GREGGS

GREGGS plc

TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES 2023

TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

Greggs understands the importance of climate change and that we must reduce our own impact and mitigate against climate risk. We believe that improved governance and reporting across all industries and sectors will contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions and assist in the transition to a low-carbon future. This TCFD Report describes our actions over the course of the year and demonstrates how we continue to refine our transition activity going forwards.

This TCFD report is an excerpt from our annual report, so please note that the page numbers refer to the pagination within the annual report.

Introduction

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') and other climate-related disclosures made in this TCFD Report form part of the Company's Annual Report and Accounts for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2023 and are consistent with the TCFD recommendations and recommended disclosures. The following pages show our activity to date and our plans and expectations for the future, as required under Listing Rule 9.8.6(8)R and as consistent with 'The Companies (Strategic Report)(Climate-related Financial Disclosures) Regulations 2022.

Greggs believes that it is compliant with the Listing Rule, with the exception that the disclosure of Scope 3 emissions has been made in respect of 2022 and not 2023 as explained later in the Metrics and Targets section of this report.

In 2022, we set near-term science-based emissions reduction targets based on a 1.5°C pathway, which were approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative ('SBTi'). These targets are:

- To reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions by 46.2% by 2030 from a 2019 base year; and
- To reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services by 46.2% within the same timeframe.

During 2023 we repeated the modelling of our Scope 3 emissions, an exercise first carried out in 2021, using more detailed source data than in the 2021 exercise. The output from this is now being used to further shape our ongoing supplier engagement programme which will continue into 2024 and beyond.

As a result of our ongoing supplier engagement programme, we have begun to collect primary data from a number of our suppliers. We will complete the verification of this data before using it in further Scope 3 emissions calculations.

From a governance perspective, we have implemented a new structure for all sustainability topics and this included a review of the membership of our internal Net Zero Steering Group.

We have modelled the physical risks to our internal Supply Chain sites based on moderate (i.e. 1.5°C temperature increase by 2040) and high (4.4°C temperature rise by 2100) level impacts of climate change. Outputs from this exercise continue to be reviewed and updated to ensure risks to operations are mitigated.

We have also assessed the transition risks and opportunities based on three potential future scenarios:

- A disorderly transition
- Societal shift
- Agricultural impact

The assessed risks and opportunities have been presented to the Company's Risk Committee. Further detail has been included in the Risk Management section of our annual report, on pages 59 to 65.

In 2023 an ESG performance condition was included in the long-term incentive awards made to Executive Directors and senior management. It is a carbon metric based on the absolute reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions over the three-year vesting period of the awards.

It is also proposed that long-term incentive awards made to Executive Directors and senior management in 2024 will include an ESG performance condition. This will be a Scope 3 carbon-based metric based on engagement with our supply chain to drive measurement and reporting of their carbon footprint.

Greggs has clear ambitions, as detailed in The Greggs Pledge, to be a net zero business by 2040 across Scopes 1, 2 and 3 and to actively support the British Retail Consortium's ('BRC's') Climate Action Roadmap. The individual targets within this overall ambition and their timeframes are discussed in further detail in the Metrics and Targets section below.

