



Climate Change 2017 Information Request Wolseley plc

Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

CC0.1

Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Wolseley is the largest specialist trade distributor of plumbing and heating products to professional contractors and a leading supplier of building materials to the professional market. The Group primarily purchases pre-assembled products such as industrial pipes, valves and fittings, plumbing supplies, heating and ventilation equipment, and lumber and building materials. These products are then delivered to Group branches or regional distribution centres for onward sale to customers either against orders or over the counter, and they may be collected by the customer or delivered to a site. The Group typically contracts with local, as well as international, suppliers for products. Contracts with customers range from individual purchases to supply arrangements for entire systems of plumbing, heating and electrical systems. The Group distributes and supplies products in four main categories: (i) plumbing, heating and air conditioning, (ii) building materials, (iii) electrical, and (iv) civils/ waterworks, industrial and commercial. Wolseley operates a number of well known businesses that hold leading positions in their local markets

CC0.2

Reporting Year

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.

Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed

Sat 01 Aug 2015 - Sun 31 Jul 2016

CC0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country
Netherlands
Switzerland
United States of America
France
United Kingdom
Sweden
Norway
Denmark
Finland
Canada

CC0.4

Currency selection

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

GBP(£)

CC0.6

Modules

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, companies in the electric utility sector, companies in the automobile and auto component manufacturing sector, companies in the oil and gas sector, companies in the information and communications technology sector (ICT) and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco sector (FBT) should complete supplementary questions in addition to the core questionnaire.

If you are in these sector groupings, the corresponding sector modules will not appear among the options of question CC0.6 but will automatically appear in the ORS navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below in CC0.6.

Further Information

Module: Management

Page: CC1. Governance**CC1.1****Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?**

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a**Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility**

Name: Richard Shoyilekov

Job Title: Group General Counsel

Position within company: Member of the Group Executive Committee. Manages the Group Legal, Group Company Secretary and Group Risk, Compliance and Sustainability teams.

CC1.2**Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?**

Yes

CC1.2a**Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues**

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Environment/Sustainability managers	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	Wolseley's Head of Sustainability had a bonusable objective in the year under review regarding the implementation of a new environmental data reporting system. The system allows for quick and simple reporting on carbon so that management teams can assess progress towards their own targets.
Other: All employees at Stark, Denmark	Recognition (non-monetary)	Behavior change related indicator	Ranking of waste handling costs by branch to increase waste sorting and reduce waste generation.
Environment/Sustainability managers	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	The Environmental Business Partner at DT Group (in Wolseley's Nordic region) has bonusable objectives regarding the achievement of environmental performance targets.
Other: Sales Managers at Wolseley UK	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	Wolseley UK employs a team of Renewables Sales Managers who are specifically targeted and rewarded on development of Wolseley's sales of low-carbon products.
Other: All employees at Beijer	Recognition (non-monetary)	Behavior change related indicator	All employees have received environmental education including energy efficiency, waste management, chemical usage, etc. in order to raise awareness and improve behaviours. The employees receive recognition for their improved behaviours.
Business unit managers	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	Wasco, in the Netherlands, employ a Business Unit Manager for Sustainable products who is targeted and rewarded on development of Wolseley's sales of low-carbon products.
Other: All employees with auto-allowance at Ferguson, USA	Monetary reward	Behavior change related indicator	All employees at Ferguson who receive an auto-allowance can receive an increased allowance per month for driving vehicles that achieve at least 30 miles per gallon and meet Ferguson's vehicle standards.

Further Information**Page: CC2. Strategy****CC2.1****Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities**

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a**Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities**

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Six-monthly or more frequently	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	All Wolseley Geographies	3 to 6 years	

CC2.1b**Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level**

Wolseley operates a multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process covering strategic, operational, financial and legal/regulatory risks. There are over 80 standard risk types. This includes, for example, changes in customer behaviour, changes in taxes and regulations and natural catastrophe / weather related risk exposures.

At both Wolseley Group and operating company level, risks of all types are reviewed and scored by impact on the company (financial, reputational, operational or health & safety impacts) and likelihood of occurrence.

The company-level assessment does include consideration of key assets, primarily key distribution centres and IT systems. In addition, approximately 20-25 of these key sites are subject to individual risk assessments for natural catastrophe and other physical risks each year.

CC2.1c**How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?**

Businesses and Group functions submit risk reports approximately one month ahead of the March and September Audit Committee meetings. Risks are first assessed on a 'gross' basis (i.e. pre-control) by multiplying probability and impact. Scores are selected using predefined scales. This multiplication of probability by impact gives a gross risk rating from 1 up to a maximum score of 25. Risks are plotted on a heatmap to provide a summary view. For each risk, a control effectiveness rating is then applied to reduce the gross risk in line with the level of current controls in place. Applying the control rating to the gross risk gives the net risk score. Once received, risk reports are consolidated by the Group Head of Risk and Compliance. They are then analysed with Group functions to produce draft scores for each of the principal Group risks. These scores (and prioritisation) are then discussed with members of the Executive Committee at a risk review meeting before being submitted to the Audit Committee for its consideration. To date, risk assessments have been qualitative in nature, based on discussion and experience and using the scales above as guidance.

CC2.2**Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?**

Yes

CC2.2a**Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process**

The Company's strategy combines a top-down resource allocation process with a strong emphasis on bottom-up, local business unit strategies. Climate change is integrated into these local business strategies as one of a number of factors. For example, sustainable building product opportunities and environmental targets were formally part of the agenda for the Board's strategic planning meeting for 2014-2016. Where it is considered, the primary drivers are the need to capitalise on market opportunities presented by climate change and the publicly stated desire to reduce carbon emissions. Market opportunities primarily relate to the development of new business revenues from energy-efficient, sustainable or renewable energy products. Examples of such products include energy-efficient boilers, solar photo-voltaic and solar thermal and ground source heat pumps.

In some of our businesses, specific revenue and profit based targets have been set regarding the sale of renewable energy products which represent a driver of growth for these businesses. Activities have included long-term investments in physical infrastructure. For example, Wolseley in the UK and Holland have built large dedicated sustainable building or energy-efficiency centres. These provide a showroom for the latest products but also serve as training facilities for our customers. In France, Wolseley undertook a major initiative to train both staff and customers in sustainable building materials. The business has also substantially widened its product offering in this area. Wolseley promotes sustainable products and provides training to customers to support growth in these new product categories. Beijer in Sweden has developed a 'Green Choice' label to respond to customer demand for clear and easy labelling.

All businesses have targets to reduce their carbon emissions and waste sent to landfill. These business-level targets are amalgamated to Group-level targets which are published in the Annual Report. Wolseley has implemented the ISO14001 environmental management system across the full business in Sweden and a number of sites in Wolseley UK.

Under EU Renewable Energy Directive 2009, the UK has a binding commitment to increase renewable energy use to 15% by 2020. Renewable heat could contribute approx ⅓ of this target. To make that contribution around 12% of UK total heat demand in 2020 would have to come from renewables. Wolseley UK provides product and training to support the growth of the renewable heating market. A series of innovative customer services have supported the campaign to establish a flourishing renewables market including a free system design service and dedicated regional sales professionals.

