

OUR MEMBERS' SOCIAL VALUE AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2025

BASIS OF REPORTING



**OWNED BY YOU.
RIGHT BY YOU.**

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This document explains the methodology we use to collect and calculate data reported in our annual Social Value and Sustainability Report (available at www.coop.co.uk/cooperate-report).

It covers our most material data sets, including the majority of data in scope of our external assurance process.

It also sets out how we measure progress against the targets we have set ourselves.

We aim to update this document on an annual basis alongside our Social Value and Sustainability Report to reflect any changes in methodology. This document was last updated March 2026.

CONTENTS

Scope of Reporting	3
Targets	4
Indicators	6
Our Co-op	6
Community investment	8
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	9
Energy used	14
Electricity from renewables	15
Operational waste	16
Water use	17
Packaging	18
Food waste	19
Food redistributed	20
Fish and Seafood	21
Animal welfare	22
Wood and paper	24
FSC Coffins	25
Palm oil	26
Soy	27
Ethical trade	28
Fairtrade	31
Healthier products	32
Gender and Ethnicity	35
Number of colleagues	36
Health and safety	37
Restating and re-baselining criteria	38

SCOPE OF REPORTING

Performance relates to the 52-week year ending 1 January 2026 (unless otherwise stated) and to our operations and stakeholders. It covers those businesses wholly owned by the Co-operative Group Limited as at 1 January 2026.

This Report relates to the performance of the business as a whole unless otherwise stated (in some instances we refer to a particular business unit, and this is stated clearly). Reporting on sourcing impacts of products sold by Co-op Food focuses on Co-op branded products, unless otherwise stated, with the exception of indirect GHG emission reporting which (following best practice around Scope 3 accounting) covers all products sold. Co-op branded product sales accounted for 38% of total Co-op Food turnover in 2025. Like other retailers, we have greater influence over own-brand products than we do over other branded products, and our priority continues to be to improve the sustainability of these products.

In 2025, Nisa rebranded to Co-op Wholesale, marking a significant milestone in the business's transformation and continued growth. Today, Co-op Wholesale supports a broad range of customers, including independent retailers, specialist stores and corporate partners such as Costcutter and Shell, with a comprehensive wholesale proposition tailored to diverse business models, alongside a thriving export operation. Co-op own-brand accounts for 21% of all sales across Wholesale.

These stores are not under Co-op's operational control and are out of scope of our reporting, with the exceptions being a small number of stores covered by direct logistics and distribution, the impact of which is included in our 'Scope 1' greenhouse gas data, and the volume of Fairtrade ingredients purchased via our Fairtrade products.

[Return to Contents](#)

TARGETS

The table below outlines the targets that have been developed as part of our responsible business strategies and were agreed in early 2025. To be transparent we've outlined how we'll measure progress against each target.

REPORT SECTION	2025 TARGET	INDICATOR
In support of our Vision	We aim to end 2025 with 7m active members	Number of members
	We will enable 2.9m member engagements in our Co-op	Number of member engagements
	Our activity will create value for 3.6m people in members' communities on issues our member owners care about	Number of people benefitted through our community plan
Access to opportunities	We'll raise £5m by June 2025 to bring communities together to support 750,000 young people	£ raised for Barnardo's
	We will increase the proportion of ethnic minorities in leadership roles to 10% by 2027 and 13% by 2030	% of our leaders from an ethnic minority background
	We will increase the proportion of women in leadership roles to 45% by 2027 and 48% by 2030	% of our leaders identify as women
Access to a sustainable future	We commit to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 66% by 2030 from a 2016 base year	% reduction in direct greenhouse gas emissions since 2016
	We commit to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 48% by 2030 from a 2016 base year	% reduction in indirect greenhouse gas emissions since 2016
	We commit to reach Net Zero by 2035 for our own operations, and by 2040 across our value chain	% reduction in direct greenhouse gas emissions since 2016 % reduction in indirect greenhouse gas emissions since 2016
	69% of suppliers in Category 1, Scope 3 GHG emissions covered by suppliers with validated science-based targets by 31/12/2025 & 79% of suppliers in Category 1, Scope 3 GHG emissions covered by suppliers with validated science-based targets by 31/12/2030	% of Category 1, Scope 3 GHG emissions covered by suppliers with validated science-based targets
	We will reduce food waste generated in our stores and depots by 50% by 2030 compared to 2022	% reduction in food waste
	We will reduce our plastic packaging by 30% by the end of 2025, per 1% market share compared to baseline year of 2018	% reduction in our plastic footprint per 1% market share since 2018
	We will reduce water consumption across our properties by 10% by 2025 compared to 2020	% water reduction (y/y)
	We will continue to report on the percentage of Co-op own-brand products which are non-HFSS	% of Co-op own-brand food and drink sales tonnage (excluding alcohol and non-food) which are from non-HFSS products
	Co-op own-brand products which are 'reduced' or 'light' alternatives to a standard line will continue to be no more expensive, based on price per kg	Number of Co-op own-brand products that are 'reduced' or 'light' alternatives to a standard line that do not meet our commitment to be no more expensive (based on price per g/ml)
	We will continue to report on the percentage of total Co-op sales tonnage (excluding alcohol and nonfood) which come from Co-op fruit & vegetable sales	% of total Co-op sales tonnage (excluding alcohol and non-food) which came from Co-op fruit & vegetable sales
We will continue to report on the percentage of total Co-op sales tonnage (excluding alcohol and nonfood) which come from animal protein and plant protein	% of total Co-op sales tonnage (excluding alcohol and non-food) which came from animal protein % of total Co-op sales tonnage (excluding alcohol and non-food) which came from plant protein	

REPORT SECTION	2025 TARGET	INDICATOR
Access to a sustainable future	By 2030, 83% of our Co-op own-brand food and drink sales (tonnes) will come from non-HFSS products (excluding alcohol and non-food)	% of our Co-op own-brand food and drink sales (tonnes) from non-HFSS products (excluding alcohol and non-food)
	100% of soy in our Co-op products, including that embedded in animal feed, will be deforestation-free and responsibly sourced by 2025	% of the soy we use in our products is deforestation and conversion free
	We will implement enhanced due diligence approaches with interventions in high-risk supply chains and recruitment corridors	Deliverable: Implement enhanced approaches
	We will champion the role of women and vulnerable people in our supply chains by launching projects to implement the GAIA principles in two high-risk supply chains to address the root causes of gender-based violence and harassment (GBVH)	Deliverable: Projects rolled out
	We will continue to work collaboratively to eliminate illegal and unfair recruitment fees in our global supply chain	Deliverable: Reported update on progress
	We will support our suppliers in improving human rights across our supply chains through the delivery of our global supplier engagement programme, working collaboratively to reach over 3,000 delegates in 80 events in 2026	Number of delegates reached and number of events held through the delivery of our global supplier engagement programme

