







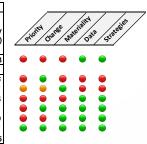






FY23 Carbon Footprint

		FY23			FY22			
GHG Scope	Category	Emissions (tCO2e)	Usage (kWh)	Intensity (tCO2e/£M)	Emissions (tCO2e)	Usage (kWh)	Intensity (tCO2e/£M)	
Scope 1	Company Vehicles	66.3	275,076	8.4	51.3	216,759	6.3	
	Purchased goods and services Capital goods Fuel and energy related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2) Business travel Employee commuting Upstream leased assets Total	5,245.0 84.1 15.8 14.3 33.3 - 5.392.5		661.7 10.6 2.0 1.8 4.2 -	5,955.2 73.7 12.5 25.3 8.3 220.5 6.295.5		732.6 9.1 1.5 3.1 1.0 27.1 774.5	
Scope 1 &	3	5,458.8	275,076	688.7	6,346.9	216,759	780.8	



- The intensity ratio used for reporting purposes is tCO2e/£M which is consistent with FY22
- We've used a "traffic light" approach to highlight hotspots
 - Change indicates the year on year improvement (or otherwise) of the carbon intensity of the emissions category
 - Materiality reflects the quantum of the relevant GHG emissions

- Data is an indication of how granular the data is for reporting/decision making purposes
- Strategies is an indication of how easy or difficult it is for BIS to reduce the emissions
- **Priority** based on the all of the above, this indicates where attention needs to be focussed











Scope 1 – Company vehicles

- GHG emissions relating to the vehicle fleet have increased both in absolute terms and from an intensity perspective
- Based on the tracking data this would appear to be due to increased mileages over and above any overall changes in business activity (as measured by turnover)
- There are already ULEV equivalents for your vehicle fleet and from 2030 new diesels will not be available
- Range and charging options are evolving rapidly
- BIS should consider committing to phasing out diesels by FY30 for its transition plan to have any real credibility
- This will reduce Scope 1 and Scope 3 well to tank emissions (category 3) to zero over this period

		FY23			FY22				
Vehicle Reg	Model & Description	Mileage	Litres	Consumption (litres/mile)	Mileage	Litres	Consumption (litres/mile)		
CF68 XMH	PEUGEOT BOXER 435 PRO BLUE HDI	25,056	3,087.0	8.12	24,552	3,651.6	6.72		
WT17 00G	MERCEDES SPRINTER 314 CDI	29,152	4,934.0	5.91	27,494	3,811.5	7.21		
FY17 ZHB	PEUGEOT BOXER 335 PRO BLUE HDI	4,062	1,121.3	3.62	4,718	964.1	4.89		
FX67 NJK	PEUGEOT BOXER 335 PRO BLUE HDI	5,131	858.8	5.97	9,017	1,434.0	6.29		
CK21 TYZ	FORD TRANSIT CUSTOM 280 EBLUE	43,601	6,205.4	7.03	38,081	5,585.2	6.82		
CK21 UJF	FORD TRANSIT CUSTOM 280 EBLUE	36,995	5,703.9	6.49	34,968	4,989.4	7.01		
OE21 AKU	MERCEDES SPRINTER 317 CDI	27,455	3,565.4	7.70					
HL21 ZNW	FORD TRANSIT CUSTOM 300 EBLUE	3,749	458.1	8.18					
		175,201	25,933.8	6.76	138,830	20,435.8	6.79		
	tCO2e	66.3			51.3				
	tCO2e/£M	8.4			6.3				







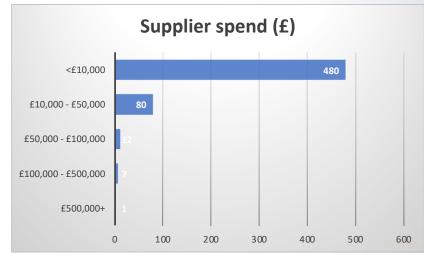




Scope 3 – Purchased goods & services

- Purchased goods & services are likely to be your largest source of GHG (scope 3) emissions - calculated at 5,245 tCO2e for FY23 (FY22: 5,995 tCO2e) using an approximate spend model which will give you an indication of the quantum but is not sufficiently accurate for reporting purposes – see later
- BIS has a large (c.600) supplier base but spends less than £10,000 with the majority (over 80%) of them
- Only 6 of the top 20 suppliers currently utilised actually measure emissions and have any kind of published reduction plan
- If BIS is to transition to net zero then without changing its business model, it will have to align itself with suppliers that are on the same glide-path as it is committed to

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 This will require changes to procurement practices and may need significant supplier rationalisation