Governance

Board oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

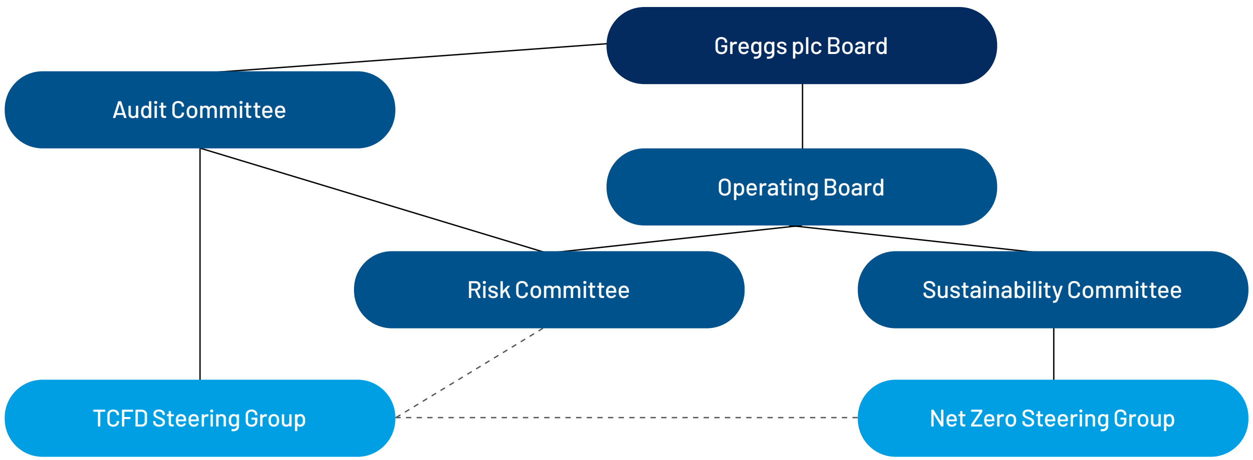
The **Board** has overall responsibility for climate-related risks and opportunities – our approach to climate change is governed at the highest level within our organisation.

The Board has received specific briefings and updates on progress during the year on climate change matters, including the results from our 2022 Scope 3 modelling, our science-based targets and regular reporting on our reduction activities related to our Scope 1 and 2 emissions footprint.

We will continue to appraise climate risks and opportunities with our leadership team including briefing new Directors to ensure ongoing Board-level climate knowledge and support for our transition. As our approach to climate risk becomes more embedded into our regular risk management regime, the Board will receive regular updates via the Audit Committee within the scope of our routine risk reporting.

The Board will continue to oversee the development and delivery of our transition plan in the coming years.

Our climate governance structure



Management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Our Chief Executive is ultimately responsible for our sustainability strategy, which includes climate-related risks and opportunities. Strategic progress against relevant targets and commitments is reported to the Board on a regular basis.

Our **Risk Committee** (the membership of which includes all our Operating Board members supported by key functional heads, including our Heads of Business Assurance and Sustainability) is responsible for the ongoing assessment of climate-related risks and mitigating actions. The Risk Committee meets four times a year and climate change is a standing agenda item. Outputs from the Risk Committee are reported into the Company's **Audit Committee**.

Climate-related risks have previously been considered within our existing principal risks rather than as a standalone item. For example, we considered significant weather events, such as flooding, within our business interruption risk and the impact of climate-related weather events or natural disasters on both availability and product quality when considering Supply Chain risk.

During 2023, we held sessions with Risk Committee members and Heads of Function to identify new, emerging and escalating risks. Following these sessions, in late 2023, the Risk Committee agreed to add an additional standalone risk, 'Failure to effectively respond to climate-related impacts on our business', to our Strategic Risk Register. During 2024, the process of fully documenting the physical and transitional risks of climate change considered to be of greatest concern will be completed.

Our **Sustainability Committee** is responsible for approving options for the delivery of our climate change strategy. The membership of this Committee includes all Operating Board members and is supported by the Head of Sustainability, the wider sustainability team and relevant subject matter experts from across the business.

Our **Net Zero Steering Group ('NZSG')** is responsible for identifying and proposing relevant actions to reduce carbon emissions. Once proposals are agreed by the Sustainability Committee these are formally included in business plans as well as in the personal objectives of relevant senior managers. This ensures a business-wide focus on delivering the required activity.

In 2022, a **TCFD Steering Group** was formed to assist in developing TCFD reporting as well as facilitating analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities. This group has continued to work alongside external experts to assess material physical and transition risks related to our business model. These results will be used to inform our transition plan and risk strategy.

Strategy

Climate-related risks and opportunities and their impact

We continue to develop our detailed understanding of material climate-related risks and opportunities, which fall into two categories – physical and transition.