CC2.2c**Does your company use an internal price on carbon?**

No, and we currently don't anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC2.3**Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)**

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations
Funding research organizations
Other

CC2.3a**On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?**

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other: EU Timber Regulations (EUTR)	Support with minor exceptions	Active involvement with policy makers in the adaptation of the EUTR (EU Timber regulatory) to the laws of the Nordic EU countries.	Continuous involvement in interpretation of the law of the Nordic countries.
Other: German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB)	Support	Indirect discussions through Green building council-DK board members	Indirectly supporting the guideline drafts and commented on the reporting and documentation requirement sections.

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other: Sustainable Timber	Support with minor exceptions	Commented on the Danish Ministry of Environments guidelines "Ensuring sustainable wood in public contracts for supplies, services and construction works"	Supported and commented on the circular and guidelines draft.
Other: REACH - Chemical legislation	Support with minor exceptions	Active in the partnership between the Danish Ministry of Environment and Food, and Danish Building Merchants	Supported and commented on procedures and guidelines draft.
Clean energy generation	Support	The Renewable Heat Incentive: Submission to the UK's government consultation	Strongly supported the proposed changes to the scheme designed to accelerate the uptake of renewable heating systems
Clean energy generation	Support with major exceptions	ECO: Help to Heat - Submission to the UK's government consultation	Whilst we indicated our strong support for the overall scheme to help those most in need we disagreed with the retrogressive steps to limit boiler replacements.
Energy efficiency	Support with minor exceptions	The Industrial Strategy: Submission to the UK's government consultation	Our response to the consultation focused on the 'delivering affordable energy and clean growth' pillar. We did highlight concerns regarding the possibility of further complexity and regulatory burdens for the heating and energy efficiency sector.
Energy efficiency	Support	The Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy: Submission to the Scottish government's consultation	Our submission strongly supported the Scottish Government strategy of increasing the use of low carbon heating systems and the uptake of energy efficiency policies.
Energy efficiency	Support with minor exceptions	The Future of Heat: Domestic Buildings: Submission to the UK's government consultation	We strongly supported the proposals outlined in the consultation mandating the use of products designed to improve efficiency and control. However we felt that there was further scope for improvement by including other measures.
Other: Renewable Energy- Biomass Suppliers List	Support	Renewable Energy- Biomass Suppliers List: Submission to the UK's government consultation	We supported the consultation designed to continue the BSL providing evidence of the quality and impact of biomass fuel for heating.

CC2.3b

Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

CC2.3c

Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
HHIC (Heating and Hotwater industry Council) (Wolseley UK)	Consistent	The HHIC are actively tackling all the challenges that the Zero Carbon targets have provided to industry. They currently have a very active campaign to influence the UK Government on how best to meet the 2020 and 2050 targets including - the establishment of an industry/government working party establishing policy on 'Heat in Buildings – an active campaign on ERP labelling and promoting the benefits of quality standards through the 'Benchmark' scheme.	Wolseley UK is an active member of the HHIC providing the chair of the Merchants Group and broadly agrees with the strategy of reducing demand and incentivising the uptake of energy efficiency and renewable technologies.
Dansk Erhverv (Silvan, Denmark)	Mixed	Confederation of Danish Enterprise (Dansk Erhverv, D.E.) believes that Denmark and the EU must be among the pioneers in the effort to limit climate change. However, in order for Danish and European companies to compete, it is important to find an appropriate balance in relation to other countries ambitions and commitments. If Danish or European unity leads to companies moving their activities out of Europe, it does not improve the global climate situation. Furthermore, the climate problem is a global problem and must therefore be solved with global funds. There are many Danish companies that have activities related to the solution of the climate problem. Therefore, D.E. believes that while the climate challenge may pose a threat and increased costs, it has also given businesses new market opportunities.	As a member of the D.E. board, Silvan is active in these discussions.

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Dansk Industri (Confederation of Danish Industry) (STARK, Denmark)	Consistent	DI is of the opinion that Denmark must continue to demonstrate energy efficiency and that the incorporation of renewable energy can be done effectively, taking into account the competitiveness of business and society. DI supports the Danish energy industry actions to ensure efficient energy conversion to support the policy objectives to phase out fossil fuels by 2050, while strengthening the development of productivity in companies. DI is active in ensuring that Danish rules and frameworks are designed appropriately in relation to the EU's climate policy. The goal is an economically sustainable climate action that contributes to the strengthening of business growth opportunities. DI works towards effective environmental and resource policies and sustainable growth. DI's environmental department is active in the environmental debate at both national and European level to ensure that environmental and energy legislation is simple and implementable.	As a member of the D.I. central board, Stark and DT Group are actively participating in dialogues with politicians on environment and sustainability.
Dansk Industri - Handel (Confederation of Danish Industry - Trade) (STARK, Denmark)	Consistent	(As above - with main focus on trade)	As a member of the board, Stark is active in these conversations.
Dansk Industri - Byg (Confederation of Danish Industry - Build) (STARK, Denmark)	Consistent	(As above - with main focus on build)	As a member of the board STARK and DT Group has actively commented on policy proposals about environmental and energy regulations in building and construction in Denmark.
Danske Byggecentre (Construction Sector Trade Association, formerly TUN) (STARK DK)	Consistent	As a trade association for the Danish timber merchants and DIY stores, Danske Byggecentre aim to support their members in order to supply tomorrow's green, energy-efficient and sustainable buildings. At the same time, Danske Byggecentre promotes the development and use of construction products with better energy efficiency and environmental performance.	As a member of the board, Stark is active in these conversations.
Byggmaterialhandlarna (Beijer)	Consistent	Byggmaterialhandlarna (a trade association for the retail industry) is leading discussions with policy makers on several topics, including renewable energy, eco-labelling of products, responsible supply chain, energy efficiency of buildings and equipment.	As a member of the Byggmaterialhandlarna board, Beijer is active in these conversations.
Kaupani liitto (STARK FI)	Consistent	Kaupani liitto (a trade association for the retail industry) is leading discussions with policy makers on several topics, including renewable energy, eco-labelling of products, responsible supply chain, energy efficiency of buildings and equipment.	As a member of the Kaupani liitto board, STARK FI is active in these conversations.
Puuinfo (STARK FI)	Consistent	The purpose of the Puuinfo operation is to create a demand for wood products in construction and interior decoration including sustainable wood products. The company's purpose is not to generate profit for its owners.	As a member of the Puuinfo board, STARK FI is active in these conversations.
RaSi ry (Finnish Hardware Association, DIY) (STARK FI)	Consistent	This is the association of retailers and wholesalers in hardware, building material and DIY branches. The aim has been since 1907 • to look after the interests of the members, • to keep the members informed about developments which will affect their activities including environmental issues • to collect domestic and international information.	As a member of the RaSi ry board, STARK FI is active in these conversations.