[Return to Contents](#)

OUR CO-OP INDICATORS

Indicators

- Local Community Fund Cause selections by Co-op Members
- Member participations in Join In opportunities
- Number of member engagements by Member Activators
 - Number of member engagements is the total of the previous three indicators
- Number of Active Members

1. Cause Selection

Definition

The Local Community Fund (LCF) supports projects in our members' communities. Causes can apply to be part of the LCF and are shortlisted based on a [defined set of criteria](#). **Cause Selection** is when a Co-op member chooses to support local causes that are meaningful to them from a shortlist of causes based in their area.

Scope

The data presented covers the calendar year of 2025. A cause selection is recorded when a member has clicked on the cause they wish to support either via the Co-op App or via their Membership account. A member can select more than one cause throughout the year and each selection is counted as a separate instance.

Data calculation and methodology

The figures represent the number of cause selections completed by members during the funding cycle calendar. The data is captured at the point a member 'selects their chosen cause'. Some members may choose a local cause to support more than once within the same year. In these circumstances, each of these individual choices will be counted as part of the overall 'Local Community Fund Cause Selections' total.

Cause selection data is collected from several sources, reflecting the number of routes available to members who wish to 'Select a Cause':

1. Membership emails are sent to all members who have opted in to receive service communications. When a member clicks through from the email, they are directed to their Membership account and prompted to log in. Once logged in, the app displays causes local to that individual member, and they are encouraged to choose which cause they would like to support.
2. Selecting a cause via the Co-op App. Within the Wallet tab on the Co-op App, members will find a 'Support your local community' section. When selected, the app displays a list of causes local to that individual member. Members can then choose the cause they would like to support.

All selection data is captured and processed internally through our information mart, and the relevant data is extracted at the end of each reporting month.

2. Member participations in Join In opportunities

Definition

Join In is the activity that facilitates members' everyday participation in their Co-op. The Co-op provides authentic opportunities for members to get involved in live business issues, events or activities that sit outside more formal routes to membership participation, such as the AGM and voting. Opportunities are varied and could include anything from informing a new product development process, shaping a policy or working with a business team to develop a strategy, to attending an event.

Number of participations by members in our Join In programme online: Defined as the number of times a member of the Co-op Group has participated in online activity or an event and using their membership details to register and get involved/attend.

Scope

The data presented covers the calendar year. Participation in a Join In event is recorded when a member clicks the link to begin taking part in an activity. If a member engages in more than one Join In activity within the year, each instance is counted separately.

Data calculation and methodology

The figures represent the number of times a member has 'joined in' in the calendar year. The data is captured at the point a member 'joins in', which is considered to be the most reliable point on the participation journey for measurement.

The indicators comprise Join In data that is collected from several sources, reflecting the number of routes available to members who wish to 'join in':

1. The Membership emails which are sent to all marketable members. When a member clicks through from their email, their unique identifying number will be carried with them, and is captured via a third-party platform, from which data is downloaded at the end of the reporting month.
2. The Join In platform, which members can access by logging into their membership account or clicking through from the Co-op App. Opportunities are presented on the member dashboard. When a member clicks through from here, the unique identifying number and opportunity number will be automatically captured. All selection data is captured and processed internally through our information mart, and the relevant data is extracted at the end of each reporting month.

3. Number of member engagements by Member Activators

Definition

Co-op's field team of Member Activators engage with Co-op Members in their communities to help bring the commercial, social and ownership value of Co-op Membership to life.

Activators record their activity by completing a monthly Activity Tracker in Microsoft Forms. In this Tracker they are asked to record the number of members that they have engaged through the different event types and channels available to them.

A Member is considered to have been engaged by a Member Activator if they have interacted with them in any one of the following ways - attending a Co-op local forum; attending a Co-op "Live Local" event; participating in an Online Area Network; interacting during a visit to a Co-op Food outlet or Funeralcare home; interacting with a Member Activator whilst they are responding to community needs; interacting with a Member Activator when they are promoting Co-op membership; interacting with a Member Activator who is supporting a Co-op campaign or activation.

A member is considered to have been engaged if they have interacted with a Member Activator in-person, or as part of a two-way online exchange (for example by commenting upon or liking a Member Activator's social media post).

Responses to these questions in the Activator's monthly forms are then used to calculate the number of member engagements that have taken place each month.

Data calculation and methodology

Member Activators complete the engagement section of their tracker by selecting from a range of the number of members they estimated they engaged ("None", "1-10", "11-25", "25-50" etc.) through each channel of activity. The data is estimated by the Member Activators.

This data is then accessed by a Power BI report which converts their responses from ranges (e.g. "1-10") into a numeric value, using the highest number in the range (e.g. "1-10" becomes "10").

Finally, these numeric values are added together and summarised as a single figure which can be summarised by month, year etc. using the Power BI report.

4. Number of Active Members

Definition

An active member is a member that has traded with us in the last year in Co-op Food, Funeral and Life Planning, Insurance and Legal Services.

Data calculation and methodology

There are three elements to the active member number:

1. First is an automatically generated flag identifying transactions from across Life Services (Insurance and Funeralcare) and Food to flag any members who have transacted in any business unit in the last 12 months.
2. A small proportion of Food transactions are not included in the data (primarily transactions that do not generate any turnover - e.g. buying just a newspaper), so Food systems are checked directly to identify any transactions that happened in the last 12 months.
3. Finally, a separate data source for transactions within Co-op live concessions are checked for any transactions in the last 12 months.

Any members with an entry in any of the three datasets above will be flagged as an active member. Data is taken from the 'Information Mart Nonpii' which is accessed through Databricks, which pulls through data from the Food systems (RDP) and Membership systems (DES). Data is extracted as at 6th January 2026.