In this context we consider a material climate-related risk to be one which could have a significant effect on, or threaten the resilience of our operations, strategy and financial planning if not managed appropriately, based on our assessment of the likelihood of occurrence. We plan to develop a more quantifiable definition through the course of our work on developing a Transition Plan.

In the Risk Management section on page 60 of our annual report we note that we now consider climate change to be a strategic risk to the business within the time horizon for our current strategic plan. In this context we consider the following:

- short-term horizon covers the next three years (2024-2026) in line with our strategic business plan timeline.
- medium-term horizon is the period from 2027-2030 in line with our near-term Science-Based Targets timeline.
- long-term horizon is from 2031 onwards.

In 2023, the TCFD Steering Group and the NZSG worked with external advisers to highlight overarching climate-related risks. A series of workshops and feedback sessions were held with colleagues across the business to identify which of these are considered material.

Physical risk assessment

In 2023, we modelled the physical risks to our manufacturing and distribution sites, our main office locations and a sample of our shops based on moderate (i.e. 1.5°C temperature increase by 2040) and high (4.4°C temperature increase by 2100) level impacts of climate change. These scenarios were chosen in conjunction with our advisers and considering the views of colleagues across the business as being the most relevant and plausible to the business.

The output from this modelling suggests that there are limited physical risks to our operations that would have a material financial impact on the Group in the short to medium term, however we will continue to reassess this to ensure any identified risks to operations are mitigated.

We have considered flood risk in more detail for those sites, where the risk has been assessed as above the average, and we continue to review the need for additional flood mitigations in the future. In addition, climate risk is a key consideration when we are choosing locations for new site development.

Transition risks

We have also assessed the transition risks and opportunities based on three potential future scenarios:

- A disorderly transition i.e. strong global legislative/policy action to drive change, resulting in widespread carbon taxation or carbon pricing;
- Societal shift i.e. consumers making a significant move to low-carbon diets and towards a circular economy, a regenerative growth model where resources are used in a way that minimises waste and pollution, keeps products and materials in use for as long as possible and regenerates nature;
- Agricultural impact i.e. the effects of climate change across the globe and the resulting impacts on Supply Chains as extreme weather occurrences increase in frequency and temperature rises begin to have a significant effect.

Climate-related risks, mitigations and opportunities

Our scenario analysis work has identified the following climate-related risks along with an indication of their likely impact, mitigations that are currently in place and any potential associated opportunities. We consider climate-related risks and opportunities when developing our business strategy.

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Opportunity
Policy – introduction of carbon tax increases input costs (medium to long term)	Higher production costs would need to be offset or passed on to consumers, potentially impacting the value proposition of our products with higher carbon footprints.	We have a varied product range with an increasing number of plant-based products which offers choice for consumers looking for lower-priced or lower-carbon products.	Our plant-based products give us a base to build a broader lower-carbon product range and participate in growing demand for such products.
Changing consumer behaviour (medium term)	Inability to meet significant increased consumer demand for more sustainable or weather-appropriate products may lead to loss of sales and/or missed growth opportunities as customers switch to products that meet their needs.	We are already developing our range to contain a higher proportion of plant-based options. Our reputation for being a responsible business provides a solid platform from which to communicate our message.	We constantly review the market for changes in consumer behaviour and have good insight into consumer trends. Our reputation for offering great value and alternatives to meat puts us in a good place to evolve our offer in pace with demand.
Energy availability (medium to long term)	The energy dependency of our shop and Supply Chain operations may cause issues in the event of energy rationing/energy availability challenges.	We continue to focus on improving the energy efficiency of our operations and monitoring developments in low-emission technologies.	We have a clear ambition and a well-defined pathway to reduce emissions by switching to renewable energy sources wherever possible.
Extreme weather (medium to long term)	We have assessed our own manufacturing and distribution sites and identified six locations with a low to medium risk of riverine flooding. We have also identified three sites where there is a low to medium risk of exposure to spells of extreme heat. In addition, we have identified one site with a risk of longer-term surface flooding. Our global Supply Chain presents a supply risk in the event of more frequent extreme weather events, in terms of product quality, availability and price volatility.	The geographical span of our Retail estate means that only a small proportion of our estate should be at medium/high risk of localised extreme weather impact at any one time. We are working closely with our insurers and risk management team to identify and implement flood risk mitigation measures in sites where risks have been identified. We continue to work with our engineering teams to ensure that cooling and refrigeration systems are maintained and remain able to operate in the event of extreme heat.	n/a