CC2.3d

Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

No

CC2.3e

Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

DT Group, Wolseley's group of businesses in the Nordics, has increased focus on certified wood based products due to the fact that the destruction and degradation of forests worldwide accounts for a higher share of global CO2 emissions than the entire transport sector. These emissions contribute to the greenhouse effect, increasing the risk of climate change. DT Group agrees with the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) organisations that protecting forests from conversion to other land uses, introducing management practices that maintain the integrity of the forest, as well as restoring degraded forests, all contribute to reducing the impacts of climate change. STARK, Denmark (incl. STARK in Greenland and the Faroe Islands) and Beijer are FSC certified. Silvan has an FSC licence and all DT Group business units are PEFC certified. DT Group financially supported the FSC Design awards, to promote sustainable wood products in commercial design products. Furthermore STARK DK supported FSC Green Goods with certified products to be auctioned. The auction focused on promoting FSC-labelled products. Profits from the auction were donated to FSC Denmark's efforts to promote awareness of the FSC label and sustainable forest management.

STARK Denmark, has become a member of the Green Building Council – Denmark. The council's goal is to improve sustainability in both buildings and the surrounding environment by spreading the Danish DGNB certification scheme. Focusing on both the environment, economy and social conditions, DGNB aims to promote a holistic approach to construction and urban areas. STARK Denmark supports this certification through membership and is together with Green Building Council developing educational material for both employees and customers in order to make sustainable building projects easier through increased accessibility to sustainable building materials and consultancy. Beijer has two main environmental goals; to ensure access to sustainable building materials (promote "eco" products) and to provide customers with knowledge regarding sustainable alternatives. Activities supporting these goals ensure a higher customer knowledge and engagement in sustainability,

continuously pushing the norm towards more sustainable alternatives.

Wolseley UK- Face to face meetings with:

- o Baroness Neville-Rolfe (Minister, Department of Energy and Climate Change)
- o Dan Osgood (Director Heat & Industry BEIS)
- o Sarah Redwood (Deputy Director Heat BEIS)

CC2.3f

What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Wolseley's "Better business" framework comprises 13 material issues which actively support our growth, improve employee engagement, address our top risks and compliance requirements or are important to our shareholders, customers and suppliers. All our direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with our "Better business" framework. A process for reviewing our engagements is in place within each of our operating regions. For example, The Environmental Business Partner in DT Group (Wolseley's Nordic region) together with the local Business Units' environmental representatives, aim to coordinate both direct and indirect activities that can influence policy. All activities are reviewed periodically (bi-annual environmental reporting) by DT Group's Environmental Business Partner together with the local Business Units' environmental representatives.

Further Information

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction or renewable energy consumption or production target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Intensity target

CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Int1	Other: Scope 1, 2 (Location Based) and 3	100%	5%	Other: Metric tonnes CO2e per £million revenue	2014	35.6	2016	No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years	Although 5% was anticipated, a reduction of 14.9% per £m revenue was achieved between FY2014 and FY2016, the two-year target period. The base year is Wolseley's financial year 01Aug2013-31Jul2014. The target year is Wolseley's financial year 01Aug2015-31Jul2016. The value for the Normalized base year emissions is given in metric tonnes of CO2e per million British pounds The target includes Scope 3 emissions that are within Wolseley's reporting boundary: outsourced road-based transport and air/rail travel.
Int2	Scope 3: Waste generated in operations	100%	5%	Other: Metric tonnes of waste per £million revenue	2014	0.74	2016	No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years	Although 5% was anticipated, a reduction of 5.8% per £m revenue was achieved between FY2014 and FY2016, the two-year target period. The base year is Wolseley's financial year 01Aug2013-31Jul2014. The target year is Wolseley's financial year 01Aug2015-31Jul2016. This is measured in tonnes (not in carbon). Wolseley produced 72,157.8 tonnes of waste in the baseline year. Using a conversion factor of 0.199 tCO2e/t of landfilled waste (source: UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting > Waste for Disposal > Refuse > Commercial and industrial waste > Landfill) and 0.021 tCO2e/t of either recycled or incinerated waste (source: DEFRA) this translates to 10,042tCO2e. The value for the Normalized base year emissions is given in metric tonnes of CO2e per million British pounds.
Int3	Other: Scope 1, 2 (Location Based) and 3	100%	10%	Other: Metric tonnes CO2e per £million revenue	2016	30.3	2021	No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years	The base year is Wolseley's financial year 01Aug2015-31Jul2016. The target year is Wolseley's financial year 01Aug2020-31Jul2021. The value for the Normalized base year emissions is given in metric tonnes of CO2e per million British pounds The target includes Scope 3 emissions that are within Wolseley's reporting boundary: outsourced road-based transport and air/rail travel.

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Int4	Scope 3: Waste generated in operations	100%	15%	Other: Metric tonnes of waste per £million revenue	2016	5.0	2021	No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years	Each business has set new five-year targets for waste reduction and for the increase in the percentage of waste that is recycled. At a Group level, our targets for 2021 are a 15 per cent reduction in waste (both per £m revenue) and an increase in the proportion of our recycled waste to 40 per cent.

CC3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment
Int1	Decrease	8.6	Decrease	6.0	Based on achievement of 8.6% reduction in Scope 1 & 2 carbon in the target period ending FY2016. Based on achievement of 6.9% reduction in Scope 3 carbon in the target period ending FY2016.
Int2	No change	0	Increase	1.6	Based on 1.6% increase in absolute waste in the target period ending FY2016. The intensity target of 5% was achieved as, per £m revenue, waste improved by 5.8%.
Int3	Decrease	10	Decrease	10	
Int4	No change	0	Decrease	15	

CC3.1e

For all of your targets, please provide details on the progress made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions or renewable energy)	Comment
Int1	100%	100%	Although 5% was anticipated, a reduction of 14.9% per £m revenue was achieved between FY2014 and FY2016, the two-year target period.
Int2	100%	100%	Although 5% was anticipated, a reduction of 5.8% per £m revenue was achieved between FY2014 and FY2016, the two-year target period.
Int3	0%	0%	The base year is Wolseley's financial year 01Aug2015-31Jul2016 (i.e. the current period reported to CDP). The target year is Wolseley's financial year 01Aug2020-31Jul2021.
Int4	0%	0%	The base year is Wolseley's financial year 01Aug2015-31Jul2016 (i.e. the current period reported to CDP). The target year is Wolseley's financial year 01Aug2020-31Jul2021.

CC3.2

Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

CC3.2a

Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
Group of products	FSC/PEFC certified wood based products.	Low carbon product	Other: Certified product			
Company-wide	Wolseley UK use their own distribution fleet to collect stock from suppliers when they are delivering nearby, which reduces the mileage that our suppliers make. During FY2016, 1,596,344 supplier kilometres were avoided through Wolseley UK's backhaul programme. 113,092 wooden pallets were also collected and reused.	Avoided emissions				

