards a net zero world by 2050, many nations are introducing legally binding zero emission targets along with increased pressure on businesses to act. We expect to see more policies being introduced to tackle climate change and to make businesses accountable for their actions in order to support the transition to a net zero economy. For example, it is anticipated that in countries of Currys operations which are members of the EU - Republic of Ireland, Greece, Finland, Denmark, Sweden - national policies mandating carbon tax will be adopted soon which will result in increased operating costs across the business. We are also seeing an increase in EU regulation being proposed on broader ESG agendas including the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence legislation and the Circular Economy Action Plan. For operations in the UK, we anticipate that any emerging EU legislation will also be mirrored in the UK. We are also expected to see more Low Emission Zone (LEZ), Ultra Low Emissions Zone (ULEZ) and Clean Air Zones become mandatory in more cities across the UK, meaning our vehicles will have to comply with those standards to minimise operational impact.

Technology	Relevant, always included	Increasing energy efficiency for avoiding adverse impacts of climate change has and will continue having an impact on the technology of the lines of products that Currys sells to their customers and is therefore considered in risk assessments. For example, Currys have launched their own series of OEM LED lighting bulbs and consider developing more products and services to enable our customer to use resources more efficiently. The correlation between climate change and technology is relevant to Currys . For example, the increased demand in air-conditioning units leads us to consider diversifying our air cooling product ranges. We've also run promotional campaigns specifically for appliances which are energy efficient, water efficient or reduces food waste. Technology is especially relevant when considering our scope 3 emissions, for which over 85% comes from the use of products sold, which has driven our science-based target of 50% reduction of scope 3 GHG emissions by 2030 .
Legal	Relevant, always included	Failure to comply with our legal obligations in relation to climate change is a risk to our business. As a business within the consumer goods sector, there is increasing scrutiny on environment product claims in addition to wider claims made by businesses. In the UK, the CMA (Competition and Markets Authority) and ASA (Advertising Standards Authority) published new guidance in 2021 to businesses to help them avoid making misleading environmental claims. We have already seen a few businesses having complaints of misleading claims upheld by the ASA. Currys has put in place a Green Governance working group to review environment statements or claims we may put in the public domain that would be in scope of the CMA and ASA to reduce the risk of potential complaints. This group works alongside our existing Business Standards team which has ultimate accountability for ensuring environmental and climate related statements remain compliant with current law.
Market	Relevant, always included	In line with technological changes, it is likely that the digitisation trend that has a clear impact on the products that Currys sells will affect Currys's market both in a negative and positive way. Market risks are considered as part of Currys risk assessments due to Currys's reliance on electricity in its stores and offices and the price of fuel for transporting and distributing its products to customers. For example, increases in energy prices will directly affect the company's operational expenditure (OPEX) and the anticipated economic impact can be high enough for meeting its substantive risk threshold.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks related to climate change are considered by Currys and always included in the company's risk assessments. For example, there is increasing demand for information by investors and stakeholders for Currys sustainability strategy and how the company addresses climate aspects. In addition, reputational risks due to non-compliance with environmental law for any of our suppliers are also

		considered. This reputational risk relates directly to our principal risk of our commitment to sustainability and being a good corporate citizen is either not delivered or not adequately communicated to or recognised by customers and investors.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Extreme weather events affect the storage and delivery of products from Currys' suppliers to storage or distribution centres and equally from Currys' distribution centres to customers. Even when infrastructure has been designed to cope with extreme weather where appropriate, an increase in the rate at which they occur will increase their rate of deterioration. In Currys' risk assessment process, the probability and the impact of extreme weather phenomena on Currys' infrastructure and operations are considered. For example, leased stores have been subject to flooding in the past which impacts business operations and has the potential to negatively impact the business. Therefore, Currys considers the increased probability of flooding and other consequences of extreme weather events as part of its risks assessment process. This risk was further assessed as part of our climate scenario analysis in line with TCFD recommendations.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Currys considers the impact that gradual changes in climate could have on operations, supply chain and customers as part of its risk assessment. Retail services must be monitored and managed to reduce possible disruptions and accidents that may become more frequent due to adverse weather conditions. For instance, with frequency, intensity, and duration of heat waves all over Europe projected to rise, increased summer temperatures may affect demand for products such as air-conditioners in Southern Europe, more precisely in Greece where Currys has a strong presence on the company's OPEX due to an increase in cooling needs at retail sites. This risk was further assessed as part of our climate scenario analysis in line with TCFD recommendations.

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

Current regulation

Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Energy and carbon reporting obligations: Currys is a listed company and needs to report under the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) framework in the UK. This incurs internal resources cost and involves measuring and reporting energy consumption and the associated emissions for our UK&I and International businesses, this includes data from a total of 1600 meter points, in additional to consumption data from over 700 fleet vehicles as well as external consultancy costs to check and validate the data to the requirements of SECR. TCFD-aligned reporting became mandatory in the UK in 2022 for large businesses like Currys, which has led to the business increasing its spending with external consultants to facilitate workshops with group stakeholders to prioritise key risks and opportunities and conduct climate scenario analysis. Our reporting against the TCFD recommendations in the Currys Annual Report & Account will provide a mechanism for demonstrating the actions we have taken and are taking.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

750

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

57,500

Explanation of financial impact figure

Late filing, due to inability to calculate our annual energy consumption and carbon emissions by the filing deadline . As set by the UK government, the level of the penalty depends on how late the accounts reach Companies House. For public companies, the

penalty ranges from £750 to £7,500: Length of period (measured from the date the accounts are due) / Public company penalty: - Not more than 1 month: £750 - More than 1 month but not more than 3 months: £1500 - More than 3 months but not more than 6 months: £3000 - More than 6 months: £7,500 More information can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/late-filing-penalties/late-filing-penalties. Non-compliance with TCFD disclosure requirements can result of fines of a minimum of £2,500 and a maximum of £50,000.

Cost of response to risk

242,090

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We work with external consultants who provide technical support and advice to ensure we will be compliant with the SECR framework and TCFD. GHG reporting is reviewed as part of the financial auditing of Currys annual report and accounts. Currys must measure and report energy consumption from a total of 1600 meter points, validating bills and supplier data +700 fleet vehicles along with delivery of other fuels such as oil and LPG. Currys use of external consultants to support the reporting and calculation on the data in line to the SECR framework, along with 3rd party assurance of that data cost £152,090 during the last year which included 3rd Party Assurance of GHG. We had our scope 1, scope 2 and our business travel scope 3 emissions verified, along with energy consumption and energy intensity. Using the expertise of these external resources helps ensure the data required for SECR is gathered and verified in a timely manner to ensure submission within our Annual Reporting and Accounts deadline. Each year our response to the SECR requirements is delivered over a 4 weeks period, once data finalised and full assurance checks have taken place. Our cost to improve our reporting and disclosure in line, with the now mandatory, TCFD recommendations cost £90,000, a significant increase on previous years given a large proportion of work was on climate scenario analysis. Due to the scale of the work undertaken for TCFD this year, our updated response and climate scenario analysis work was delivered over a five month period by the external consultants we engaged to improve our alignment to the TCFD recommendations.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