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT

Indicators

- Total invested in UK and International communities (£m)
- UK community investment (£m - split by cash, colleague time, gifts in kind and leverage)
- International community investment (£m - split by cash, colleague time and leverage)

Definitions

By Corporate Community Investment (CCI) - our total community investment figure - we mean our businesses' voluntary engagement with charitable organisations or activities that extend beyond core business activities.

As per the B4Si framework definition, all investments reported are 'Voluntary and charitable'.

Scope

The data covers contributions during the calendar year from all our businesses. In line with the B4Si methodology we follow the 80/20 principle - the first 80% of a business's community contribution takes about 20% of the time to compile.

By applying the model, we focus on activities that are easily captured; not every single small donation or item of in-kind or employee time has to be quantified. We focus on larger projects and activities where data is more reliable and readily available - although we are likely to be under-reporting as a result.

From May 2021 onwards Co-op has rolled out compostable carrier bags to all communities across the UK. Compostable carrier bags are sold at 10p per bag with the cost price being 5p and 5p being generated for the Carrier Bag Levy to be distributed between community projects.

In England, Scotland and Wales, approximately 50% of the Carrier Bag Levy is returned to communities through the Local Community Fund and other Community Partnerships. The remaining 50% of Carrier Bag Levy funds are used to support climate change initiatives across the UK.

There may not always be a direct match between the amount raised through the Carrier Bag Levy and the amounts allocated to community and climate initiatives. This is because the exact Carrier Bag Levy income cannot be known at the start of the year. To manage this uncertainty, we use the previous year's CBL income as a guide when planning community investments, agreeing partnerships and allocating funds. This ensures commitments can be made early in the year, even though actual CBL income may end up higher or lower once the year concludes.

On the Isle of Man, 100% of proceeds from the sale of compostable carrier bags are returned to communities through the Local Community Fund. All of these activities are reported within B4Si data as "Leverage". In Northern Ireland, all money raised from the Carrier Bag Levy goes to the Northern Ireland Exchequer to distribute to good causes. As this is a mandatory agreement, executed via the Exchequer, we do not include this total in our community investment data.

Data calculation and methodology

We collate data and calculate the CCI overall total. Within this we also split out our contribution in the UK and our contribution internationally.

Data is collected on templates, set up in line with B4Si methodology. These are sent to various data owners across our businesses - generally colleagues directly delivering community investment projects, and finance and data management colleagues.

Data is checked for eligibility, errors or anomalies before being added to the final totals for each indicator.

Cash contribution is the gross monetary amount we pay in support of a community organisation/project.

Community Investment contributions are only reported if they have been paid to beneficiaries outside of the Co-op within the stated reporting year. Where funds have been raised but not yet paid out, the funds will be reported within the year in which they are paid out. Where funds have been transferred from the Co-op to the Co-op Foundation registered charity, they are not reported as charitable donations until the Foundation has donated them to an external beneficiary.

Leverage - is defined as the additional funds that we have unlocked from other sources, such as employees' contributions through Payroll Giving schemes, other employee donations, customers' donations to fundraising activities, donations from partners/suppliers in support of charitable activities etc.

Management costs (project/staffing costs) incurred in the management of our Community Investment are, wherever possible, called out separately either as Colleague Time, or in the case of external spend, as Cash Donations.

Gifts in kind are non-cash resources donated to community activities. These in-kind contributions can include donations of products or services or other corporate resources such as IT equipment, used furniture, meeting rooms or other space.

In-kind contributions are valued at what it has cost the business to make, not at what the beneficiary organisation would otherwise have had to pay in the open market.

COLLEAGUE COMMUNITY ACTIVITY

Indicators

- Colleagues involved in community activity during work time (number of colleagues, number of days and value of time)

Definitions

Eligible Time contribution is defined as 'Voluntary and charitable' in line with the B4Si definition.

As per the B4Si framework definition, 'Community activity in work time' contribution is the cost to the company of the paid working hours contributed by employees to a community organisation or activity. The term 'volunteering' is often used to describe time contributions, but it can go beyond this to include any active engagement in community activity during paid working time. Examples include:

- Employee volunteering
- Active participation in fundraising activities
- Longer-term secondments to community organisations
- Supervision of work experience placements

Scope

The data covers time contributed during the calendar year, for volunteer activity completed by colleagues in any of our businesses.

Time contributed is number of hours/days completed during paid work time, valued at the business's average employment rate.

Data calculation and methodology - number of colleagues and hours contributed

For functions whose activities are exclusively or predominantly focused on supporting communities (e.g. our Social Value & Community Engagement Team, Co-operative & Member Engagement Team, Co-op Foundation or Member Activator programme), hours invested are calculated based on modelling, using actual headcount, FTE & contractual hours. For Member Activator hours, calculations have assumed that two-thirds of their role are community support based.

For hours contributed by colleagues outside of these functions, and within the broader Co-op businesses, hours invested are modelled based on responses to an organisation-wide survey asking colleagues to identify the average number of hours per week that they spent supporting community initiatives in work time.

The percentage of colleagues from each business unit who reported spending one or more hours per week was then applied to the total number of colleagues working for that business unit to arrive at an estimate of the total number of colleagues involved.

The total number of hours invested was then calculated by counting one hour per week of time invested in communities by each of these colleagues (with adjustments made to account for factors such as annual leave).

When calculating the number of hours invested in work time, an assumption of 46 working weeks per year was used.

Value of staff time:

Value per hour is calculated by a blended business rate, with data taken from the previous year's Annual Report:

$(\text{Total wages \& salaries} + \text{social security costs} + \text{pension costs}) / (\text{Hours per year} \times \text{FTE}) = \text{average hourly cost.}$

This calculation is based on an assumption of 48 working weeks a year.

The total hours collected from the data sets returned are multiplied by the average hourly cost.

[Return to Contents](#)

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

Indicators

- Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions – UK grid average (location based)
- Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions – accounting for the emissions associated with our electricity supply contracts (market based)
- Scope 3 GHG emissions
- % reduction in GHG emissions
- % of Category 1, Scope 3 GHG emissions covered by suppliers with validated near-term science-based targets

Definitions

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions

UK grid average (location based): Defined as the GHG emissions from our operations, counted as if all the electricity we buy was from the UK grid average mix of sources.