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
Company-wide	Wolseley UK operates an internal backhauling system and collects clear plastic and cardboard and quality standard sized pallets from branches, reducing the amount of waste requiring collection at its branches, thereby reducing the waste management company's associated transport emissions. This also reduces waste to landfill, because the material is baled and recycled.	Avoided emissions				
Group of products	Electro Energy (Denmark) markets energy efficient systems such as solar panels, biofuel boilers and heat pumps.	Low carbon product	Other: Heat pumps are classified with the EU energy label (energy efficiency) and solar panels and boilers are classified according to efficiency.	5%	Less than or equal to 10%	The low carbon products sold through Electro Energy in the reporting year have a calculated emission reduction of 1840 tCO ₂ .
Group of products	Beijer, Sweden, is marketing environmentally "eco" with an in-house label 'Grönt Val' which means 'Green Choice'. This product labelling initiative helps their customers to identify and select products that enable them to reduce environmental impact.	Low carbon product	Other: Methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon: Products that have a third party verified symbol i.e. the EU Flower symbol, the Nordic Swan symbol, FSC, PEFC, and other third party verified symbols of sustainability	10%	Less than or equal to 10%	
Company-wide	STARK, Finland collaborates with Finnish Packaging Recycling RINKI Ltd. To help fulfil packaging recovery targets economically and easily.	Avoided emissions	Other: Methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon: This collaboration allows STARK FI suppliers to reduce their waste to landfill	0%	Less than or equal to 10%	
Group of products	FSC/PEFC certified wood based products	Low carbon product	Other: Certified products	10%	Less than or equal to 10%	Certified wood based products contribute to reducing the impacts of climate change
Group of products	In order to promote reuse of unsellable material, STARK and Silvan (Denmark) have engaged in industrial symbiosis with technical schools and suppliers to collect breakage and other materials.	Avoided emissions	Other: Methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon: This waste industrial symbiosis increases reuse of materials and reduces waste to landfill, incineration and energy consumption for recycling.	0%	Less than or equal to 10%	
Company-wide	Ferguson US use their own distribution fleet to collect stock from suppliers when they are delivering nearby, which reduces the mileage that our suppliers make. During FY2016, 5,294,169 supplier kilometres were avoided through Ferguson's backhaul programme.					

CC3.3
Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year (this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases)

Yes

CC3.3a
Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO₂e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*	1	2672
Implementation commenced*	1	167
Implemented*	17	1483
Not to be implemented		

CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Energy efficiency: Building services	Beijer (Sweden): Installation of energy efficient lighting solutions (LED, CLF, etc) in low energy efficiency branches	24	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	10000	35000	4-10 years	16-20 years	
Waste recovery	Beijer (Sweden): Clean wood is sorted from other waste for incineration and sent for efficient energy recovery		Scope 3	Voluntary				Ongoing	No direct investment apart from rental of extra containers for sorted clean wood and initial extra employee sorting time
Energy efficiency: Building services	Neumann (Norway): Continuous conversion to LED lighting and installed timer technology	7	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	1250	5000	4-10 years	Ongoing	
Transportation: use	Neumann (Norway): Review of company car fleet to change to greener vehicles. Awareness raising to reduce unnecessary travel		Scope 1	Voluntary	1250		<1 year	Ongoing	
Transportation: use	DT Group (Nordics): Reduced travelling by introducing travel restrictions and installing video conferencing equipment	103	Scope 1	Voluntary	215047	0	<1 year	Ongoing	
Energy efficiency: Processes	Neumann (Norway): Conversion from diesel fork lift trucks to electrical fork lift trucks powered by hydroelectric (10 FLT)		Scope 1	Voluntary		0		11-15 years	Electrical FLT in Norway emit ~98 % less CO2e than a diesel powered FLT
Waste recovery	DT Group (Nordics): Focus on reduction of waste to landfill and increased recycling		Scope 3	Voluntary		0		Ongoing	
Waste recovery	DT Group (Nordics): Industrial symbiosis: Giving unwanted materials to Technical schools and back to suppliers instead of waste (paint, wood with faults, flooring tiles, slate tiles, cement bags, roofing tiles, insulation material, gypsum)		Scope 3	Voluntary	500	0	<1 year	Ongoing	

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Transportation: use	STARK (Denmark): Review of company car fleet to change to greener vehicles (295 company cars were exchanged to newer and more efficient models). Awareness raising to reduce unnecessary travel		Scope 1	Voluntary		0	<1 year	Ongoing	
Energy efficiency: Building services	Stark (Denmark): Branches have undergone energy mapping by external consultants in order to highlight energy efficiency potentials. Implemented improvements include LED conversion and improved ventilation and heating operations (changing from oil to district heating).	50	Scope 1 Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	6000	14000	1-3 years	6-10 years	
Energy efficiency: Processes	Stark (Denmark): Conversion from leased diesel fork lift trucks to leased electrical fork lift trucks (10 FLT)		Scope 1	Voluntary	10000	0	<1 year	6-10 years	Electrical FLT in DK emit ~66 % less CO2e than a diesel powered FLT. Cost of charging station installation not included
Transportation: fleet	Stark (Denmark): Move from local to DC (distribution center) structure. Transition from >50 locations to 17 locations. 5 large distribution centers in metropolitan areas with 10-15 trucks. Milk routes: scheduled circle routes to branches.	500	Scope 1	Voluntary				11-15 years	Calculated from FY16 reporting period compared to FY15 reporting period. Investment related to emission reduction initiatives is not possible to separate from development costs of the new distribution centres.
Waste recovery	STARK (Finland): Recycling training to workers by waste handlers (Paperinkeräys and L & T Company)		Scope 3	Voluntary			<1 year	Ongoing	
Energy efficiency: Processes	STARK (Finland): Green office awareness program		Scope 1 Scope 2 (location-based) Scope 3	Voluntary			<1 year	Ongoing	
Waste recovery	Wolseley UK rolled out a national waste provider across the whole business to ensure compliance and improve recycling at sites and also recycling online modules for branch managers		Scope 3	Voluntary	0	0	<1 year	Ongoing	

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Energy efficiency: Building services	Wolseley UK completed LED lighting change in their National Distribution Centre	375	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	100000	498000	4-10 years	Ongoing	Carbon savings based on monetary conversion into KWh and then into Carbon (aver cost per KWh used is £0.11). Carbon conversion is 2016 IEA
Energy efficiency: Building services	Wolseley UK started a project in the reporting period for LED lighting change in a Distribution Centre- Marston Gate	424	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	112969	449019	4-10 years	Ongoing	Carbon savings based on monetary conversion into KWh and then into Carbon (aver cost per KWh used is £0.11). Carbon conversion is 2016 IEA

CC3.3c

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	In order to comply with regulations, investment is required for the maintenance of building appliances and company vehicles (both commercial fleet and company cars) which in turn is being increasingly viewed as opportunity to install products or update assets to achieve both environmental goals and operational efficiencies.
Dedicated budget for low carbon product R&D	At Wolseley UK there is a Lightside Renewables Team with capital expenditure set aside for renewable showrooms which display low carbon products.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Investment in emissions reductions activities across all Wolseley businesses is made on a case by case basis depending on the carbon savings and return on investment for each project. There is a dedicated budget for planned energy efficiency initiatives.
Financial optimization calculations	The primary driver of investment in emissions reduction activities is the financial business case.
Employee engagement	The Group and business unit environmental performance team works with the businesses to raise awareness of the cost-saving initiatives that will support the environmental targets.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	A number of employees within Wolseley Group Services and the individual Wolseley businesses are incentivised to deliver against environmental targets. This keeps the discussion alive and promotes the development of business cases to secure investment in emissions reduction activities.

Further Information

With regard to answer 3.3a - Implementation commenced* - the carbon savings listed relate to the trial phase of the project. We anticipate carbon savings to be higher once the project has been fully implemented.