We are seeing increasing electricity and gas costs each year which has a direct financial impact on the business in powering its stores, warehouses, and offices. Last year in the UK we saw these costs 21% and 137% respectively. Therefore, CAPEX investment in electricity reduction projects gives operational savings. For example, LED light installations at our stores and warehouses and proactive monitoring and updating of our Business Energy Management System (BEMS) to accurately meet our energy demands and reduce consumption when it is not required.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,262,863

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

This is an estimate of the annual monetary savings due to reduced energy consumption driven by the implementation of energy efficiency projects. The estimated figure reported is the average of Currys annual monetary savings due to energy efficiency projects in the last 3 years - FY19/20, FY20/21, FY21/22. Calculation explained: £(172,869+£2,295,947+£1,319,772)/3 = £1,262,863

Cost to realize opportunity

1,421,515

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

For Currys, this translates directly into energy saving initiatives such as the programme to install LED lighting and the optimisation of the Building Energy Management Systems in our sites. The estimated figure reported is the average of Currys CAPEX investment in energy efficiency projects in the last 3 years - FY19/20, FY20/21, FY21/22. Calculation explained: £(274,500+£488,045+£ £3,502,000)/3 = £1,421,515. Last year we continued to invest in our LED lighting program, replacing lighting across 40 different sites with more energy-efficient LEDs. Annualised, this helped reduce electricity consumption by 5,052,336kWh. Our BEMS, with annual running cost of £100,000, enabled us to quickly optimise lighting and power requirements across our estate, manage consumption during peak periods and identify excess energy usage. This helped reduce electricity consumption by 2,081,565kWh.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

No

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

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

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

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

Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

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	1.6ºC – 2ºC	Scenarios – These were chosen to initially assess Currys exposure to change in energy/fuel costs under different levels of climate ambition. The scenarios were 'EnerFuture scenarios', provided by Enerdata. EnerGreen explores the implications of more stringent energy and climate policies, with countries fulfilling their NDC commitments and then regularly revising their emissions goals. These changes lead to significant improvements in energy savings and a strong deployment of renewables. In this trajectory, global temperature increase is limited to 2°C. This scenario now takes into account Covid-19 impacts. Enerdata scenarios use the POLES (Prospective Outlook on Long Term Energy systems) model. This combines a multitude of market and policy factors and gives granular country level price evolutions under three different scenarios. Time horizons – The analyses stretched out to 2050, with a five-year timestep from 2020 to 2050. Approach – We combine usage of three key Currys fuels (electricity, gas and diesel) with prices in the Enerdata scenarios. Two usage trajectories are modelled - 'business-as-usual' Currys that makes no effort to decarbonise; as well as a 'Net zero' Currys where initiatives such as the EV100 and SBTi are considered.
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	3.1ºC - 4ºC	Scenarios – These were chosen to initially assess Currys exposure to change in energy/fuel costs under different levels of climate ambition. The scenarios were 'EnerFuture scenarios', provided by Enerdata. EnerBlue is based on the successful achievement of NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) as

			defined after the COP-21 in Paris. Sustained growth in emerging countries is a powerful driver of global energy demand, but NDCs play a key role in controlling the pace of growth. This scenario leads to a global temperature rise between 3°C and 4°C. This scenario now takes into account Covid-19 impacts. Enerdata scenarios use the POLES (Prospective Outlook on Long Term Energy systems) model. This combines a multitude of market and policy factors and gives granular country level price evolutions under three different scenarios. Time horizons – The analyses stretched out to 2050, with a five-year timestep from 2020 to 2050. Approach – We combine usage of three key Currys fuels (electricity, gas and diesel) with prices in the Enerdata scenarios. Two usage trajectories are modelled - 'business-as-usual' Currys that makes no effort to decarbonise; as well as a 'Net zero' Currys where initiatives such as the EV100 and SBTi are considered.
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	4.1ºC and above	Scenarios – These were chosen to initially assess Currys exposure to change in energy/fuel costs under different levels of climate ambition. The scenarios were 'EnerFuture scenarios', provided by Enerdata. EnerBase describes a world in which existing policies are tendentially continued and trends recently observed are pursued. The lack of support for GHG emission mitigation affects entire energy systems over a long period, with increasing energy demand and limited fuel diversification. This scenario leads to a temperature rise by 5-6°C. This scenario now takes into account Covid-19 impacts. Enerdata scenarios use the POLES (Prospective Outlook on Long Term Energy systems) model. This combines a multitude of market and policy factors and gives granular country level price evolutions under three different scenarios. Time horizons – The analyses stretched out to 2050, with a five-year timestep from 2020 to 2050.

			Approach – We combine usage of three key Currys fuels (electricity, gas and diesel) with prices in the Enerdata scenarios. Two usage trajectories are modelled - 'business-as-usual' Currys that makes no effort to decarbonise; as well as a 'Net zero' Currys where initiatives such as the EV100 and SBTi are considered.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide		Scenarios - Based on IPCC global climate model scenarios for different temperature warming by 2100, were used to assess exposure to increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events. 1. <2°C (RCP4.5 Low) 2. 2-4°C (RCP4.5 High) 3. 4°C (RCP8.5) Data - The data used was IPCC CIMP5 global climate modelling data. 50th (median) and 95th (worst-case) percentile models for each scenario from NASA Earth Exchange Global Daily Downscaled Projections (NEX-GDDP) dataset were used. A sample of 80 representative sites (~12% of all sites) were selected, balancing geographical representation with operational importance. The results from these representative sites was then extrapolated to the entire portfolio. Time horizons - 2025, 2030 and 2040. Approach – Our partners, Resilient Analytics provided downscaled and aligned (stochastically) global climate model data for set physical climate metrics for each representative site. This initial hazard analysis allowed us to deprioritise certain weather-related events such as extreme snow and extreme cold, which had little potential for change over time horizons and scenarios selected, or to which Curry's were not considered exposed (i.e. drought). This enabled focus on extreme heat, extreme precipitation and wildfire. The financial impact was estimated from the exposure of facilities, stock, insurance claims and control systems. Currys' existing risk matrix provided financial impact ratings which we have used to summarise results.

Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		Scenarios - Based on IPCC global climate model scenarios for different temperature warming by 2100, were used to assess exposure to increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events. 1. <2°C (RCP4.5 Low) 2. 2-4°C (RCP4.5 High) 3. 4°C (RCP8.5) Data - The data used was IPCC CIMP5 global climate modelling data. 50th (median) and 95th (worst-case) percentile models for each scenario from NASA Earth Exchange Global Daily Downscaled Projections (NEX-GDDP) dataset were used. A sample of 80 representative sites (~12% of all sites) were selected, balancing geographical representation with operational importance. The results from these representative sites was then extrapolated to the entire portfolio. Time horizons - 2025, 2030 and 2040. Approach – Our partners, Resilient Analytics provided downscaled and aligned (stochastically) global climate model data for set physical climate metrics for each representative site. This initial hazard analysis allowed us to deprioritise certain weather-related events such as extreme snow and extreme cold, which had little potential for change over time horizons and scenarios selected, or to which Curry's were not considered exposed (i.e. drought). This enabled focus on extreme heat, extreme precipitation and wildfire. The financial impact was estimated from the exposure of facilities, stock, insurance claims and control systems. Currys' existing risk matrix provided financial impact ratings which we have used to summarise results.