Resilience

Although our scenario analysis will be repeated in future years, we are continuing to discuss the issues highlighted at the highest levels of the organisation. For example, when examining the results of our physical climate risk assessment, the outcomes have pointed to climate risks in certain parts of the world where some of our suppliers are based, such as Indonesia, Thailand and Brazil. As a consequence of this, we will continue to engage with suppliers in these areas to understand their adaptation/mitigation plans.

The Transition Plan Taskforce ('TPT') published guidance in 2023 on how to develop credible and robust climate transition plans. We have reviewed the framework (and the sector specific guidance) and will use this in 2024 to begin to draft our transition plan. We will also continue to monitor the development of the International Sustainability Standards Board proposed disclosure standards and their potential adoption by UK regulatory bodies.

Risk Management

Identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

We have an established risk process for the whole business, as described in the risk management section on pages 59 to 65 of our annual report. The process for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks is part of this process. In 2022, we engaged external experts to help identify and assess climate-related risks. As noted above, this process included direct engagement with our senior leadership team and in 2023 we have integrated climate risks and opportunities into our ERM process so that all our risks are considered within a single process.

Managing climate-related risks.

Climate-related risk evaluation forms part of the Risk Committee's activity and is now included as a standing agenda item.

Integration of climate-related risks into overall risk management.

We treat our climate-related risks in the same way as all other risks and assess them in line with our ERM framework.

We have continued to assess climate change as an emerging risk during 2023, and have agreed that it should now be incorporated within our strategic risk register. The key climate-related risks and opportunities are now being captured in our strategic risk register and integrated into the ERM process for continuous management and risk reduction.

CASE STUDY

Scope 3 – Modelling our footprint

In 2023, in partnership with the Carbon Trust we modelled our Scope 3 emissions for 2022 using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol ('GHG)' Corporate Standard, WRI guidance for the land sector, as the basis for our calculation.

Using the Scope 3 categories defined by the GHG we established that 12 of these categories were material to our business activities.

Following the category assessment, a range of calculation methodologies was then used to calculate our Scope 3 emissions.

Due to the availability of existing data (i.e. verified emissions intensities relating to a particular ingredient from a particular supplier) a combination of methodologies were applied. This requires an extensive data collection process and collaboration across a number of our functional teams (including procurement, logistics and franchise).

- Categories with a generally lower materiality were approached using spend-based data.
- For higher materiality categories, quantity-based data was used where available:
  - Volumes – purchased products i.e. mass of ingredients and product-related packaging
  - Emissions factors – combination of supplier-specific factors, Carbon Trust factors, and secondary factors sourced from reliable databases
- For some non-product related categories, a combination of methodologies was used to create sufficiently accurate outputs using Greggs activity data and Carbon Trust analysis.

All results were subject to review and verification by the Carbon Trust and the Greggs finance team.

Following our supplier engagement programme in 2022 we have begun to collect carbon intensity data from our key suppliers. Once this data has been verified, it will be incorporated into our Scope 3 measurement which will further refine the accuracy of our model and allow us to focus efforts on our higher carbon impact value chain.

We know that a number of suppliers have difficulties providing accurate emissions data at present so we are continuing to engage and will continue to support on their own assessment and reduction journey.

We are aware that value chain emissions measurement is a developing area and processes will be further refined in the future; we remain confident that opportunities for data sharing and collaboration will be key to supporting longer-term emission reduction.