Page: CC4. Communication**CC4.1**

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	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
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In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	Page 26-29/Sustainability	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/12/201712/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/WOS-AR-2016.pdf	Page 12 to 13 for more information....
In voluntary communications	Complete	Whole document	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/12/201712/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/Ympäristöselytys Environmental Statement.pdf	STARK Finland has an environmental statement "Ympäristöselytys" including commitment to reduce GHG emissions. The document is available to all stakeholders (in Finnish).

Further Information

Module: Risks and Opportunities

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

- ☐ Risks driven by changes in regulation
- ☐ Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
- ☐ Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Carbon taxes	Risk of increased cost of energy consumption through carbon taxes and fuel taxes, across the regions in which we operate, leading to reduced profit margins. These may result from country/region specific implementation of international agreements (such as the Paris Climate Agreement), or local regulations, for example, the Climate Change Levy on fuel consumption and the Carbon Reduction Commitment 'tax' in the U.K.	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Low	Estimate up to £3million across the Group as a whole, based on existing taxes (such as the Carbon Reduction Commitment). If we were to incur increased taxes of 5% across all fuel and energy consumed within the Group this could result in additional tax burden of c£6 million.	We have reduction targets in place to minimise potential cost increases. Each business has set new five-year targets for carbon and waste reduction and for the increase in the percentage of waste that is recycled. At a Group level, our targets for 2021 are a 10 per cent reduction in carbon, a 15 per cent reduction in waste (both per £m revenue). To ensure we meet our reduction targets, we invest in energy efficiency measures. For example, opened in 2015, Ferguson's Distribution Centre (DC) in Coxsackie, NY, is LEED	The main cost of managing this risk relates to energy efficiency and carbon reduction initiatives, for example, the installation of solar panels on our large distribution centers (e.g. National Distribution Center at Leamington Spa), lighting improvement programmes, fleet upgrades, routing programmes etc. Each year, an estimated c. £10million is spent on such initiatives.

								certified. LEED, which stands for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, is a green building certification that is awarded to facilities that meet certain energy efficiency standards. The DCs have been installed with equipment that provides cost savings and allows it to operate more efficiently. This includes high-efficiency battery chargers for the fork-lift trucks, LED lighting, motion-sensor taps, and skylights to increase natural light.	
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General environmental regulations, including planning	Risk of increased environmental regulations relating to, for example, planning laws for new sites, air pollution restrictions for distribution vehicles, and/or mandatory environmental audits of existing sites (E.g. ESOS in the U.K.). These would not only impact our Group operations, but also those of our customers, which could potentially slow demand for our products. While the Group is not engaged in a highly regulated industry, it is subject to the laws governing businesses generally, including laws relating to timber sourcing, land usage, the environment, and transportation. A breach of any legal or regulatory requirement could result in significant fines and penalties.	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low	We estimate the cost of complying with new environmental legislation, coupled with a possible slow down in customer demand (as they also bear the costs of new legislation) to be less than 1% of Group revenue (circa £150 million).	The risk of non-compliance with increasing levels of governmental regulations is a priority. We have identified legal compliance and energy efficiency as Material Issues for our Group's sustainability. Legal and compliance teams across the Group work with the businesses to adhere to all legal and regulatory requirements. We take preemptive action to reduce our environmental impacts. For example, Wolseley Canada has moved a significant proportion of its cross-country deliveries from road to rail in 2015. The change brings both supply chain efficiencies and environmental benefits as approximately 1,800 tonnes of carbon are avoided per year.	The main cost of managing this risk relates to energy efficiency and carbon reduction initiatives, for example, the installation of solar panels on our large distribution centers (e.g. National Distribution Center at Leamington Spa), lighting improvement programmes, fleet upgrades, routing programmes etc. Each year, an estimated c. £10million is spent on such initiatives.
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CC5.1b

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
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Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	<p>We supply 1.1 million customers with over 1 million products carefully sourced from over 52,000 trade suppliers. Product availability is vitally important to our business so a highly efficient distribution network is key to delivering on our customers' needs. There are instances where, changes in precipitation patterns could cause significant physical damage to property and stock held in our locations. Changes in precipitation patterns could also lead to interruptions to Wolseley's business operations by restricting our delivery service levels. Unusual weather patterns can also affect the wider supply chain, which can negatively affect the supply of inventory and other services to our business.</p>	Increased operational cost	3 to 6 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Low-medium	<p>Wolseley has over 3,000 sites, including branches and distribution centres, therefore the impact on any one site is naturally hedged. An analysis of historical loss data indicates that even a significant increase in flooding, droughts or similar events is unlikely to have an impact on the business of more than 1% / £7.5m of Group trading profit.</p> <p>The loss of an important branch or distribution centre is naturally hedged by the diversified nature of our locations, customers and suppliers. The Group has formally documented and tested business continuity plans for its major distribution centres, head office buildings and data centres where the risk is considered to be greatest. Contracts have been established with external companies providing immediate support in the event of a natural catastrophe or other incident. In conjunction with our insurers, 10 to 15 of our highest value sites are audited each year to evaluate fire and other business continuity risks. A comprehensive insurance programme is purchased, covering property damage and business interruption risks.</p>	<p>A comprehensive insurance programme is purchased, covering property damage and business interruption risks - between £6m - £8m for each event.</p>
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Tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons)	The continued operation of important physical assets, such as branches, showrooms, distribution centres and offices is threatened by natural and man-made perils. For example: some of the Group's physical assets are located in areas exposed to natural catastrophe risks, such as earthquakes, hurricanes or severe storms. Risk of extreme weather events become more frequent or more severe as a result of climate change, particularly in our tropical cyclone prone North America, Central America and Caribbean operations. Although it varies widely from year to year, on average Wolseley typically suffers the loss of one major site every two years through these events.	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	Virtually certain	Low-medium	The loss of a major site, such as a large distribution centre, could interrupt our business operations. This might lead to loss of revenue, increased operating costs and lower profit margin. The average insured loss cost to Wolseley from a hurricane or tropical cyclone (including business interruption) is between £6m - £8m for each event.	The loss of an important branch or distribution centre is naturally hedged by the diversified nature of our locations, customers and suppliers. The Group has formally documented and tested business continuity plans for its major distribution centres, head office buildings and data centres where the risk is considered to be greatest. Contracts have been established with external companies providing immediate support in the event of a natural catastrophe or other incident. In conjunction with our insurers, 10 to 15 of our highest value sites are audited each year to evaluate fire and other business continuity risks. A comprehensive insurance programme is purchased, covering property damage and business interruption risks.	A comprehensive insurance programme is purchased, covering property damage and business interruption risks - between £6m - £8m for each event.
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CC5.1c