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

Currys have a fiduciary duty, to shareholders, employees and customers to continually improve alignment with the recommendations under the TCFD, on a comply or explain basis. We had two main questions we were seeking to understand as part of our climate scenario analysis:
- (Transitional Risk) what will the policy driven changes to energy costs look like, and the impacts on the cost of running Currys stores, distributions centres and vehicles?
- (Physical Risk) what will the increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events be, and their impacts on damage to facilities, stock and operational disruption?

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

Transitional Risk conclusion

Currys needs to mitigate the risk of increases in energy costs as a policy driven transition risk under a <2°C scenario (EnerGreen). The difference in potential energy usage costs across scenarios was found to be £35m by 2050 without any plans to curb consumption, and as much as £20m by 2050 considering Currys current emissions reduction plans to meet their 2030 science-based target and EV100 goal.
Each scenario is plausible and internally consistent, although how the actual climate future evolves is uncertain.
There is a short-term risk to Currys in the electrification of its fleet. Failing to electrify the fleet in a timely manner could expose Currys to the higher costs seen in the BAU scenarios. Again, particularly if efforts to curb global warming to below 2ºC are scaled up as in the EnerGreen scenario.
Electric vehicles are a significant capital expenditure, and as mentioned by Currys, transitioning will have to align with current lease agreements and their expiry.
Additional cooling costs will be minimal, despite including estimates for additional cooling demand in both BAU and Net Zero scenarios but the increase in cooling demand should be incorporated into energy reduction plans.
In the longer-term transitioning vehicles above 3.5t will be a greater challenge for Currys and will depend on decadal technology advances. Currys' plan to transition >3.5t vehicles to alternative fuels as opposed to electrifying, will depend on the advent of such fuels which are not commercially viable currently.
These 'hard to transition' vehicles will be more exposed to rising diesel costs and Currys will have to invest in efficiency measures if suitable renewable technologies are not available. Examples of this, such as driver training on fuel efficiency, are already in place. Natural gas prices are expected to rise significantly under the EnerGreen scenario, so it is important that Currys can meet the objective of the British retail Consortium's Climate Action Roadmap to phase out usage by 2035, if not before.

Physical Risk Conclusion

Regionally, the UK&I appears to be the region most exposed to physical risks. This is due to a combination of experiencing increases in the most significant climatic risks (extreme heat and precipitation), in addition to being the region of critical financial importance. However, the strength of Currys' physical risk management in the UK&I is such that it will support the mitigation of these risks –however, it must remain cognisant of the worst-case scenario risks (95th percentile).
Viewing the results by climate risk: extreme heat events and resultant sales losses are

the most significant physical impact to Currys. Compared to acute 95th percentile risks, extreme heat is chronic and should allow for adaptive management.

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	Energy efficiency is key in reducing GHG emissions and managing climate change. Currys is fully aware of this and offers products to its customers that contribute to the shift to a low carbon economy. Currys wants to position itself as an environmentally aware retailer that provides high quality products to its customers while helping them to achieve economic savings. For example, Currys in the UK now run “Go Greener” campaigns throughout the year which promoted appliances that helps customers save water, become more energy-efficient or reduce waste, these selected products also came with free delivery, installation and recycling. Other energy-saving products are also promoted during green campaigns helping consumers reduce their environmental footprint include products such as smart thermostats and smart plugs. Additionally, due to the increased market demand for air conditioning units, Currys are extending their product range to meet customers' expectations. In 2022 Currys launched its new Services strategy all around the commitment of "Long Live Your Tech". Aimed at tackling e-waste, the new commitment educates, supports and helps consumers to make more informed choices when buying and disposing of tech, informing them of options around repair, reuse and recycling which helps with the transition towards a more circular economy for electronics.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Currys supply chain is impacted due to acute physical risks, such as adverse weather phenomena in its countries of operations. For example, extreme weather phenomena in the main markets where we operate, such as floods and fires, jeopardise the transportation of products to Currys’ facilities (upstream transportation) and to the company’s customers (downstream transportation). A key strategic decision made was to incorporate potential acute physical risks into Currys Corporate ESG Risk Register so that

		related risks could be identified and addressed. Taking into account the climate-related risks and opportunities affecting our supply chain, Currys has strategically decided to collaborate with multiple recyclers rather than one. Given the significant volume of waste electronics we collect for recycling, to ensure we maximise transport efficiencies and minimise risk to the supply chain operation, we use up to 30 different recycling plants across the UK each week. These fully approved and licenced locations are chosen based on their proximity to our existing transport routes meaning we aren't adding unnecessary mileage or vehicles into the operation. These multiple locations reduce the risk to the business of not being able to exit material for recycling due to plant downtime or extreme weather conditions, as the logistics operation would have the flexibility to divert vehicles to alternative recycling locations, if needed. The magnitude of the impact on this area is expected to be minor for Currys following the company's definition of substantial financial impact and the associated categorisation. Our strategy to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities influencing our supply and value chain, covers both the short-term time horizon and medium-term time horizon.
Investment in R&D	No	Due to nature of the business, Currys do not have an R&D function that deals directly with the development of the products that are sold. The decision of what products we will be supplying is based on our commercial team's market research of customer demands and market trends. Therefore the investment in R&D is only part of the manufacturers' operations.
Operations	Yes	The Fleet Compliance Team works together with the H&S team and the Communications team to ensure all management and drivers are made aware of Currys policies and procedures regarding precautions for climate-related physical risks, such as extreme weather conditions. The team covers extreme winter conditions, extreme temperatures, high winds and heavy rain. It also provides driver training through our driver assessors as to safer and more fuel-efficient driving techniques in extreme weather conditions. Apart from fleet, Currys operations can be impacted by extreme weather phenomena, such as floods in warehouses. During our peak trading period we take on additional warehousing to hold stock, maintain supply chain efficiencies and cope better with larger quantities of products, enabling us to move more efficiently if specific centres are inaccessible. As an example of a strategic

		decision influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities affecting our operations, in October 2020, Currys opened its new 375,000sqft site near Bolton, as the Northern distribution hub for the supply chain network. Equipped with all modern facilities and designed to the latest environmental standards this site will become home to nearly 200 colleagues. It will unlock an improved customer proposition in the North West, as well as providing more effective support to our stores and the national delivery network. It will allow for our top selling big box products to be held closer to our North West customers who need them, removing pressure from our National Distribution Centre in Newark and decreasing the risk force majeure events impacting the supply chain stopping us being able to deliver to our customers. The magnitude of the impact on this area is expected to be minor for Currys following the company's definition of substantial financial impact and the associated categorisation. Our strategy to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities influencing our operations, covers both the short-term time horizon and medium-term time horizon.