CASE STUDY

Plant-Based Products

Consumers are becoming increasingly climate conscious and are recognising that they can positively contribute to the planet by reducing meat within their diets. At Greggs, we want to ensure that our customers can choose non-meat alternatives that are right for them, are available in all dayparts and that align with our dedication to doing good.

During 2023, we continued to offer our customers more choice, alongside our traditional favourites, with our vegetarian and vegan ranges, including the fantastic Vegetable Curry Bake, Vegetable Bhaji Flatbread, Mexican Chicken Free Bake, and the classic Vegan Sausage Roll. We are delighted that our efforts were recognised at The Sammies 2023, where we not only won chain retailer of the year, but also the healthy eating award for our new Sweet Potato Bhaji and Rice Salad Bowl.

Metrics and Targets

Metrics used to assess climate-related risks and opportunities

We have reported on our Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions in our Annual Report each year since 2013 and have set out our emissions reduction targets. We now report this data internally on a monthly basis and use it to monitor performance against our reduction targets. In 2023 our near-term science-based targets were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. Our environmental management system is certificated to ISO 14001:2015 and we disclose our emissions through the Carbon Disclosure Project ('CDP').

GHG emissions and the related risks

In 2023, we modelled our Scope 3 emissions for 2022 as detailed in the case study on page 50 of our annual report and these were verified by the Carbon Trust.

We have included these 2022 emissions in this report as our financial reporting timeframe prevents full assessment and verification of our 2023 emissions in time for inclusion in this Report. We will publish our 2023 emissions on our corporate website in mid-2024.

2022 Scope 3 emissions – 784,774 tCO_2e.

We report on our Scope 1 and 2 GHG each year. The detailed disclosures and methodology can be found in the following section, titled 'Our carbon footprint'.

Targets used to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets

As part of our strategy to manage climate-related risks, we have committed to becoming a net zero carbon business by 2040 in line with the British Retail Consortium's ('BRC') Climate Roadmap:
Scope 2: Net zero by 2030
Scope 1: Net zero by 2035
Scope 3: Net zero by 2040

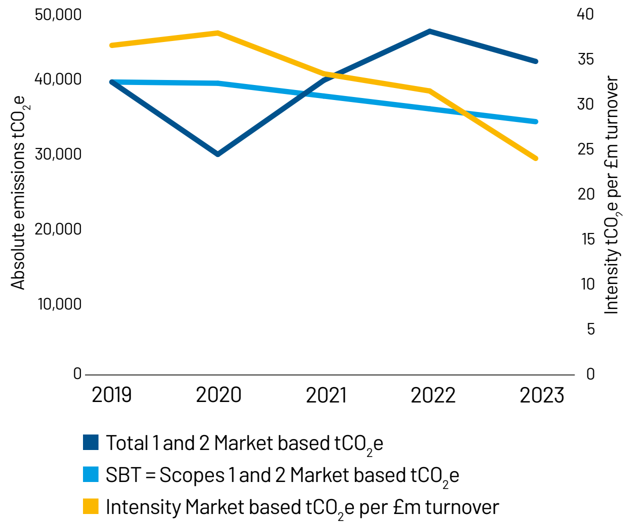
As noted above we have also set science-based targets to give us a clearly-defined pathway to emissions reduction that is aligned to climate science. The commitment to the BRC's roadmap is a more ambitious target – we always strive to achieve the more stretching target.

In 2022, we set near-term science-based emissions reduction targets based on a 1.5°C pathway which were approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative ('SBTi'). These targets are:

- To reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 46.2% by 2030 from a 2019 base year; and
- To reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services 46.2% within the same timeframe.

Performance against these science-based targets is our primary metric at present. The data is presented in the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting section below. Progress from the 2019 science-based target baseline for Scopes 1 and 2 is shown in the graph below:

Market-based Scopes 1 and 2 absolute emissions



As noted above we do not yet have a Scope 3 emissions figure for 2023. The outcome of the 2022 modelling exercise described above shows that Scope 3 emissions have increased to 784,774 tCO_2e from a 2019 baseline of 491,962 tCO_2e, largely as a result of the growth of the business since 2019.