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
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Reputation	<p>Wolseley is exposed to reputational risk if the company is judged as not engaging effectively with sustainability and climate change. While the Group is not engaged in a highly regulated industry, it is subject to the laws governing businesses generally, including laws relating to timber sourcing, land usage, the environment, and transportation. A breach of any legal or regulatory requirement, could result in damage to the Company's reputation with our customers and wider stakeholders.</p>	Reduced demand for goods/services	3 to 6 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Low	<p>Estimated annual financial implications are up to 1% of Group trading profit (£7.5m).</p>	<p>Wolseley's "Better business" framework comprises 13 material issues which actively support our growth, improve employee engagement, address our top risks and compliance requirements or are important to our shareholders, customers and suppliers. This management framework was established following consultation with our stakeholders. All material issues within the Better Business framework are linked to our business objectives and performance. An example of how we're managing this risk is through the setting of a 5 year carbon-emissions reduction target and implementing efficiency measures to achieve it. We benchmark and outperform our peers and communicate the work we do to reduce carbon emissions to our customers and wider stakeholders.</p>	<p>In addition to costs relating to the Group's stakeholder engagements, the main cost of managing this risk relates to energy efficiency and carbon reduction initiatives, for example, the installation of solar panels on our large distribution centers (e.g. National Distribution Center at Leamington Spa), lighting improvement programmes, fleet upgrades, routing programmes etc. Each year, an estimated c. £10million is spent on such initiatives.</p>
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Further Information

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
 Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters
 Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Carbon taxes	Carbon and fuel taxes and regulations drive energy efficiency improvements, and are important drivers in the Group's focus on reducing its energy spend and its carbon emissions.	Reduced operational costs	1 to 3 years	Direct	Very likely	Low	Wolseley invests in carbon reduction technologies, leading to a reduction in energy use and lower operating costs, which are estimated to be up to c£13 million per year. One example of such an investment is the installation of eight thousand solar panels on the roof of Wolseley UK's National Distribution Centre in 2014. The array is expected to generate up to £6.1 million in revenue over 20 years. The payback period of the installation is 8.1 years, which means the NDC will receive "free" energy thereafter.	Carbon reduction is one of the pillars of the Group's CR programme. We have a well established business case methodology for putting forward proposals to reduce fuel and energy consumption. For example, eight thousand solar panels were installed on the roof of Wolseley UK's National Distribution Centre in 2014. The installation produces approximately two megawatts of electricity per year - 60% of the electricity generated powers the NDC and the remaining 40% is exported to the grid.	The main cost of managing this risk relates to energy efficiency and carbon reduction initiatives, for example, the installation of solar panels on our large distribution centers (e.g. National Distribution Center at Leamington Spa), lighting improvement programmes, fleet upgrades, routing programmes etc. Each year, an estimated c. £10million is spent on such initiatives.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Product labeling regulations and standards	As building regulations increasingly focus on sustainable enhancements, eco products represent a growth opportunity. Such regulations and standards open new markets for Wolseley, representing a commercial opportunity to gain market share by supplying sustainable construction products and offering training and advice to our customers.	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium	The ability for Wolseley to differentiate it's brand by leading in the supply of sustainable building products provides an opportunity to grow market share, revenue and profit. Estimated financial implications are up to 5% of annual revenue (c£600m).	Where the opportunity exists, we can gain market share by supplying sustainable construction products and offering training and advice to our customers. For example, Wolseley UK helps customers to comply with the government's new energy-labelling initiative. In 2015/16, Wolseley UK ran a road show of 40 seminars to introduce over 3,000 customers to a government initiative to disclose energy efficiency through new Energy-related Product ("ErP") labelling on boilers, heat pumps, cylinders and solar thermal products.	Opportunity management costs are part of existing marketing and operational budgets.

CC6.1b

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
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Induced changes in natural resources	Opportunity for Wolseley to supply new product ranges and increase the sale of energy-efficient products in light of increased natural resource scarcity and rising energy costs. E.g. Energy-efficient boilers in light of rising gas prices.	New products/business services	1 to 3 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low	The ability for Wolseley to differentiate it's brand by leading in the supply of sustainable building products could support its ability to grow market share, revenue and profit. Estimate up to 5% of annual revenue (c£600m) .	Where the opportunity exists, we can gain market share by supplying sustainable construction products and offering training and advice to our customers. For example, through our Sustainable Building Centres in the UK and Holland, showcasing sustainable products and construction methods, with an on-site training facility.	Opportunity management costs are part of existing marketing and operational budgets.
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CC6.1c

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	Wolseley can benefit from an enhanced reputation stemming from proactive carbon management which could lead to improved brand reputation amongst our stakeholders, including our employees, customers and investors.	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Low	The potential financial implications are realised through: increased attractiveness to investors, improved levels of employee pride and advocacy, and increased market share from the introduction of new customer products and services.	Wolseley's "Better business" framework comprises 13 material issues which actively support our growth, improve employee engagement, address our top risks and compliance requirements or are important to our shareholders, customers and suppliers. The framework was established following consultation with our stakeholders. All material issues within the Better Business framework are linked to our business objectives and performance. Engaged employees deliver great levels of customer service. We continue to train, develop	Opportunity management costs are part of existing stakeholder engagement budgets.

and motivate our people, embedding a strong culture to deliver our improved business models (for example, in Sweden our Business Unit Managers are tasked with brokering better deals with their waste contractors in order to improve waste management and reduce costs). We work closely with our customers to select the energy-efficient materials they need, which deepens our relationships and opens up new markets. For example: Wolesey UK ran a road show of 40 seminars to introduce over 3,000 customers to a government initiative to disclose energy efficiency through new Energy-related Product ("ErP") labelling on boilers, heat pumps, cylinders and solar thermal products. We calculate and publish our carbon footprint in our Annual Report and participate within CDP disclosure to share our environmental impacts and efficiency projects with our investors.

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Thu 01 Aug 2013 - Thu 31 Jul 2014	222677.8
Scope 2 (location-based)	Thu 01 Aug 2013 - Thu 31 Jul 2014	147387.8
Scope 2 (market-based)		

CC7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

CC7.2a

If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

CC7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
Other: R22	Other: DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factor Repository, http://www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk/ . Reporting type: "Give me everything". Year: "2016". Workbook tab: "Refrigerant & other". Montreal Protocol (standard). HCFC-22/R22 = chlorodifluoromethane. kg. kg CO2e.
Other: R134A	Other: DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factor Repository, http://www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk/ . Reporting type: "Give me everything". Year: "2016". Workbook tab: "Refrigerant & other". Kyoto Protocol (standard). HFC-134a. kg. kg CO2e.
Other: R401A	Other: Bitzer International Refrigerant Report (16. Edition A-501-16) (Not included in Defra list)
Other: R407C	Other: DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factor Repository, http://www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk/ . Reporting type: "Give me everything". Year: "2016". Workbook tab: "Refrigerant & other". Kyoto Protocol: blends. R407C. kg. kg CO2e.
Other: R410A	Other: DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factor Repository, http://www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk/ . Reporting type: "Give me everything". Year: "2016". Workbook tab: "Refrigerant & other". Kyoto Protocol: blends. R410A. kg. kg CO2e.
Other: R422D	Other: Bitzer International Refrigerant Report (16. Edition A-501-16) (Not included in Defra list)
Other: R417A	Other: Bitzer International Refrigerant Report (16. Edition A-501-16) (Not included in Defra list)

CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
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Further Information

Please see attached Excel spreadsheet with emissions factors information.