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 Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Assets	Revenues: Energy efficiency and digitalisation are two essential trends for transitioning to a low carbon economy. Currys is currently offering an increasing number of products (branded and own brand) that enable customers to reduce their emissions. For example, the company offers its own brand of LED light bulbs, heat pump tumble dryers, rooftop solar water heaters and heat pump indoor climate systems. A part of the company’s revenue comes from these types of products, which Currys expects to increase in the future. It is currently over £200,000,000 annually across the Group. In terms of timescale foreseen, it is expected that this area will be impacted in the medium-term time horizon. The magnitude of impact is classified as minor following the company's definition of substantial financial impact and the associated categorisation. Indirect Costs: Expenditure for energy is a significant part of Currys’s OPEX. For this reason, managing the risk of growing energy prices is a priority of our business strategy and has influenced Currys business

		decisions. That is why Currys continues to implement an energy management system for increasing energy efficiency (ISO 50001) in its sites in the UK and ROI. Currys has ambitious emissions reduction targets and during this reporting year the company has reduced its total energy consumption by 0.8% on Group level (5.0% for UK&I). In terms of timescale foreseen, it is expected that this area will be impacted in the short-term time horizon. The magnitude of impact is classified as minor following the company's definition of substantial financial impact and the associated categorisation. Capital expenditures: Extreme weather events, such as floods, can cause disruption to the transportation of Currys products to distribution centres and to customers. In addition, temperature increase leads to increased electricity consumption for cooling the company’s stores. The main consequences for Currys lines of business could be the following: • Physical damage to infrastructure • Interruptions and problems in the services provided. In order to reduce exposure to these risks, Currys has dedicated part of its CAPEX to upgrading the cooling systems of sites and improving energy efficiency. During the last years, the UK&I business has spent £435,000 on this kind of capital upgrade. In terms of timescale foreseen, it is expected that this area will be impacted in the short-term time horizon. The magnitude of impact is classified as minor following the company's definition of substantial financial impact and the associated categorisation. Capital allocation: Extreme weather events, such as floods, can cause disruption to the transportation of Currys products to distribution centres and to customers. In addition, temperature increase leads to increased electricity consumption for cooling the company’s stores. The main consequences for Currys lines of business could be the following: • Physical damage to infrastructure • Interruptions and problems in the services provided. In order to reduce exposure to these risks Currys has dedicated part of its CAPEX to upgrading the cooling systems of sites and improving energy efficiency. During the last years, the company has spent £435,00 on this kind of capital upgrades. In terms of timescale foreseen, it is expected that this area will be impacted in the short-term time horizon. The magnitude of impact is classified as minor following the company's definition of substantial financial impact and the associated categorisation. Assets: The impact of acute physical risks related to climate change on Currys assets has already been considerable. For example, many of Currys sites across the UK have been affected due to flood, heavy rains, and storms and the costs associated with their impact is approximately

		£800,000. Hence, Currys assets have already been impacted in this regard. The magnitude of impact is classified as minor following the company's definition of substantial financial impact and the associated categorisation.

C3.5

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

No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2020

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

19,868

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

16,995

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

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

36,863

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

100

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

100

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

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

18,431.5

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

18,158

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

3,188

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

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

21,346

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

84.1873965765

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Currys emissions reduction target, validated by the Science-Based Target initiatives commits the business to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by financial year 2029/30 (1st May 2029-30th April 2030) from a financial year 2019/20 base year. The target is company-wide, covering all Currys operations in all geographies that we have activities.

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

These ambitious Group reduction targets will be achieved, but not exclusively, through our transition to 100% renewable electricity, our commitments under EV100 to electric and low-carbon fuelled fleet and removal of natural gas usage in our buildings.

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

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year

2020

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

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

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

4,300,532

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

4,300,532

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

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

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

12.29

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

2,150,266

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

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

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

3,384,944

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

3,384,944

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

42.5802203076

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Currys emissions reduction target, validated by the Science-Based Target initiatives commits the business to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services by 50% by financial year the 2029/30 (1st May 2029-30th April 2030) from a financial year 2019/20 base year. The target is company-wide, covering all geographies and businesses of the Group. Purchased goods and services, along with Use of sold product emissions (see Abs3) represent 99.3% of our total Scope 3 emissions.

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

These ambitious Group reduction targets will be achieved, but not exclusively, through the transition to renewable energy and low-carbon transportation, as well as working with suppliers through the EcoVadis Carbon Module reporting platform to engage them on carbon reporting, monitoring and reduction plans..

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

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Target reference number

Abs 3

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 11: Use of sold products

Base year

2020

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

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

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

30,425,451

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

30,425,451

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

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

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

86.97

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

15,212,725.5

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

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

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

20,515,679

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

20,515,679

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

65.1413318409

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Currys emissions reduction target, validated by the Science-Based Target initiatives commits the business to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from the use of sold products by 50% by financial year the 2029/30 (1st May 2029-30th April 2030) from a financial year 2019/20 base year. The target is company-wide, covering all geographies and businesses of the Group. Purchased goods and services (see Abs2), along with Use of sold product emissions represent 99.3% of our total Scope 3 emissions.

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

These ambitious Group reduction targets will be achieved, but not exclusively, through working with suppliers through the EcoVadis reporting platform, reviewing the range of products we sell based on emissions profile, informing and helping customers afford and purchase more energy-efficient products, along with supporting and driving public policy on renewable energy generation to reduce the carbon intensity of the grid.

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

C4.2

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

Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Country/region

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

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

Waste management

metric tons of waste diverted from landfill

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

metric ton of waste

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

86.3

Target year

2024

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

99.1

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

93.4306569343

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have a target for Zero Waste to Landfill in the UK & Ireland of 95% by 2022 and 100% by 2024.

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

We have been working closely with our waste management provider on the handful of sites for which their general waste currently goes to landfill. These are typically more remote sites where there is not a Materials Recycling Facilities or Energy-from-Waste plant within an economical distance of their transfer site. During 21/22 we identified solutions that included backhauling waste to our central warehouse where non-landfill

options exist, along with putting on dedicated collections at sites from waste depots that have non-landfill disposal routes.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1
Abs2
Abs3

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 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We currently have a company-wide science-based target to 2030, which is a 50% reduction in our scope 1, 2 and 3 ((Category 1 and Category 11)) emissions against a 19/20FY base year. This 50% reduction will put our reduction trajectory inline to continue a further 50% reduction between 2030 and 2040, ultimately achieving net zero by 2040. This level of reduction is consistent with levels required to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. Net zero emissions includes our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions as reported on page 49. In 2020, we collaborated with The British Retail Consortium and other major retailers on the development of a Climate Action Roadmap to decarbonise the retail industry and its supply chains. The plan aims to bring the retail industry and its supply chains to net zero by 2040. Our commitment to net zero meets a number of the criteria of the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard but is not fully aligned or validated against this standard. We will develop and publish a robust net zero emissions roadmap for the Group which will provide detail on carbon abatement for key emissions sources and neutralisation plans of any source of residual emissions that remain unfeasible to remove.

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

There are three main milestones on our journey to the next zero which stem from our commitment to the British Retail Consortium Climate Action Roadmap. First is 100% renewable electricity across the Group by 2030 (scope 2), second is zero emissions from fuel, gas and refrigerant use by 2035 (scope 1) and, finally, zero emissions for all products sold by 2040 (scope 3). During 2022/23 we will develop and publish a robust net zero emissions roadmap for the Group which will provide our position on carbon abatement for key emissions sources and neutralisation plans of any source of residual emissions that remain unfeasible to remove through fully certified carbon offset and capture solutions.