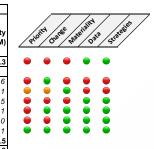






Employee commuting

			FY23		FY22		
GHG Scope	Category	Emissions (tCO2e)		Intensity (tCO2e/£M)	Emissions (tCO2e)		Intensity (tCO2e/£M)
Scope 1	Company Vehicles	66.3	275,076	8.4	51.3	216,759	6.3
Scope 3	1 Purchased goods and services	5,245.0		661.7	5,955.2		732.6
	2 Capital goods	84.1		10.6	73.7		9.1
	3 Fuel and energy related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	15.8		2.0	12.5		1.5
	6 Business travel	14.3		1.8	25.3		3.1
	7 Employee commuting	33.3		4.2	8.3		1.0
	8 Upstream leased assets	-		-	220.5		27.1
	Total	5,392.5		680.3	6,295.5		774.5
Scope 1 &	3	5,458.8	275,076	688.7	6,346.9	216,759	780.8



- To estimate this category of scope 3 emissions in FY22 we used the most recent published data regarding UK commuting habits
- During this year you undertook a survey of your employees and as a result we are able to calculate this category of emissions more accurately
- Currently 100% of your employees travel to work by car (or bus) compared to 68% nationally and they travel further than the national average (3,922 compared to 1,276 miles) to get to there

- Given the forecast growth trend in the adoption of electric vehicles in the UK together with the fact that new non ULEV cars will not be available to buy in the UK from 2030 onwards then it is reasonable to assume that emissions from this source will decline steadily over time
- BIS may wish consider accelerating the adoption of ULEVs by it workforce through, say, salary sacrifice schemes and promoting car sharing (30% interested)





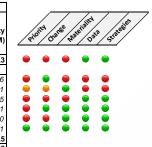






Business travel

			FY23			FY22			
GHG Scop	e Category	Emissions (tCO2e)	Usage (kWh)	Intensity (tCO2e/£M)	Emissions (tCO2e)	Usage (kWh)	Intensity (tCO2e/£M)		
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- Business travel emissions relate to grey fleet activities (reimbursed business mileage)
- This is seen as high priority despite not being particularly material because it is required to be disclosed under SECR
- Overall reimbursed mileage has deceased significantly from 99,556 in FY22 to 53,160 this year

- As with employee commuting, it is reasonable to assume that emissions from this source will decline steadily over time with the trend in adoption of ULEVs
- BIS may wish consider accelerating the adoption of ULEVs by its grey fleet drivers through, say, salary sacrifice schemes





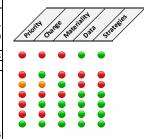






Upstream leased assets

			FY23			FY22		
GHG Scope	Category	Emissions (tCO2e)	Usage (kWh)	Intensity (tCO2e/£M)	Emissions (tCO2e)		Intensity (tCO2e/£M)	
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- In FY22 we did not have any energy data from the landlord so we used a "spend model" to estimate this category of emissions
- This year we have had confirmation that 100% of the electricity purchased is from renewable sources and so this emissions category is effectively zero and requires no further attention











Supplier Engagement

- Out of BIS' top 20 suppliers (based on FY23 spend), 6 of these suppliers are publicly reporting their Scope 1&2 emissions. This equates to 11% of total supplier spend
- Using the emissions from these 6 suppliers, BIS' associated Scope 3 emissions are 26.84tCO2e
- Using the current DEFRA emission factors, the equivalent emissions are 482.1tCO2e, highlighting a significant potential overstatement. While this is just a sample which may not represent the population, it reinforces the need to engage with suppliers to ascertain their Scope 1&2 emissions and their plans to decarbonise
- Improved data will need to be obtained so that Scope 3 emissions can accurately be reported









randall.edwards@tungstencs.co.uk





Our approach

We researched publicly available information to consider the following:-

- **Scope 1 & 2** whether or not Scope 1 & 2 emissions were measured and reported and on what basis (location or market or both)?
- Scope 3 whether or not Scope 3 emissions were measured and reported (over and above the grey fleet SECR requirements)?
- **Intensity ratio** if relevant, what intensity ratios were reported?
- Verification if relevant, are the reported GHG emissions subject to independent verification?
- Targets have GHG emissions reduction targets been set?

- Initiatives have any voluntary initiatives been adopted (SBTi or Race to Zero)
- Web-site/social media is there relevant content on the web-site and social media platforms that show case green transition credentials?
- Environmental qualifications do they have any relevant environmental qualifications?
- CDP submission has a recent CDP submission and if so, what is the score?
- TCFD have the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures been adopted?