The exercise to calculate a Scope 3 emissions figure for 2022 built on the original modelling of 2019 Scope 3 emissions and has been carried out using more detailed assumptions and emissions factors as described in the case study on page 50 of our annual report.

The 2019 emissions have also been recalculated using this more-refined methodology where possible which has resulted in a higher figure for 2019 emissions of 522,453 tonnes CO_2e.

Long-term incentive awards made in 2023 to Executive Directors and senior management include an ESG performance condition with a weighting of 10% of the award. It is a carbon metric based on the absolute reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions over the three-year vesting period of the awards. In 2024, we will continue to consider and develop quantitative metrics and targets for material climate-related risks and opportunities and incorporate these into our business plan. This will include a Scope 3 based performance condition for the long-term incentive awards made to Executive Directors and senior management in 2024.

We continue to report Scope 1 and 2 footprints in our monthly reporting pack. This ensures our leadership has ongoing visibility of the delivery of our reduction strategy.

During 2023, through our Net Zero Steering Group, we have developed a more detailed operational plan to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions (in line with our reduction trajectory). Our remodelled Scope 3 emissions have been used to further develop our supplier engagement programme which will be delivered in 2024.

Next steps for Greggs

In 2024, we will continue to deliver reductions in line with our SBTs for our Scope 1 and 2 emissions while also delivering our supplier engagement programme to support our Scope 3 emissions reduction plan. As this is primarily focused on our high impact ingredients, we will also use this as an opportunity to further consider the physical risks across our value chain.

We will review our scenario analysis process to ensure we identify any additional physical or transition risks or opportunities.

Our carbon footprint

We disclose our greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions through the Carbon Disclosure Project ('CDP'). We continue to drive efficiencies to further reduce our carbon footprint as we work towards our net zero ambition. In 2023, we reduced our gross location-based intensity (tonnes per £ million turnover) impact by 9.13% (compared to 2022 or 33.84% compared to 2019).

Our market-based carbon footprint for the 2023 financial year was 42,810 tonnes of carbon dioxide and equivalent gases (CO_2e), with an intensity 23.66 tonnes of CO_2e per £million turnover, which reflects our efforts in generating and purchasing low-carbon energy.

Global GHG emissions data

In line with the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, we are reporting our GHG emissions as part of our annual Strategic Report. Our GHG reporting year is the same as our financial year, from 1 January 2023 to 30 December 2023. We have reported on all of the emission sources which we deem ourselves to be responsible for, as required under those Regulations. These sources fall within our operational control and financial boundaries and include emissions from manufacturing, retail and distribution sites and the operation of our distribution fleet, all of which are wholly based in the UK. We do not have responsibility for any emission sources that are outside of our operational control. The methodology used to calculate our emissions is based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines and ISO 14064-3: 2019 Greenhouse gases Part 3 – Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of GHG statements.

Dual emissions reporting

Overall emissions have been presented to reflect location and market-based methodologies, affecting both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

CASE STUDY

Our Approach to Renewables and Alternatives to Fossil Fuels

We have made great progress in 2023 and now all the electricity we procure comes from certified renewable sources. This equates to 98% of all electricity used. Going forward, we will continue to work with landlords in our serviced locations to see how we can move the remainder of our usage to renewables.

From a Scope 1 perspective, we have moved 30% of our natural gas usage to renewable gas sourced from anaerobic digestion. We plan to double our usage of renewable gas in 2024, which will leave us on 60% renewable gas by the end of 2024. Diesel accounts for a significant part of our remaining Scope 1 emissions, and we have a plan to trial hydrogenated vegetable oil in our logistics fleet as a medium-term alternative to diesel until there is a clear UK plan to develop the infrastructure across the UK, for either electric vehicles or hydrogen. We continue to investigate the use of hydrogen as a future, longer-term replacement for both diesel and natural gas.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

In line with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ('SECR') requirements, we have also reported on the underlying energy used to calculate our GHG emissions.