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

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	4	
To be implemented*	2	236
Implementation commenced*	4	2,488
Implemented*	4	10,141
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8,218

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

19,113

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

In 21/22 all Greek properties, where we are responsible for supply contract, switched to a renewable electricity supply. This resulted in 18,483,492 kWh of renewable energy generated by wind and solar technologies. The renewable energy is certified by a Guarantee of Origin (GoO) and independently verified.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Company fleet vehicle efficiency

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

191

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

Scope 1

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

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

87,024

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

119,800

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Following a successful trial in 2020, the business ordered 195 new 7.2t delivery vans which are all fitted with solar panels on the roof. The solar panels utilise the energy from the sun to aid the running of electrical consumables in the van such as radio, heating, sat nav and tail-lifts, reducing the alternator output, saving fuel and subsequent CO2. 111 of these vans were delivered during the reporting year saving 8,616 litres of fuel (lower than average due to usage during winter months with less sunlight hours). Across a full year, each system will save an estimated £784 in fuel costs per van, resulting in a payback on the PV systems in less than two and half years along with an estimated CO2 saving per van of 1.39 tonnes. There is also an additional estimated annual saving of 37 tonnes CO2 associated with Well to Tank (WTT) generation reported under Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) as a result of reduced diesel consumption.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation
Company fleet vehicle efficiency

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

41

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

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

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

18,652

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

8,250

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

55 7.2t vans were fitted with wind deflectors to improve the aerodynamics of the vans, reducing drag and thus improving fuel efficiency. Each wind deflector saves an estimated 0.6 tonnes CO2 per van per year, which equates to around 239 litres of fuel. Across a full year, the deflectors will save an estimated £339 in fuel costs per van,

resulting in a payback of less than one year as the deflectors cost £150 each. There is also an additional estimated annual saving of 8 tonnes CO2 associated with Well to Tank (WTT) generation reported under Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) as a result of reduced diesel consumption.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,691

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

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

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

934,682

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

3,402,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

As part of our continued LED lighting program, we invested £3.4m in fitting LED lighting to 40 more retail stores and distribution hubs. This means nearly 70% of the UK&I estate now uses LED technology as the main source of lighting. These installations also contribute to our target to have 100% LED coverage in buildings by 2025, which is in line with the British Retail Consortium's Climate Action Roadmap. Annual monetary savings are based on the estimated reduction in energy usage at the site as a result of the LED lighting
against our 21/22 average electricity unit price: 18.5p per unit * 5,052,336 kWh = £934,682. The estimated annual CO2e savings reported include Scope 2 emissions (location based) reduction and the associated reduction of the Transmission & Distribution (T&D) emissions, reported under Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	An annual Capital Expenditure budget is ring-fenced for energy efficiency projects. We've had ten consecutive years of a dedicated CAPEX budget for energy efficiency projects which has helped Currys to reduce its scope 2 emissions from 154,000 t/CO2 (UK only) in 10/11 to 35,791t/CO2 (UK and Republic of Ireland) in 21/22 (Scope 2-location based).
Financial optimization calculations	Investment in energy & emissions reductions activities is subject to the same level of financial review and return on investment as any other business project.

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

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Repair and recycling services

Description of product(s) or service(s)

We are committed to helping everyone enjoy amazing technology. Providing access to easy, affordable repair solutions is vital to protecting the planet as helping to extend a product's lifespan allows consumers to enjoy it for longer. These repair services can be accessed by taking out a Care Plan at the time of purchase, or purchasing a repair service directly when needed. Last year as a Group we completed over 1,750,000 repairs. We also offer in-store small repairs service, and in the UK we launched our 'Repair Live' service, supported by video technology connecting consumers at home to our repair experts to enable them to conduct product diagnostics remotely. If a

customers product cannot be repaired or they just have an old product they want to dispose of, then we also have services by which they can drop in-store or have collected from their home, where we will ensure it is correctly and responsibly reused or recycled. We deem these as low-carbon services as our repair services help avoid customers need to by a new replacement product and the thus avoid the emissions related to purchasing a new product. The recycling service benefit ensures valuable materials are recovered for recycling or reuse, avoids the impact of landfilling such items and avoids virgin production of materials for new products because of this material recovery, all of which support the transition to a circular economy.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

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

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

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

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

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

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

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?
Row 1	No

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

May 1, 2019

Base year end

April 30, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20,742

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

May 1, 2019

Base year end

April 30, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51,131

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

May 1, 2019

Base year end

April 30, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16,121

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

May 1, 2019

Base year end

April 30, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,300,532

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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.

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

Base year start

May 1, 2019

Base year end
April 30, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
15,905

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
May 1, 2019

Base year end
April 30, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
165,115

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
May 1, 2019

Base year end
April 30, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
972

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
May 1, 2019

Base year end
April 30, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2,754

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
May 1, 2019

Base year end
April 30, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
27,275

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Negligible - 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. We estimate that emissions from upstream leased assets total <0.1% of total Scope 1, 2 & 3

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
May 1, 2019

Base year end
April 30, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
35,906

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable - 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 scope 1 & 2 emissions are measured.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

May 1, 2019

Base year end

April 30, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30,425,451

Comment

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

Base year start

May 1, 2019

Base year end

April 30, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9,843

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Negligible - 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. We estimate that emissions from downstream leased assets total <0.1% of total Scope 1, 2 & 3

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Negligible - Currys has a small number of franchise stores in the Nordics and Greece. Emissions from these stores are estimated at <0.02% of total Scope 1, 2 &3

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Negligible - Currys is mainly a retailer of electrical & communications goods & services, and as such does not have a significant level of investments. Scope 3 emissions arising from investments are therefore deemed not to be material.

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)

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)

18,156.6

Comment

Reporting Period: 1st May 2021 – 30th April 2022

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

Reporting Period: 1st May 2021 – 30th April 2022

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Comment

Reporting Period: 1st May 2021 – 30th April 2022

C6.4

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

No

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)

3,384,944

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Spend-based method
Average spend-based method

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

14.9

Please explain

Emissions from the Goods for Resale and Goods Not for Resale purchased by Currys have been calculated using spend data and the CEDA Database, adjusted for 2021, to convert spend to emissions. Where available, the suppliers' emissions inventory was taken into account. Spend entries corresponding to data related to Scope 1 and 2 emissions (e.g. electricity charges) and data related to the rest of Scope 3 categories that we have primary data for, have been excluded from the calculation

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

18,632

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

89.6

Please explain

The upstream Well-To-Tank (WTT) emissions for all fuels used to calculate the organisation's 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. The calculation is based on our fuel, electricity and district heating consumption data used to calculate our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Electricity and gas usage is based on supplier bills. Manual gap filling was conducted for a small proportion of supplies in the UK and Ireland, using an average of the consumption year to date. Electricity consumption through supplies where the landlord procures the energy is also included; this has been estimated either based on the average energy consumption per floor area for site type or using last year's data estimation. The UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting (2021) and the IEA (2021) emission factors were applied to calculate the associated emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