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions accounting for renewable electricity (market based):

Defined as the GHG emissions from our operations, accounting for the emissions associated with our electricity supply contracts.

Scope 3 GHG emissions:

Defined as the GHG emissions which aren't directly from our operations but which we influence indirectly. This includes suppliers of the products we sell, the impact of the waste we generate and the impact of the packaging we produce.

% reduction in GHG emissions:

Defined as the extent, expressed as a percentage, to which we've reduced the amount of GHG emissions we produce in a calendar year, compared to our 2016 baseline using location-based accounting.

% of Category 1, Scope 3 GHG emissions covered by suppliers with validated near-term science-based targets:

Suppliers with validated near-term science-based targets are identified either by:

a) the Science Based Targets Initiative as per the Science Based Targets Initiative's website;

Or

b) a Qualified Independent Party who can provide a certificate to confirm alignment with the Science Based Targets Initiative's criteria and guidelines.

Scope

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions data is provided to cover the full calendar year, with the exception of logistics fuel emissions data which covers the full financial year (for Scope 1 and 2 emissions) and covers all properties for which we have operational control in the UK.

Scope 3 GHG emissions data is provided to cover a 12-month period as specified. It covers all material sources of emissions for Co-op within our value chain to the best of our present knowledge.

Following the best practice guidance of the Science Based Targets initiative, our Scope 3 GHG emissions target covers the most significant sources of emissions over which we may exert a degree of influence. The emissions sources that are included in our near- and longer-term Science Based Targets are listed in the table overleaf.

We report against a baseline year of 2016, as this is the year against which our approved science-based GHG reduction targets are set.

Suppliers in scope are the top 200 suppliers by contribution to Co-op Scope 3 GHG emissions under Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services¹, in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) category definitions, as at 31 December in the previous reporting year. This currently equates to around 90% of Co-op's Category 1, Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Data calculation and methodology

Our total GHG inventory is based on:

Scope 1

- Fuel used for heating (kWh) – data from our gas suppliers, landlords and meter operators.
- Fugitive refrigerants (Kg & associated Global Warming Potential) – data aggregated from refrigerant top-ups² by Co-op subcontractors. The global warming potential of refrigerants is calculated using the 100-year global warming potential of one kilogram of a gas equivalent to that one kilogram of CO₂, based on the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 adopted by the IPCC), in line with 2014 EU F-GAS Regulations, as implemented in the UK in the 2015 F-GAS Regulations, and in line with current Government guidance in the UK.

¹ The methodology to calculate Category 1, Scope 3 emissions for the basis of this target differs slightly from our total reported Category 1, Scope 3 emissions due to a need to allocate land use and packaging emissions to individual suppliers. This is consistent with the methodology we used at baseline and each year to evidence progress against this target.

² Top-ups come from property, logistics fleet and light fleet.

- Mileage and fuel from all vehicles we control (miles) - data from logistics and fleet records.

Scope 2

- Location based electricity - Government conversion factors for company reporting of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Market based electricity - electricity supply contracts and Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Where supplier is unknown, the latest EU residual factors are used.
- Electricity used (kWh) - data from our electricity/gas suppliers, landlords and meter operators.

These data sources are each converted to their equivalent GHG emissions, expressed as 'tonnes of CO₂-equivalent'. This is based on the latest conversion factors published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) mid-year in the calendar year reported.

Scope 3

We follow the methodology outlined in the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard to quantify our Scope emissions inventory. This requires Scope 3 emissions to be grouped into a series of emissions categories. Further details on the Scope 3 emissions categories and emissions sources are set out in the table below.

SCOPE 3 CATEGORY	GHG PROTOCOL DESCRIPTION	EMISSIONS SOURCES INCLUDED
Category 1 - Purchased Goods & Services	Extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year, not otherwise included in Categories 2 - 8	Goods for Resale - coverage including all products sold in Co-op stores and in stores represented by Co-op's joint purchasing group (independent co-operative societies, franchises, Nisa) Emissions coverage across the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw material/ingredients production; • Packaging production; • Transport of raw materials/ingredients/packaging materials to processing; and • Processing stages This includes both FLAG and energy & industrial emissions because of current uncertainties in how these can be separately quantified. We have also only included GHG emissions in our inventory - NOT any form of carbon removals
		Emissions from land use change linked to ingredients
		Goods & Services not for resale
		Emissions from Cremations
Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities	Extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year, not already accounted for in Scope 1 or 2	Emissions from extraction and processing of fuels used by Co-op (including electricity)
Category 4 - Upstream Transportation & Distribution	1) Transportation and distribution services purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year - <u>in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company</u> , including inbound logistics between a company's Tier 1 suppliers and its own operations, outbound logistics (e.g. depots to stores), and transportation between a company's own facilities	Transportation steps including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK inbound logistics, from Tier 1 supplier sites to Co-op depots • Estimate of transportation from Tier 1 supplier sites to UK for high volume import categories (fresh produce, horti, wine) • Internal trunking between depots (where not already covered in Scope 1) • Transport from depots to stores (where not already covered in Scope 1)
Category 5 - Waste generated in operations	Disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations in the reporting year (in facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company)	Disposal of unsold stock and packaging from Co-op stores, depots, and offices
Category 6 - Business travel	Transportation of employees for business-related activities during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company)	Travel on flights, trains, taxis - plus 'grey' fleet (i.e. claimed miles in personal cars)