Where original data was provided in litres of diesel, gas oil or petrol it has been converted to kWh. The reporting boundary has been determined by operational control, whereby all emissions have been included within scope, i.e. Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Energy Efficiency Initiatives

Greggs is committed to reducing the energy consumption and the carbon impact from its operations. We have set our target of net zero carbon emissions across the organisation by 2040 and have put in place a plan aligned to the BRC's Climate Roadmap. We have moved to renewable electricity sources across approximately 98% of our estate. In 2023 we replaced 30% of our natural gas usage with biogas which is covered by Renewable Gas Guarantee of Origin ('RGGO') certificates. As the GHG Protocol does not recognise any differentiation between natural gas and biogas, the data reported in the table below makes no allowance for this. Using the UK Environmental Reporting Guidelines rather than the GHG Protocol would result in a reduction in Scope 1 emissions of 2,468 tonnes of CO_2e, using market-based emissions calculations. We continue to investigate other renewable energy sources for our remaining Scope 1 emissions.

In 2023, we measured our 2022 value chain emissions with the Carbon Trust and found that Scope 3 emissions account for 94.4% of all market-based emissions, with emissions from Scope 3 purchased goods and services (products) having the biggest impact. We have set near-term Company-wide emission reduction targets in line with climate science which have been approved by the SBTi.

We continue to focus our internal teams on energy efficiency and carbon reduction programmes. Since the opening of our first Eco-Shop in 2022, 21% of our overall estate now has Eco-Shop initiatives in place. We continue to replace high Global Warming Potential ('GWP') refrigerants in refrigeration and air conditioning systems with lower GWP refrigerants, and all new refrigeration equipment uses low GWP refrigeration gas as a specification requirement. We have successfully trialled electric refrigeration units on our delivery fleet, replacing diesel-powered refrigeration and this will be in place across 28% of the fleet by March 2024.

2023 REDUCTION IN GROSS LOCATION-BASED INTENSITY IMPACT (TONNES CO_2 PER £M TURNOVER)

9.13%

Location and market-based emissions		Current reporting year 2023 (tonnes of CO_2e)	Comparison year 2022 (tonnes of CO_2e)	Base year (2019) (tonnes of CO_2e)
Scope 1	Combustion of fuel and operation of facilities	34,325	32,813	33,155
Scope 1	Refrigerants	5,505	6,999	5,513
Scope 2 (location-based)	Electricity purchased for own use (including PV generated and green tariff)	55,318	47,716	57,294
Scope 2 (market-based)	Residual electricity	2,981	7,109	2,909
Gross emissions (location-based)	Total Scope 1 and 2 CO_2e emissions	95,148	87,529	95,962
Gross emissions (market-based)	Total Scope 1 and 2 CO_2e emissions to account for use of renewable energy	42,810	46,922	41,577
Intensity measure (location-based)	Tonnes of CO_2 per £ million turnover	52.58	57.86	82.54
	% change 2023 compared with 2022	-9.13%		-36.29%
Intensity measure (market-based)	Tonnes of CO_2e per £ million turnover	23.66	31.02	35.76
	Intensity % change accounting for renewable energy 2023 compared with 2022	-23.73%		-33.84%

Location-based method is provided for disclosure only

UK underlying energy use (kWh)				
Total Scope 1 energy use	Combustion of fuel and operation of facilities (natural gas, fleet fuel oils, company cars & LPG)	149,351,211	140,090,349	141,717,583
Total Scope 2 energy use	Electricity	267,160,278	246,749,496	224,154,292
Total energy use (kWh)		416,511,489	386,839,845	365,871,875

We have been awarded the Carbon Trust Route to Net Zero Standard in recognition of our work on carbon efficiency and reduction and our environmental management system is certificated to ISO 14001:2015. In addition, we disclose our GHG emissions through the Carbon Disclosure Project.

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