77,860

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Spend-based method
Fuel-based method

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

61.7

Please explain

Fuel consumption by vehicles and container ships, used during transportation and distribution activities at Currys main distribution centres and retail stores, was used to calculate emissions associated with our upstream transportation and distribution activities. This includes emissions from
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.
UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting published in 2020 were applied for (i)-(iii), whereas emissions for (iv) were calculated using spend data and the CEDA Database, adjusted for 2020, to convert spend to emissions. The emissions were calculated on a Well-To-Wheel (WTW) basis, which includes both Well-To-Tank (WTT) and Use Phase (Tank-To-Wheel) emissions.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2,698

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Waste-type-specific method

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

99.7

Please explain

Waste generated from Currys group operations was calculated based on waste data from each geography (tonnage), including their respective waste disposal methods used. The waste tonnage was then multiplied by the appropriate UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting published in 2021 to calculate emissions.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,143

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

95.6

Please explain

Emissions from Currys business travel were calculated using:
i) fuel and mileage data from private vehicles used for business purposes (e.g. Fuel cards)
ii) the annual flights bookings reports showing the departure and arrival airports for each journey and/or the distance travelled
iii) the annual rail journeys booking report
showing the departure and arrival stations for each journey and the distance travelled
iv) the annual report showing the charge for fuel consumption on return of hired vehicles (UK&I)
v) the annual report showing the number of cars rented and the length of rent in days (Greece).
Emission factors from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting published in 2021 were applied to calculate total emissions. Figures refer to Currys UK&I and Greece business travel and grey fleet and flights in the Nordics. The rest of the business travel emissions for the Nordics are included in Category 1.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

27,889

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

56

Please explain

For UK&I colleagues an employee travel survey was conducted at the end of the year to gather information on employee commuting habits, modes of transport, distance of commute and frequency of going into the office (used for the working from home model

described below). This data was then applied to the Full Time Equivalent (FTE) data by business area. For all other regions a commuting model which uses expected commuting times and regional transport activity data was used to estimate the total distance travelled by public and private transport for Currys employees in all countries of the company's operations.
For all regions this was then converted into emissions using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting published in 2021. Given the increase in hybrid working as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, we have also included in this category the emissions arising from the energy consumed in employees' houses for business purposes. A working from home model was used to calculate the working from home emissions. The model uses the expected electricity and natural gas consumption during office hours in an employee's house to estimate working from home emissions in each geography, for the number of employees not working from the company's premises.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13,054

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Within our UK&I and Greek operations, many of the vehicles used to transport and distribute sold large appliances from the company's home delivery depots to our customers are company-owned. In the UK, we have franchisee delivery operations working from some of our depots alongside our company-owned fleet. For these 3rd party deliveries, we get either fuel usage (from fuel card and fuel bunker data) or total distance driven (from our routing system) to enable us to calculate emissions. For

smaller items, we use a number of delivery companies that we outsource our customer delivery to. In our Nordic operation, the vast majority of product deliveries are outsourced to 3rd parties. Emissions for delivery of smaller items in the UK&I and Nordics have been calculated using the delivery companies' average kgCO2e/parcel and the number of parcels delivered on behalf of Currys. In Greece, the total distance travelled for the delivery of parcels was estimated internally; the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting published in 2021 were applied to calculate total emissions, using the total distance travelled. Emissions from delivery of large appliances sold in our Nordics operations were estimated using an average kgCO2e per delivery, calculated using emission data from Nordics company-owned delivery vehicles. The emissions were calculated on a Well-To-Wheel (WTW) basis, which includes both Well-To-Tank (WTT) and Use Phase (Tank-To-Wheel) emissions.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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 scope 1 & 2 emissions are measured.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20,515,679

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

The power rating and lifetime of products using supplier-specific or publicly available estimations are used. Usage per day (in hours) has been assumed for each product category mapped.

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

28.6

Please explain

The total units of products sold in each geography (UK&I, Greece, Cyprus, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland) were grouped in subcategories, categories and families. The power rating and lifetime of products within each subcategory was mapped, using supplier data or publicly available estimations. When a range was given for the power rating, the maximum of the range was taken into account. Usage per day (in hours) has been assumed for each subcategory mapped. Averages have been calculated by

subcategory, by category and by family to provide a layered approach to the calculations. The most detailed level of information was preferred, i.e. if the product had product-level information (provided by the supplier) this was used; if not, the next level available mapping was used. Each product's lifetime energy was then multiplied with the net sales volume to provide the total use phase energy. In the UK&I 37% of emissions are calculated based on product-level primary consumption mapping, whereas in Greece & Cyprus and the Nordics the respective percentages are 16% and 20% . Well-to-Tank and Transmission & Distribution emissions are also accounted for The UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting, 2021 and the International Energy Agency, Emissions factors 2021 were applied to the products' lifetime energy to calculate the associated emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8,125

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

79.1

Please explain

The total units of products sold in each geography (UK&I, Greece, Cyprus, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland) were grouped in subcategories, categories and families. Products with no end of life emissions (e.g. software) were excluded from the calculation. Actual product weights are used where captured. Where not an average weight per product was mapped for each family/category, based on the average weight of typical products within the family/category. This was then multiplied with the number of units within this family/category. The latest country-wide disposal route ratios per country were used to estimate the tonnage disposed per method and emission factors from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting published in 2021 were applied to calculate total emissions.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Currys reports using an operational control boundary, which excludes franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Currys is mainly a retailer of electrical & communications goods & services, and as such does not have a significant level of investments. Scope 3 emissions arising from investments are therefore deemed not to be material.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

C6.7

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

No

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

0.00000517

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

52,474.97

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

10,144,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

7.37

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Our emissions intensity in metric tons CO2e (location-based) per GBP of total revenue has decreased by 7.37%. This is due to the fact that our Scope 1 + 2 emissions decreased by 9.2%, offset slightly by a small decrease in revenue of 1.9%. Our continual investment during 21/22 in LED replacements across our Group has helped manage electricity consumption as the business emerged out of Covid restrictions and reduced gas consumption across our UK business has resulted in a decrease in location-based emissions. This is in conjunction with improved driver efficiency and new fleet, helping to reduce overall fuel consumption.