SCOPE 3 CATEGORY	GHG PROTOCOL DESCRIPTION	EMISSIONS SOURCES INCLUDED
Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products	Waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the reporting company (in the reporting year) at the end of their life	Disposal of food and packaging waste by Co-op customers after using it at home
Category 2 - Capital Goods	Extraction, production and transportation of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year	All capital goods purchased by Co-op e.g. IT equipment, etc.
Category 7 - Employee commuting	Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company)	Travel of Co-op employees to offices, depots and stores
Category 15 - Investments	Operation of investments (including equity and debt investments and project finance) in the reporting year, not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	Investments in Co-op Funeralcare plans
Category 8 - Upstream leased assets	Operation of assets leased by the reporting company (lessee) in the reporting year and not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2	Energy use emissions from buildings leased by Co-op (lessee) but not in Co-op's Scope 1 & 2
Category 9 - Downstream Transportation & Distribution	Transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company in the reporting year between the reporting company's operations and the end consumer (if not paid for by the reporting company)	For Co-op this covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer travel to stores & funerals • Deliveroo (i.e. this is where customer pays for transport) • Wholesale retail distribution
Category 10 - Processing of sold products	Processing of intermediate products sold in the reporting year by downstream companies (e.g. manufacturers)	Not relevant to Co-op as all sold products undergo no further 'processing' by business customers
Category 11 - Use of sold products	End use of goods and services sold by the reporting company in the reporting year	Consumer use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooking and chilling • Electrical products sold by Co-op
Category 13 - Downstream leased assets	Operation of assets owned by the reporting company (lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year, not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 - reported by lessor	Building fuel and electricity use from properties owned by Co-op but leased to third party and not under Co-op's control
Category 14 - Franchises	Operation of franchises in the reporting year, not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 - reported by franchisor	Building fuel and electricity use by Co-op franchisee

* Best practice from SBTi is to set a GHG reduction target which covers the most significant categories of Scope 3 emissions over which we may exert influence, with a requirement to include a minimum of 67% emissions coverage in near-term targets and 90% emissions coverage in long-term targets. SBTi have also advised that some indirect emissions sources should not be included in our Scope 3 target boundary. This includes emissions from customer travel for shopping and indirect product use (cooking & chilling). Our near-term and long-term targeted emissions cover 95% and 99% of the emissions included in our Scope 3 target boundary.

Base-Year Recalculation Policy

Purpose:

To ensure the accuracy and consistency of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reporting over time, this policy outlines the circumstances under which base-year emissions will be recalculated.

Scope:

This policy applies to all GHG emissions reported by Co-op.

Circumstances for Recalculation:

Base-year emissions will be recalculated under the following conditions:

- 1. Structural Changes:** Significant changes such as mergers, acquisitions or outsourcing that alter the organisational boundaries.
- 2. Methodological Changes:** Significant updates to emission factors, calculation methodologies or improvements in data accuracy.
- 3. Error Corrections:** Discovery of significant errors or cumulative errors that impact the base-year emissions.
- 4. Changes in Reporting Boundaries:** Adjustments to the operational or organisational boundaries that affect the emissions inventory.

Significance Threshold for Recalculation:

Base-year emissions will be recalculated if a change occurs (structural, methodological, error correction or boundary change) which would increase/decrease base-year Scope 1 and 2 total or Scope 3 total emissions by more than 5%, either in isolation or in combination with other changes identified.

Recalculation Methodology:

1. Structural Changes:

- For acquisitions, include the acquired entity's emissions for the entire base year
- For divestitures, exclude the divested entity's emissions for the entire base year

2. Methodological Changes:

- Apply updated emission factors or methodologies retrospectively to the base year in accordance with WRAP's Scope 3 GHG Measurement & Reporting Protocols: Sector Guidance for Food & Drink Businesses

3. Error Corrections:

- Correct the identified errors and adjust the base-year emissions accordingly

4. Changes in Reporting Boundaries:

- Adjust the base-year emissions to reflect the new boundaries consistently

Documentation and Reporting:

- All recalculations will be documented, including the rationale, methodology and impact on the base-year emissions
- Recalculated emissions will be reported in the next GHG inventory report, with a clear explanation of the changes

Review and Approval:

- The recalculation process will be reviewed and approved by the Co-op's Sustainability team

Effective Date:

- This policy is effective from [01/12/2024] and will be reviewed annually

Recalculation methodology and assumptions for restated baseline values reported in the 2025 Social Value and Sustainability Report²:

In our 2024 inventory we recalculated our baseline emissions using the following approach:

SCOPE 3 CATEGORY	REASON/S FOR RECALCULATION	RECALCULATION METHOD & RATIONALE
Category 1 - Purchased Goods & Services - Goods for Resale: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ingredients - Ingredients' transport - Manufacturing - GNFR - Land use change 	Adjusting for methodology change in latest 2024 inventory, which incorporated a series of data improvements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switching from product category-level estimates (e.g. an average value for meat-based ready meals) to individual product-level estimates (e.g. values for specific ready meal recipes); and • Incorporating new secondary emission factor data sources 	These are one-off changes that have resulted from a move to the Mondra product footprinting platform. The most significant change is that the inventory in 2024 is now calculated using recipe/ingredients composition data for Co-op 'own-brand' products purchased in 2024. This level of detail is not available for products sold in 2016 and so the following method has been used to back-calculate emissions based on known like-for-like changes between 2016 and 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Section-level emissions estimate calculated for 2016 purchase volume = Baseline value B. Section-level emissions estimate calculated for 2024 purchase volume, calculated on like-for-like basis in comparison with A C. Product-level emissions estimate calculated for 2024 using new methodology D. % change in 2024 inventory emissions occurring through methodology change calculated using formula: $(C-B) \div B =$ estimated impact of methodology change E. Baseline value adjusted to account for estimated impact of methodology change using formula: $A + (A \times D) =$ Restated Baseline Alongside this, a due diligence exercise was undertaken to ensure that the estimated impact of methodology change (D) did not overstate the level of total emissions change reported as progress against targeted emissions.

²The net result of these changes has been to increase our estimate of base year (2016) Scope 3 emissions in the scope of our near-term science-based target from 4,886 ktCO₂e to 5,839 ktCO₂e, or a total of +19.5%. Performance figures presented in our Social Value and Sustainability Report are on a like-for-like calculation basis.

SCOPE 3 CATEGORY	REASON/S FOR RECALCULATION	RECALCULATION METHOD & RATIONALE
Category 1 - Purchased Goods & Services - Goods for Resale: - Ingredients - Ingredients' transport - Manufacturing - GNFR - Land use change	Incorporation of new primary emissions data from suppliers.	This change occurs on an annual basis as an increasing number of suppliers are able to provide product carbon footprint values that are more representative of products purchased by Co-op than the average emission factors used in previous Scope 3 inventory estimates. Whenever a new product carbon footprint estimate is provided by a supplier, the method outlined in Annex E of WRAP's Scope 3 GHG Measurement & Reporting Protocols: Sector Guidance for Food & Drink Businesses is used to consider whether a base-year recalculation is needed or not; and then to recalculate the base-year emissions where needed. This is based on an assessment of data quality.
Category 1 - Purchased Goods & Services Goods for Resale - Packaging	Adjusting for methodology change in latest 2024 inventory, which incorporated a series of data improvements.	A one-off change that has resulted from a move to calculate packaging emissions at a more granular level.
Scope 3 - Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution	Adjustment for methodology change in latest 2024 inventory, which incorporated better data to understand distance of products travelled.	A one-off change resulting in a better understanding of the distance and mode by which products have travelled before they reach depot.