Attachments

https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/12/201712/Climate_Change_2017/Shared_Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/Emissions_Factors_FY2016.xlsx

Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Aug 2015 - 31 Jul 2016)

CC8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Financial control

CC8.2

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

196221.4

CC8.3

Please describe your approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emissions factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure	

CC8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)	Comment
141896.9		

CC8.4
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?

Yes

CC8.4a
Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)	Explain why the source is excluded
Excluded locations include sourcing offices in Taiwan (79 employees), China (9 employees), Lithuania (5 employees) and Poland (1 employee). These are the average FTE numbers for FY 2015/16. Excluded locations will be assessed annually to ensure that it is still suitable to deem them immaterial.	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Very small office locations. Excluded locations will be assessed annually to ensure that it is still suitable to deem them immaterial.

CC8.5
Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 10% but less than or equal to 20%	Assumptions Extrapolation Sampling	Only 12.5% of the total carbon value for FY2016 (including scope 1, 2 and 3) was based on estimated data. This has improved from 15.4% in FY2014 and 46.9% in FY2012. Efforts continue to further reduce estimation in the data. The remaining estimations have been reviewed internally and were deemed to be good estimations. Wolseley's FY2016 data was audited by PwC and a limited assurance opinion was issued.
Scope 2 (location-based)	More than 10% but less than or equal to 20%	Assumptions Extrapolation Sampling	Only 12.5% of the total carbon value for FY2016 (including scope 1, 2 and 3) was based on estimated data. This has improved from 15.4% in FY2014 and 46.9% in FY2012. Efforts continue to further reduce estimation in the data. The remaining estimations have been reviewed internally and were deemed to be good estimations. Wolseley's FY2016 data was audited by PwC and a limited assurance opinion was issued.
Scope 2 (market-based)			

CC8.6
Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.6a
Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Biennial process	Complete	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/12/201712/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/Wolseley ISAE 3000 (Revised) Limited Assurance Report_December 2016_191216.pdf	Whole document - it is a 1 page assurance statement from PwC.	ISAE3000	100

CC8.7
Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to at least one of your reported Scope 2 emissions figures

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.7a
Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your location-based and/or market-based Scope 2 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Location-based or market-based figure?	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Location-based	Biennial process	Complete	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/12/20712/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/Wolseley ISAE 3000 (Revised) Limited Assurance Report_December 2016_191216.pdf	Whole document - it is a 1 page assurance statement from PwC.	ISAE3000	100

CC8.8
Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment
No additional data verified	

CC8.9
Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

No

Further Information

Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Aug 2015 - 31 Jul 2016)

CC9.1
Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC9.1a
Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
United States of America	133770
United Kingdom	30303
Canada	10011.3
Denmark	7012.4
Sweden	1294.7
Finland	1630
Norway	440.2
Switzerland	3704.7
Netherlands	1428.4
France	6626.7

CC9.2
Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

CC9.2a
Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Ferguson - USA	133770
Wolseley UK	30190
Wolseley Group Services - UK	113
Wolseley Canada	10011.3
Stark - Denmark	6192.4
Silvan - Denmark	734.8

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
DT Group HQ - Denmark	85.2
Beijer - Sweden	1294.7
Stark - Finland	1630
Neumann - Norway	440.2
Tobler - Switzerland	3704.7
Wolseley plc HQ - Switzerland	0
Wasco - Netherlands	1428.4
Wolseley France	6626.7

Further Information

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Aug 2015 - 31 Jul 2016)

CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC10.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
United States of America	107841.3		221987.11	0
United Kingdom	13816.4		33447.97	0
Canada	3399.6		23503.76	0
Denmark	9402.7		31175.13	12288.81
Sweden	977.8		18961.36	9951.74
Finland	4838.7		15517.33	15482
Norway	41.6		4996.63	0
Switzerland	83.5		3643.74	0
Netherlands	1097.2		2322.05	302.74
France	398.1		6525.56	0

CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

CC10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
Ferguson - USA	107841.3	0
Wolseley UK	13594.3	0
Wolseley Group Services - UK	222.1	0
Wolseley Canada	3399.6	0
Stark - Denmark	5634.5	0
Silvan - Denmark	3553.4	0
DT Group HQ - Denmark	214.8	0
Beijer - Sweden	977.8	0
Stark - Finland	4838.7	0
Neumann - Norway	41.6	0
Tobler - Switzerland	83.2	0
Wolseley plc HQ - Switzerland	0.3	0
Wasco - Netherlands	1097.2	0
Wolseley France	398.1	0

Further Information

Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

CC11.2

Please state how much heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Heat	38025
Steam	0
Cooling	0

CC11.3

Please state how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (for energy purposes) during the reporting year

1098713

CC11.3a

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Diesel/Gas oil	593839.8
Natural gas	256561.3
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	42858.4
Motor gasoline	205453.4

CC11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Emissions factor (in units of metric tonnes CO2e per MWh)	Comment
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CC11.5

Please report how much electricity you produce in MWh, and how much electricity you consume in MWh

Total electricity consumed (MWh)	Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh)	Total electricity produced (MWh)	Total renewable electricity produced (MWh)	Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company (MWh)	Comment
363525.58	362088	1437.58	1437.58	788	649.58 of the 1437.58 MWh produced was exported to the grid and not consumed. (788 MWh was consumed by Wolseley UK)

Further Information**Page: CC12. Emissions Performance****CC12.1**

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

Decreased

CC12.1a

Please 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

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
Emissions reduction activities	11.1	Decrease	A large number of emissions reduction activities took place across the Group during FY2016. Last year 38,584 tCO2e were reduced by our emissions reduction projects, and our total S1 and S2 emissions in the previous year was 347,606 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at 11.1% through $(38,584 / 347,606) * 100 = 11.1\%$
Divestment	1.9	Decrease	Divestments are removed from the data from date of divestment. New or closed sites are treated in the same way. FY 2015/16 saw the divestment of Wolseley France at the half year. 7047.8tCO2e were generated by Wolseley France in HY2016 period, while the full year of FY2015 was 15,491.9. The difference (8444.1 tCO2e) represents a 1.9% share of the total carbon for FY2015 and is therefore listed as a 1.9% reduction due to divestment here.
Acquisitions	0.8	Increase	A number of bolt-on acquisitions were made during FY2016. The acquisitions added 110m to revenue (+0.8%). The emissions value is estimated to have increased by the same percentage.
Mergers			
Change in output	8.5	Increase	Wolseley's Group Revenue increased from £13,300m in FY2015 to £14,430m in FY2016. This increase of 6.6% represents an overall increase in Wolseley's output during the year under review.
Change in methodology			
Change in boundary			

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
Change in physical operating conditions			
Unidentified			
Other	1	Increase	Wolseley's data accuracy improved again during the year. There is now less reliance on estimated data. A conservative 1% has been entered to account for increases that are due to data improvements not a worsening of performance.