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
HFCs	1,204.6	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

CO2	16,952.01	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16,304.61
Ireland	248.29
Greece	965.43
Norway	26
Denmark	222.59
Sweden	320.77
Finland	44.87
Czechia	6.21
Cyprus	17.82

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)
Emissions from combustion of fuel	16,952.01
Emissions from the operation of facilities	1,204.6

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19,486.67	0
Ireland	1,528.53	0
Greece	7,731.57	1,993.45
Norway	197.34	1.43
Denmark	1,716.4	326.98

Sweden	614.53	164.19
Finland	1,070.8	21.39
Czechia	1,391.44	97.6
Hong Kong SAR, China	20.23	20.23
Cyprus	560.85	562.75

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)
Indirect emissions from purchased electricity	33,804.38	2,674.03
Indirect emissions from purchased heating and cooling	513.99	513.99

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	11,718.74	Decreased	33.18	97% of Currys plc electricity in 2021/22 was 100% renewable, up from 83% in 2020/21. This renewable electricity fully backed by Renewable Electricity Guarantee of Origins (REGOs) or Guarantees of Origins (GoOs) and

				independently verified. We also increased the amount of bioLPG used in our forklifts during 21/22 in 11,718.741tCO2e reduction. Calculation explained: 11,718.74 tCO2e reduction attributed to additional REGOs purchases divided by the total Scope1+2 emissions for 2021/22 which was 35,321 tCO2e) = (11,718.74/(35,321) = 33.18%
Other emissions reduction activities	361.59	Decreased	1.02	Following on from a successful trial in the UK, the business ordered 195 new 7.2t delivery vans which are all fitted with solar panels on the roof. The solar panels utilise the energy from the sun to aid the running of electrical consumables in the van such as radio, heating, sat nav and tail-lifts, reducing the alternator output, saving fuel and subsequent CO2. During the reporting year these new vans along with the continual focus on driver effifencny resulted in a 361.59 tCO2e reduction in our fleet emissions. Calculation explained: Change in emissions: (Savings from Emission reductions activities) = 361.59 tCO2e. Emissions value = 361.59/Total Sc1&2 in 2020/21= 361.59/35,321 = 1.02%
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output				
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions	1,895.57	Decreased	5.37	A milder winter in the UK 21/22 resulted in less gas being used for heating. Calculation explained: Change in

				emissions: (Savings from Emission reductions activities) = 21.6 tCO2e. Emissions value = 1,895.57/Total Sc1&2 in 2020/21= 1,895.57/35,321 = 5.37%
Unidentified				
Other				

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)	0	78,916.4	78,916.4
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		193,488.89	5,615.84	199,104.73
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	3,010.55	3,010.55
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		1,790.45		1,790.45
Total energy consumption		195,279.34	87,542.79	282,822.13

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

C8.2d

(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	1,790.45	1,790.45	1,790.45	1,790.45
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.

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Hydro and wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

91,775.4

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Comment

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

4,053.38

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

Ireland

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

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Norway

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

24,488.33

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

Norway

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

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sweden

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

28,683.91

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

Norway

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

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Finland

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

11,104.87

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

Norway

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

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Denmark

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

11,905.94

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

Norway

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

Comment

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Greece

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

18,483.49

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

Greece

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

2,018

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Czechia

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

2,993.54

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

Norway

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

Comment

C8.2g

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

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

91,775.41

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

91,775.41

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4,053.39

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4,053.39

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

24,488.33

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8.39

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

24,496.72

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

28,683.91

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

961.71

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

29,645.62

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

11,104.87

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

125.28

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

11,230.15

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

11,905.94

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1,915.17

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

13,821.11

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

22,966.88

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

22,966.88

Country/area

Cyprus

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

900.3

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

900.3

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3,171.01

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3,171.01

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

54.69

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

54.69

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

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

Currys Limited Assurance Opinion 060722 SIGNED.pdf

Page/ section reference
Data assured listed in Appendix 1 (page 4)

Relevant standard
ISAE 3410

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 location-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

Currys Limited Assurance Opinion 060722 SIGNED.pdf

Page/ section reference
Data assured listed in Appendix 1 (page 4)

Relevant standard
ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

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

Currys Limited Assurance Opinion 060722 SIGNED.pdf

Page/ section reference
Data assured listed in Appendix 1 (page 4)

Relevant standard
ISAE 3410

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: Business travel

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

Currys Limited Assurance Opinion 060722 SIGNED.pdf

Page/section reference

Data assured listed in Appendix 1 (page 4). Only vehicle fuel usage in relation to business travel assured.

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

53

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	ISAE 3410	Currys 100% global energy related to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, as reported in C8.2a and C8.2c, has been verified for the reporting year 2021/22. In light of our compliance with Streamlined and Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) regulations, we have verified our energy consumption for 21/22 and we will continue to do so, on an annual basis. 1

[1]Currys Limited Assurance Opinion 060722 SIGNED.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)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

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

No, 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

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

4

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

45.1

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Actively engaging with its supply chain for reducing scope 3 emissions is one of the priorities set in Currys Sustainability and Social Impact Strategy. Currys works to understand and manage its impact within its supply chain and the company is collaborating with suppliers as a force for good. All suppliers are encouraged to support our goal in being a sustainable business with many already
having made good progress. In 2020 we partnered with one of the leading providers of business sustainability ratings, EcoVadis, to enable us to measure supplier performance across a wide range of metrics and identify ways we can champion positive activities, collaborate to improve performance, reduce our Scope 3 emissions and benefit wider society. Given the significant number of suppliers we have, we initially engaged with the top 50 branded suppliers and top 50 Goods Not For Resale (GNFR) suppliers by spend.

Throughout 21/22 we continued to expand our list of supplier engaged through EcoVadis based on spend. We also engaged with all our own brand suppliers, given our closer relationship and influence with them. Currys also worked with CDP during 2021 to increase the visibility of our top 50 supplier responses via their CDP disclosures.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

So far 448 suppliers have been engaged by EcoVadis. This represented 68% of total procurement spend. 216 suppliers have so far been rated or are in the process of being scored representing 45.1% of total procurement spend. We measure the success of the impact of our supplier engagement activity based on the engagement and response rate from suppliers, our target is 50% response rate of those suppliers targeted and approached each year. We set our success target at this level given the level and detail of questioning asked of suppliers. This year our response rate was 52% and thus above our success threshold. We will continue to work with the suppliers who have initially declined to understand the barriers preventing them from responding which will ultimately increase our overall coverage of suppliers by procurement spend. We will also then be looking to engage further with the lower performing suppliers to develop action plans to make improvements on their decarbonisation plans which will ultimately support our own scope 3 reduction targets. Additionally, we will continue to expand our engagement with additional suppliers based on spend criteria.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

54

% 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

Following its initial success in 2020, the UK&I business has continued to run “Go Greener” campaign throughout the subsequent years, promoting appliances that help customers save water, become more energy-efficient or reduce waste, these selected products also came with free delivery, installation and recycling. UK&I market (which is

54% of our Group business) was selected due to customer insight surveys showing the increasing demand from customers in the region for energy-efficient products and wanting to purchase products that could help them reduce their environmental impact. We created a dedicated Go Greener sustainability webpage along with blogs and guides on how customers can get the most out of their technology and ways they can reduce their environmental impact via reduced energy, water consumption and food waste, alongside dedicated online, instore and media marketing. We also have a recycling journey video which shows our customers what happens to their old tech and packaging when they recycle with us and how it supports both our partner reuse organisations and the environment.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure the impact of our “Go Greener” campaigns against previous iterations as we look to continually grow and expand them to maximise impact and engagement with our customers. Our most recent Go Greener campaign resulted in 22.4% of total appliance sales during the campaign period being those included within the campaign, this was an increase from 18.9% on the previous campaign. Washing machines included in this most recent campaign were the top-performing category, which saw an 26% increase in weekly sales compared to the previous Go Greener campaign. This latest campaign also included a new credit proposition to help make it easier for customers to afford these more energy-efficient or waste reducing appliances, this saw our second-highest credit penetration delivered during this campaign. We also increased the number of participating brands to nine with Samsung being the latest supplier coming on board so they can promote their most efficient appliance, further demonstrating the success of the campaign as it continues to expand the product range.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% 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