The net result of these changes has been to increase our estimate of base year (2016) Scope 3 emissions in the scope of our near-term science-based target from 4,886 ktCO₂e to 5,839 ktCO₂e, or a total of +19.5%. Performance figures presented in our Co-operate Report are on a like-for-like calculation basis.

% reduction in GHG emissions: The difference between current year and baseline year (2016) GHG emissions as % of baseline year GHG emissions using location-based accounting, in line with our science-based targets.

External standards or guidance used: • Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard • GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard • GRI 305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions (2016) • GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Category 1, Scope 3 GHG emissions covered by suppliers with validated science-based targets.

Identifying suppliers in scope: Suppliers in scope are identified during the annual Scope 3 accounting process. This is based on the GHG emissions associated with total purchase volume for the previous reporting year.

Identifying suppliers with validated near-term science-based targets: Identified suppliers are cross-referenced against the latest validated supplier data from the Science Based Targets Initiative's website. Equivalent evidence from a Qualified Independent Party is only accepted by exception agreed with the supplier (none in 2024).

Calculating % of Category 1, Scope 3 GHG emissions covered: The indicator is the percentage expression of [sum of Category 1, Scope 3 GHG emissions from suppliers with a validated science-based target as at 31 December in the reporting year] / [sum of Category 1, Scope 3 GHG emissions in the previous reporting year].

[Return to Contents](#)

ENERGY USED

Indicators

- Building energy used
- Total energy use, including transport fuel
 - Electricity used at our sites in charging Funeralcare and Home delivery vehicles (however its impact on overall numbers is not material)

Definitions

By energy use, we mean:

- Electricity consumed at our properties
- Natural Gas consumed at our properties
- Fuel and electricity consumed by logistics, vehicles for business use in company cars, fleet and private/hire cars (including where employees are reimbursed for business mileage)

We convert all of these into a common unit of energy use: kilowatt-hours (kWh) or megawatt-hours (MWh) using DESNZ conversion factors.

Scope

This data is provided to cover the full calendar year, with the exception of logistics emissions data which covers the full financial year. It covers all properties for which we have operational control, including stores, funeral homes, depots and support centres.

Data calculation and methodology

We report to a baseline year of 2016, as this is the year against which our approved science-based GHG reduction targets are set. Our restatement criteria are included at the end of this document.

Electricity and gas use: Billed or metered electricity and gas supplied to each of our sites, provided by our energy supplier. This data is validated by a specialist team at Co-op, who check each report as it comes in and, for natural gas, converted by the supplier into a kWh figure using standard conversion factors supplied by DESNZ.

Fuel use: Quantities of fuel, in litres of diesel and kg of biomethane, purchased and used for our logistics operations, based on data provided by our logistics team and mileage data for home delivery, the Funeralcare fleet and business travel. We convert litres to kWh using standard DESNZ conversion factors. In 2025, an immaterial amount of biomethane was used by our Logistics fleet, this fuel was certified by the Renewable Fuel Assurance Scheme (RFAS).

External standards or guidance used:

- Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
- GRI 302-1 Energy Consumption within the organisation (2016)

[Return to Contents](#)

ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLES

Indicators

- % electricity from renewables

Definitions

We define this indicator as the percentage of electricity we use which has come from a certified renewable source. This is electricity purchased on a '100% renewable' tariff and for which we have been provided a 'Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin' (REGO) certification. This also includes renewables from the energy splits provided by suppliers, even where this does not account for 100% of the energy supplied.

Scope

This data is reported for the calendar year and includes electricity used by all Co-op sites.

Data calculation and methodology

Total electricity used by Co-op, provided directly by our supplier including renewables from tariffs.

Total REGO allocation for units of electricity used by Co-op, provided directly by our supplier.

External standards or guidance used:

- We follow the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance criteria for evaluating whether there is sufficient evidence for this being a renewable source

[Return to Contents](#)

OPERATIONAL WASTE

Indicators

- Total waste from operations
- % waste reused/recycled/recovered (landfill diversion)
- % waste decrease/increase

Definitions

Total waste from operations:

The sum (in tonnes) of waste collected from all properties for which we have operational control, including stores, petrol forecourt stores, funeral homes, depots and support centres in the calendar year, by all waste contractors.

% waste reused/recycled/recovered:

The amount of total waste, expressed as a percentage, which has been diverted from landfill disposal. This may include anaerobic digestion or composting, separation and recycling, conversion into refuse-derived fuel or energy-from-waste incineration.

Scope

Our scope covers all waste collected in the calendar year from properties over which we have operational control.

Our reported waste figure does not include surplus food which we have redistributed to charities and communities, as this does not go to waste and is reported as a separate figure.

It further excludes collections which are facilitated by our properties, but which come from our customers, such as Salvation Army textile banks.

Data calculation and methodology

For all indicators we record weight of waste collected by site, by contractor, for the calendar year. This is calculated as a sum of reports from all waste contractors, broken down by end disposal route.

Co-op depots collect backhauled waste for Co-op operations, independent Co-operative Societies (FRTS) and Co-op Franchises. However, only Co-op (TGC) operational waste should be reported in our Social Value and Sustainability Report. To correct for this, waste collected from depots has a weighting factor applied to calculate the Co-op-only tonnages.

% waste reused/recycled/recovered:

Calculated according to the definition above.

[Return to Contents](#)

WATER USE

Indicators

- Total water consumption across our properties (m³)

Definitions

Water consumption refers to the volume of water used at Co-op properties during the reporting year, including stores, funeral homes, depots and support centres. This figure includes all water supplied for operational purposes and accounts for exceptional events such as leaks.

Scope

Data covers all properties under Co-op operational control for the reporting year.

Data calculation and methodology

Metered sites: Consumption is based on invoiced data from water suppliers, validated by our third-party provider.