Stakeholder review Customers **BAE Systems Global Combat** YES YES Arcus Fm Ltd SO 14001 Celsa Manufacturing (GB) Ltd YES YES YES YES tCO2e/t Crude Steel YES SO 14001 Not Available Sainsburys Supermarkets Ltd YES YES YES YES YES SO 14001 Argos YES YES YES SO 14001 YES YES Euroclad YES YES SO 14001 YES Rockwool YES YES YES YES YES PCI Not available Not available YES YES Norgine tCO2e/m packets Competitors Cromwell Industrial Tools Limited **Hayley Group Limited** YES NO tCO2e/£M YES YES YES SO 14001 The Rubix Group YES tCO2e/€M YES YES YES SO 14001 MSC Industrial Supplies Limited YES NO YES NO **Wurth UK Limited** tCO2e/£M SO 14001 Sturdy Fluid Power Limited **County Industrial Supplies Limited** Suppliers Loctite





Oakley Industrial Services

Titansery Control Ltd

Indestructible Paints

Kenfield Ltd

CB Frost

Degafloor Ltd

3M





YES

YES

NO



YES

NO

YES

NO

SO 14001

NO

NO

ISO 14001



YES

YES

Stakeholder review





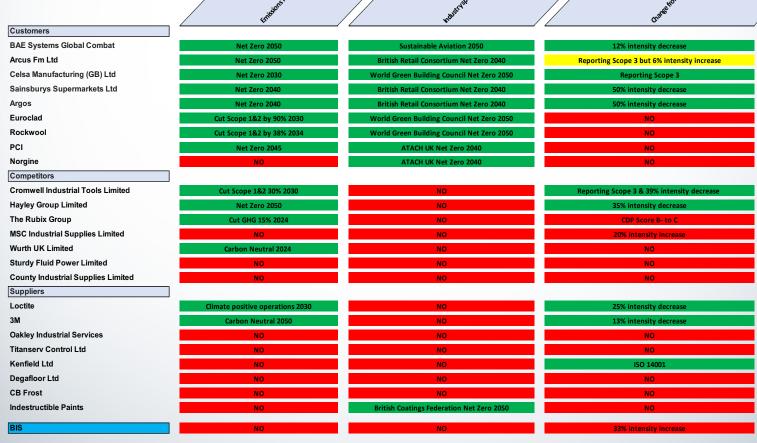








Stakeholder review













Stakeholder review

- We have updated the review to include additional customers (Euroclad, Rockwool, PCI and Norgine) and suppliers (CB Frost and Indestructible Paints)
- Your main customers are already on their green transition journey and reporting Scope 1 & 2
 emissions. Some customers are reporting Scope 3 emissions or addressing these for action to be
 implemented in the near future. Therefore, it is crucial that BIS implement a carbon reduction plan as
 it is only a matter of time before they start focussing on their supply chain
- Top Competitors are measuring their GHG emissions and a number have published carbon reduction targets so this is a key area for BIS to address to stay competitive
- Some suppliers are measuring their carbon footprint, which will allow for more granular data to be
 used to accurately report BIS' Scope 3 emissions. However for a complete Scope 3 emissions
 inventory, data will need to be gathered from all major suppliers. An alternative option would be to
 seek suppliers that are measuring their carbon footprint, however the cost-benefit would need to be
 considered













Decisions to be made

- BIS is now at the stage where it needs agree and publish a realistic pledge as everything else (including stakeholder communications and web-site messaging will flow from this)
- Given the nature of your business and particularly your current supply base its probably unrealistic to commit to net zero until 2040 (as ultimately this will be dictated by your suppliers)
- As an interim target you should consider committing to eliminate scope 1 emissions (diesel fleet) by 2030. This can be framed as "net zero operationally by 2030" which is quite useful for stakeholder engagement/PR purposes
- Other matters to consider are:-
 - Expanding your SECR disclosures to include scope 3 as this elevate BIS ahead of its competitors
 - Joining the Science Based Targets initiative (see https://sciencebasedtargets.org)
 - Adopting the recommendations of the TCFD
 - Making a CDP submission for FY24
- Stakeholder communications











Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTI)

- As this is the first time setting a target, BIS must submit a predetermined near-term target (42%) reduction Scope 1&2 from baseline by 2030) and Net-Zero.
- Also included is the long-term target. This must be a minimum of 90% reduction of Scope 1,2&3 by a target date between 2028-2050.
- Route for SMEs allows a simplified process as shown by the steps below:

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- Step 1: Complete the Target Validation Form (https://form.jotform.com/targets/sme-target-validation)
- Step 2: SBTI review form and whether information is complete. After passing, SBTI will send confirmation email
- Step 3: Invoicing and fee payment
- Step 4: Payment verification and final confirmation of target
- Step 5: Communications pack and target published to SBTI
- PRICING: \$2,000, approximately £1,530











Race to Zero (R2Z)

- Global campaign with the objective of shifting to a decarbonised economy. By signing up you are committing to:
 - Halving greenhouse gas emissions before 2030
 - Achieving net zero emissions before 2050
 - Disclosing progress on a yearly basis
- Becoming increasingly common along with SBTI and demonstrates a public commitment
- To make the commitment, a short form needs to be completed. Upon completion, the company name will be added to the R2Z website, under 'SME Climate Hub'.