Across our Group, we encourage everyone to bring old or unwanted technology into our stores to be recycled or reused - whether they bought it from us or not, educating the customer about the importance of ensuring their unwanted electricals are recycled or reused, and the issued caused when they incorrectly disposed of. We will collect our customers’ unwanted electrical equipment for recycling when we deliver their amazing new technology. We train store colleagues to tell customers about our collection and recycling service and prompt online customers with the option of having their old

appliance collected for recycling for a small fee (excluding Greece where it is free). In addition, we provide a free in-store take back for all electronics and in our UK operation, we were the first retailer to offer a free small e-waste collection service as part of an existing home delivery service. We also have a recycling journey video which shows our customers what happens to their old tech and packaging when they recycle with us and how it supports both our partner reuse organisations and the environment. Since Currys Group is a retailer of technology products and services, our e-waste collection initiative is available to all our customers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Currys measures the impact of engagement by measuring and monitoring the volume of e-waste collected every year and comparing it to the previous year's volume. Currys collective efforts across the Group resulted in 103,073 tonnes of e-waste collected for recycling and reuse during the reporting year of 21/22, which was a 0.2% increase compared to the previous year. As we look to support the transition to a circular economy for electronics, we deem any year-on-year increase in volume a success as it is ensuring more and more e-waste is recycled or reused properly via our fully approved and authorised partners.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Other partners in our value chain refer to our engagement with employees, suppliers, charities and NGOs that support the communities where we operate. From 2020, we have included new sustainability questions into our 'Brand Tracker' to gauge how we compare to competitors and ensure continuous improvement. This is supported by in-depth ESG insights from an external provider as well as staying ahead of best practice through membership of professional organisations such as Business in the Community. In the UK, we have established dedicated online 'Workplace' by Facebook Groups to further support colleague engagement with environmental issues, for example, it was used to help successfully phase out single use plastic cups from support centres in 2019 and for raising ongoing awareness of products and services with lower environmental impact as well as supporting positive colleague behaviours to further support our sustainability agenda. We also introduced a monthly environmental performance tracker which is shared with all colleagues everyone via our internal e-newsletter called "The Roundup". This provides colleagues with insight on recycling, reuse and emissions saved related to those activities. In 2022, our "On the Pulse" employee survey (which is our bi-annual Group-wide employee feedback questionnaire) included an environmental question for the first time, asking employees for feedback on "I feel good about the action Currys is taking to reduce its impact on the environment", this saw an employee satisfaction score of 75/100. We also working with suppliers, such as our two-year partnership with Grundig to equip community causes and local charities with access to new kitchen technology. To date, 425 cooking, laundry, refrigeration and dishwashing appliances worth £196,000 have been donated to 215 food-related charities, which were nominated by our store colleagues across the UK to help reduce food waste and energy consumption.

C12.2

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

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

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

Row 1

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

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

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

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

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

Our Group Sustainability and Social Impact strategy has three strategic priorities:
- We will achieve net zero emissions by 2040
- We will improve our use of resources and create circular business models
- We will help eradicate digital poverty

Therefore when we look to engage on policies and regulations, directly or indirectly, we review the policy/regulation in question as part of weekly meetings between the ESG and PR teams to ensure strategic alignment. Alignment is determined based on whether the engagement will directly go towards supporting and accelerating our climate strategy via the outcome of said policy or regulatory change or engagement would result in policy or regulatory change which would initially have an indirect impact but would ultimately have a trickle-down effect over time which would support our climate strategy goals.

C12.3a

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

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

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

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

Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Defra (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) launched a public consultation on its plans to introduce EPR for packaging in the UK. The consultation set out their proposals for its introduction and they sought views from across the industry on how the scheme will function to ensure it achieves the desired outcomes. Responses would help inform final policy decisions on key aspects of the scheme, such as governance, recycling targets and implementation timelines. The consultation was a 213 page document consisting of 104 questions, which was open for six weeks. During those six weeks Defra representatives ran online workshops to discuss key points of the consultation document and to enable stakeholders, including ourselves, to raise questions, concerns and challenges to the detail and questions being asked. Currys made a direct response to the consultation via Defra's online platform, providing our position on the aspects of their proposed EPR implementation.

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

Overall, we supported the key aspects of the introduction of ERP for packaging, and the changes it would have to improve packaging recycling in the UK. However, there were two points to which we took exception:
Implementation timeline - Defra sought to introduce in 2023 ERP whilst overlapping with the existing PRN (Packaging Recovery Note) system. We disagreed with this as proposed the ERP system should start with a clean break from the PRN model. Starting from 2024 with full ERP and modulated fee mechanism, giving enough time for producers to capture the relevant new granular packaging information required.
Business waste costs - Defra sought to make producers responsible for the costs of managing packaging waste produced by businesses. We disagreed as businesses are currently paying for the overall management of the packaging they generate, and large retailers are already dealing with their packaging waste in the most optional and cost-efficient way, through their waste management contracts. The management of this waste stream is already efficiently taken care of, as they pay for it through their contractual agreements.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

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

Trade association

Other, please specify

British Retail Consortium

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

Consistent

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

We publicly promote their current position

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

The British Retail Consortium is a trade association for all UK retailers, promoting the story of retail, shaping debates and influencing the issues that matter to the industry. As the UK's largest private sector employer, with a customer base of 67 million people, the retail industry has an important role to play to rapidly decarbonise the global economy. As well as providing goods and services for UK customers and supporting livelihoods for millions around the world – for many of whom the impact of weather extremes is already tangible - the industry also contributes significantly to the underlying drivers of climate change, with value chain emissions of approximately 215 MtCO2e (million tonnes CO2-equivalent) per year. The retail industry recognises it has a key part to play in tackling climate change. This is why retailers have come together through the BRC to develop a decarbonisation plan. The Climate Action Roadmap is designed to guide British retail along the steps necessary to achieve a Net Zero UK by 2040, ahead of the Government's 2050 target. To help shape The Climate Action Roadmap to ensure it was ambitious yet realistic, Currys was one of 20 Roadmap Development Founders to help develop and shape this decarbonisation strategy for the UK retail sector. We worked across several workshops with other leading retailers and external consultants to provide insight and direction on certain measures and targets. We continue to promote the Roadmap, are actively involved in working groups to share best practice and have also set targets for our own organisation that align with and are in support of this sector ambition. https://brc.org.uk/climate-roadmap/

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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

C12.4

(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

Page/Section reference

Currys Annual Report and Accounts 2021/22 was not published in time for CDP submission, but it can be found here from the 9th August - https://www.currysplc.com/investors/results-reports-presentations/>
Our response to climate change and GHG emissions data can be found in the Sustainable Business section of our annual report on pages 46 to 51.

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

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
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years

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
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years

C15.4

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

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.5

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

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

C15.6

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

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 People, Communications & Sustainability Officer	Board/Executive board

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

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