Unmetered sites: Where no meter data is available, we estimate consumption using a robust method:

For sites with known floor area, we apply the average consumption per m² from comparable metered sites for that business type.

For sites without floor area data, we use the average consumption per site for that business type.

[Return to Contents](#)

PACKAGING

Indicators

- Weight (total and % change) of own-brand packaging
- % reduction in plastic packaging since 2018 per 1% market share

Definitions

Weight (total and % change) of own-brand packaging:

'Own-brand packaging' is the total weight of packaging around goods that are Co-op branded. We report this separately as we have the most control over this element.

% reduction in plastic packaging since 2018 per 1% market share

Own-Brand Plastic Packaging Reduction is the total amount of own-brand plastic packaging used in the calendar year per 1% market share (according to Kantar) as at the last week of the calendar year compared to the same in our benchmark year of 2018.

Scope

Packaging handled data covers the calendar year and covers packaging handled by our Food business. Funeralcare and Consumer Services businesses do not produce reportable packaging.

Data calculation and methodology

We use product sales data and packaging weights to calculate our reported packaging data.

Weight of own-brand packaging

The number of sales of each Co-op brand line multiplied by its packaging weight.

Packaging handled by material

The number of sales of each line multiplied by its packaging weight and packaging material type.

We use the services of a third-party data provider to report on our packaging weight.

% reduction in plastic packaging since 2018 per 1% market share

We multiply the total amount of own-brand plastic packaging used in the calendar year by our percentage market share in the last week of the calendar year according to Kantar and compare that to the same in our benchmark year of 2018. For example, in 2018 we used 20,178 tonnes of plastic packaging and our market share at year end was 6.1%, therefore our plastic packaging per 1% market share was 3,308 tonnes per 1% market share. In 2019 we used 19,950 tonnes of plastic packaging and our market share was 6.3%, so our amount of plastic per 1% market share was 3,167 tonnes. This equates to a 4.3% own-brand plastic packaging reduction per 1% market share.

FOOD WASTE

Indicator

- Food waste tonnage
- Food waste intensity (%)

Definitions

Food waste is any food not sold to customers (including reduced to clear), not given to colleagues or to community redistribution partners, and not sent for animal feed, in accordance with the Food Waste Hierarchy. The following are not considered to be food in line with the Food Loss and Waste Protocol: pet food, medicines and vitamins and supplements.

All food and drink products sold for human consumption including bones, rind and peel are considered to be food and can become food waste or food surplus (unsold food that is redistributed to feed people or animals).

Food sent to composting, anaerobic digestion, incineration, conversion into fuel or landfill is considered to be waste, in accordance with the Food Waste Hierarchy.

Food waste intensity is the measure of food waste created as a % of the total product handled by our depots and stores. The food waste intensity is the tonnage of food wasted in stores and depots divided by the total food handled in stores and depots - a sum of food sold, redistributed and wasted.

Scope

All food and drink products handled by the Co-op in Co-op Group stores and Co-op depots. (Out of scope is food and drink managed by Nisa depot, franchise stores, staff kitchen and canteen food waste, in-store coffee kiosk machine grinds and milk waste and in-store café food waste).

Data calculation and methodology

To report on our food waste and surplus, Co-op follow the Retailer Guidance set out by the Waste and Resources Action Programme as part of the Food Waste Prevention Roadmap. Co-op joined the Roadmap in 2018 to support our 50% reduction by 2030 target and to align with the Sustainable Development Goal 12.3. The Retailer Guidance can be accessed [here](#).

Products ranged by Co-op are assigned a net weight based on declared weight shared by suppliers, or where this is not known, a reasonable estimation.

Data collection food stores

Food waste is tracked, line by line, using the hand-held devices used by store staff for controlling stock. These devices allow staff to scan every item that is wasted and assign a "reason code" which allows tracking of the root cause of waste of the product at the end of its life in store. This information is stored and collated centrally and used to track what wastes and why, on a monthly basis.

The weight of food wasted in the year is the total weight of these individual products that have been scanned by store staff.

The weight of food sold in the year is also calculated from sales records and the same net weight matrix as the store waste report in order to provide tonnage of food sold for calculating food waste intensity.

EDN Reversal and Theft Claim has historically been excluded from the waste analysis in previous years (from 2022 onwards) and has therefore been excluded from the data set.

Data collection depots

Products that are wasted in depot are recorded by depot colleagues as 'scrap' using a standardised form, and the waste information is collated centrally in SAP. Colleagues will assign a "reason code" for whole or part pallets of waste to enable root cause analysis.

The central stock adjustment report lists all products moved through the depot by line and includes the same net weight matrix as the store's report. In the central stock adjustment report the scrap products are included, as well as the weight and reason code. This forms the basis for the depot food waste baseline.

[Return to Contents](#)

FOOD REDISTRIBUTED

Indicator

- Food redistributed

Definitions

'Food redistributed' refers to surplus, edible, unsold food which would otherwise have gone to waste, which we have distributed to our communities.

Scope

This covers all surplus food donated to a charity partner for redistribution in the calendar year from our Food business.

Data calculation and methodology

The weight of food redistributed in the year is the total of:

- Total weight of surplus food directly donated from our stores via Caboodle, measured by barcode scanners each time it is redistributed
- Total weight of surplus food collected by Fareshare, The Bread and Butter Thing, City Harvest and Company Shop at depots - total weights are taken from annual partner reports

What is not in scope - future improvements - we aim to include more areas of food waste and surplus in our reporting in the future to cover the full scope of our food waste footprint. Currently we cover the main volume of waste and a significant proportion is accounted for in the store and depot volumes reported.

Redistribution occurs to more organisations than listed above; occasional ad hoc redistribution does happen and is difficult to track. The volume is very small and we do not include it in reporting.

[Return to Contents](#)

FISH AND SEAFOOD

Indicators

- % Co-op Fish wild caught vs farmed
- Proportion of wild fish and farmed fish

Definitions

Wild caught fish includes all finfish, shellfish, bivalves and molluscs captured from fisheries.

Aquaculture includes all fish, shellfish and bivalves produced in a farmed system.

Risk profile refers to either high, medium or low risk seafood supply chains according to the Co-op Seafood Responsible Sourcing standard.