CC12.1b

Is your emissions performance calculations in CC12.1 and CC12.1a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.0000230950	metric tonnes CO2e	1	Location-based	4	Decrease	Overall decrease attributable to emissions reduction activities and divestments

CC12.3

Please provide any additional intensity (normalized) metrics that are appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
8.4337706717	metric tonnes CO2e	full time equivalent (FTE) employee	1	Location-based	2.6	Decrease	Overall decrease attributable to emissions reduction activities and divestments

Further Information**Page: CC13. Emissions Trading****CC13.1**

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC13.2

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

No

Further Information**Page: CC14. Scope 3 Emissions****CC14.1**

Please account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation

Purchased goods and services	Relevant, not yet calculated				Wolseley has a vast supplier base and a large complex supply chain. Carbon emissions related to Wolseley's purchased goods and services have not been measured.
Capital goods	Relevant, not yet calculated				Wolseley's French businesses use machinery to treat and process timber product. Less than 1% of Wolseley's sites hold such equipment. The scope 3 emissions related to Capital Goods will be immaterial for Wolseley, but are relevant nonetheless.
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Relevant, not yet calculated				Scope 3 emissions related to electricity (distribution) and other fuels (well-to-tank) are relevant but have not yet been calculated.
Upstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, calculated	63236.1	The emissions related to outsourced transportation are based either on a % of total transportation costs that is attributed to fuel (as agreed with the transport provider) and an average cost per litre, or on known litres of fuel or kms travelled (as confirmed by the transport provider or calculated internally). The reported kms and litres are converted into carbon using the DEFRA emissions factors for fuel consumption or for freight goods (kms), as attached in response to CC7.	100.00%	Some Wolseley businesses used an owned fleet. Others have chosen to outsource all or part of their goods transportation requirements. The carbon related to this outsourced goods transportation is tracked and reported (both internally and in Wolseley's external disclosures). Note: There are additional scope 3 emissions that could be included within 'Upstream transportation and distribution' such as supplier deliveries to Wolseley. Wolseley has a large and complex supply chain which involves >100,000 vendors delivering product and using third party logistics. These emissions are relevant but have not yet been calculated.
Waste generated in operations	Relevant, calculated	9532.27	Waste tonnage is reported to Group by all businesses every 6 months. An emissions factor of 0.199 is applied to landfilled waste tonnage and 0.021 to incinerated or recycled waste tonnage, per the DEFRA emissions factors for waste.	100.00%	44,902.8 tonnes of waste were sent to landfill during FY2016. Using a conversion factor of 0.199 this translates to 8935.66 tCO ₂ e. (In FY15 this figure was 9,696.45tCO ₂ e). 28,409.9 tonnes of waste were either recycled or incinerated during FY2016. Using a conversion factor of 0.021 this translates to 596.6 tCO ₂ e (In FY15 this figure was 550.4). 21.9% of total waste was calculated using estimated data.
Business travel	Relevant, calculated	41911.8	Business travel in employee-owned vehicles is tracked through expense management systems, either in litres purchased or kms travelled. Air and rail travel, in Wolseley's larger businesses, is tracked by dedicated business travel organisations and in smaller businesses through the expense management systems. Air travel data is split by short (0-500 miles), medium (500-1600km) and long haul (>1600km) and the appropriate emissions factors applied. The reported kms and litres are converted into carbon using the DEFRA emissions factors for business travel and people transport, as attached in response to CC7.	100.00%	Business travel includes air and rail travel (8,630.6 tCO ₂ e) and travel in employee-owned vehicles for business purposes (33,281.2 tCO ₂ e).
Employee commuting	Relevant, not yet calculated				With circa 40,091 employees commuting to work across the Group, this is likely to represent a significant amount of emissions. It has not yet been calculated.
Upstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				Wolseley's leased assets are included in scope 1 and 2 reporting. There are no upstream leased assets.
Downstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, not yet calculated				Wolseley has a large and complex supply chain which involves >1 million customers collecting product. The carbon emissions relating to customer transportation have not been calculated.
Processing of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				Not applicable to Wolseley. Wolseley sells 'finished' products that are used but not processed further.
Use of sold products	Relevant, not yet calculated				The use of some of Wolseley's products will result in carbon emissions, for example, gas boilers. The emissions related to product use have not yet been calculated.

End of life treatment of sold products	Relevant, not yet calculated				Wolseley has a vast product portfolio which requires disposal in a number of different ways (recycling, recovery as WEEE, etc.). The carbon related to end of life treatment of sold products has not yet been calculated.
Downstream leased assets	Relevant, not yet calculated				Wolseley sub-lets a small number of locations for which emissions have not been calculated.
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				Wolseley does not operate under any franchises.
Investments	Not relevant, explanation provided				Not applicable to Wolseley.
Other (upstream)					
Other (downstream)					

CC14.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC14.2a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
Biennial process	Complete	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/12/20712/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/Wolseley ISAE 3000 (Revised) Limited Assurance Report_December 2016_191216.pdf	Whole document - 1 page assurance statement from PwC	ISAE3000	100

CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Upstream transportation & distribution	Emissions reduction activities	3.5	Decrease	All businesses work with their outsourced transport providers to increase efficiencies and associated costs.
Waste generated in operations	Emissions reduction activities	7	Decrease	The decrease in carbon from waste is due to improved waste management within the businesses including back-hauling waste from branches to the distribution centers to increase the volume of waste that is managed through recycling programmes.
Business travel	Emissions reduction activities	0.7	Decrease	The decrease in carbon from business travel is due to a travel ban applied in the US business (our largest business) during the year under review.

CC14.4

Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers

CC14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success

Collaborative projects with customers in Sweden (Beijer- Riksbbyggare). Focus on suppliers that can materially impact business unit targets/KPIs (transport providers, waste management companies, energy providers). The measure of success is a decrease in building energy consumption.

DT Group engages with the supply chain to maintain traceability of wood based products through FSC and PEFC certification. This is prioritised as DT Group works continuously for recertification (FSC/PEFC). The measure of success is continued FSC and PEFC certification.

DT Group promotes certified wood and thus increases demand for sustainable wood down through the supply chain. This is prioritised to increase the percentage of certified wood based products sold through DT Groups Building merchants. The measure of success is increased sales percentage of

certified wood based products.

Collaboration with gypsum and insulation suppliers to backhaul packaging, breakages and unsellable materials for reuse and recycle. This is prioritised to reduce packaging and to increase material reuse and recycle in order to decrease waste volumes and waste handling costs. The measure of success is decreased waste volumes, increased recycling percentages and reduced waste handling costs.

Wolseley UK also has FSC and PEFC certified products. 100% purchased timber is FSC/PEFC (25 suppliers). Timber sold on through our Integrated Services business is FSC/ PEFC certified.

Efficient use of our fleet: We help our suppliers avoid unnecessary travel by "backhauling" product from their factories when our trucks are returning empty to our distribution centres. In 2015/16, we saved our suppliers in the USA and UK from travelling 4.3 million miles. This equates to 6,304 tonnes of avoided carbon emissions (the equivalent of taking 1,341 passenger vehicles off the road for a year*). *www.epa.gov

CC14.4b

To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent

Type of engagement	Number of suppliers	% of total spend (direct and indirect)	Impact of engagement
Active engagement	150	1.3%	Roughly 80 % of DT Group suppliers of wood based products are FSC or PEFC certified. FSC and PEFC certified products represent between 5 % and 10 % of DT Groups total spend

Further Information

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Richard Shoylekov	Group General Counsel and member of the Group Executive Committee	Other C-Suite Officer

Further Information

CDP: [W][-,][AQ][Pu][E2]