Seafood includes all fresh, frozen, ambient seafood in Co-op own-brand products including seafood used as an ingredient. Includes all seafood that falls under the scope of the Co-op Seafood Responsible Risk Assessments.

Scope

Indicators include all seafood supplied to the Co-op for sale in a calendar year. They exclude branded products, fish extracts, gelatine and pet food.

Data calculation and methodology

% Co-op Fish wild caught vs farmed:

Calculated using the Co-op authenticate database which suppliers populate on a monthly basis with volume data for each of their seafood supply chains. Wild and farmed fish are categorised.

The Co-op Seafood Responsible Sourcing Standard uses the following standards: Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC), Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP), Global GAP and RSPCA Assured.

MSC and FIP³ Calculation:

MSC by product: Total up number of products sourced from wild sources, confirm number of products with an MSC logo on pack through visual verification, supplier confirmation and MSC confirmation. Calculate the % based on the numbers.

MSC by volume: Total volume calculated using Co-op Authenticate dashboard, data from the dashboard will split the tonnage supplied from FIP & MSC sources.

FIP by product: Total up number of products sourced from wild sources, confirm number of products sourced to an MSC source and, using Co-op Authenticate dashboard, confirm sources from a FIP. Calculate the % based on the number of products already confirmed as MSC.

³ Fishery Improvement Project.

ANIMAL WELFARE

Indicators

- Proportion of fresh protein sales by type
- Proportion of sales by welfare standards
- Higher welfare sales

Definitions

Fresh protein sales include Co-op brand products and branded products.

Proportion of fresh protein sales by type:

We define fresh protein as Fish, Beef, Lamb, Sausage, Chicken, Turkey, Pork, Ham and Bacon products.

Proportion of own-brand sales by welfare standards:

For sales by welfare standards we take a product-by-product approach. We split each product by the proportion of sales under each welfare standard for that product:

	STANDARD RANGE	IRRESISTIBLE RANGE
Beef	Red Tractor	n/a
Lamb	Red Tractor	n/a
Dairy	Red Tractor	n/a
Pork⁴	RSPCA Assured (excluding select Honest Value lines). Irresistible lines are also RSPCA assured	RSPCA assured (excluding select Honest Value lines). Irresistible lines are also RSPCA assured
Chicken	Red Tractor	RSPCA Assured
Turkey	Red Tractor	n/a
Eggs	RSPCA Assured / Free Range	n/a
Salmon	GLOBALG.A.P.	RSPCA Assured

⁴ includes Ham, Sausage and Bacon.

For Milk, we identify Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assured Scheme or Certified Organic.

For Eggs, we identify RSPCA Free Range or Certified Organic.

For Salmon, all Co-op branded lines are reared to GLOBALG.A.P., BAP, ASC or RSPCA.

The proportion of sales by welfare standard is reported for fresh Beef, Lamb, Pork, Bacon, Sausage, Ham, Chicken, Turkey, Eggs and Milk.

Higher welfare sales:

We define higher welfare sales as total annual sales of the following products (fresh, food to go, frozen and prepared⁵):

- All eggs, both Co-op brand and branded (all Co-op brand eggs are free range as a minimum)
- Organic milk
- Chicken - Free range (retail line name) or Premium tier products (Premium tier are RSPCA Assured)
- Pork - all Co-op branded products are outdoor reared
- Bacon - all Co-op branded products are outdoor reared
- Sausage - all Co-op branded products are outdoor reared
- Ham - all Co-op branded products are outdoor reared

It also includes the following:

- RSPCA Assured Cooked Meat products

[Return to Contents](#)

⁵ As of 2017 reporting there are no frozen or prepared products classed as higher welfare.

Scope

All indicators

Sales figures cover our financial year. We include branded products and Co-op brand products.

Proportion of fresh protein sales by type and proportion of sales by welfare standards:

Data excludes:

- Non-fresh products - those where the 'Department' (as identified by the column in the sales data) is listed as Frozen, Food to go or Prepared
- Fish products classified as 'Fish - Shellfish'

Data calculation and methodology

The basis for these indicators is a sales data report sourced from our Finance team.

Run in Microstrategy using the Trading v1.1 files then shared reports, then BI50144 Trading Prompted Report V1.1.

The following options then need to be selected:

- Accounting Year Filter
- Product Hierarchy Filter - Category; Chilled & Fresh
- Product Details Attributes - ALL
- Sales Quantity Metrics - Sales (Qty)
- Net Sales Metrics - Net Sales Exc VAT (£)

Then run report and export it to Excel and turn into a table, the following steps need to be taken to get the data ready:

- Filter on Net Sales Exc VAT (£) and remove anything less than £1,000 including negative values.
- Filter on CTS Section and remove the following areas: PIZZAS, BAKERY- INSTORE/CDF, COFFEE, HOT FOOD, BREAD, MORNING GOODS, CAKES, DIRECT DELIVERIES, CONTINUITY/OPPORTUNITY BUYING, BAKERY INTERBRANCH TRANSFERS, FROZEN VEGETABLES, ICE CREAM & RELATED PRODUCTS, REDUCED/PROMOTIONS, DIRECT DELIVERIES, M/P/F INTERNAL CREDITS, GRAPES & STONE FRUIT, BERRIES & CITRUS, TOP FRUIT, EXOTIC, HORTICULTURE, POTATOES, VEGETABLES, ORGANICS, INTERBRANCH TRANSFERS, JUICES, CHILLED PREPARED PRODUCE, PREPARED SALADS, SWEET, SALAD and FROZEN PIZZAS.
- Filter on Subsection and remove the following areas: BEEF - ACCOMPANIMENTS, FROZEN BREAD, OTHER and PASTA SAUCE.
- Split the data onto separate tabs by using "CTS Section" you will then have some manual movement of products to align everything, such as Cheese & Cheese Prepack, Fresh Bacon & Frozen Bacon.
- Within each tab created check that products listed are correct for that tab (e.g. Beef) contains some meat free products that will need moving to the meat free section, or lamb products appearing in the Beef section. There will be quite a number of products that need realigning.
- Create total columns at the bottom of the Net Sales Exc VAT (£) covering Total for the section, Total for Branded products and Total for Co-op products.
- Count the number of products in each section and using the Brand Type identify branded and Co-op own label.
- Identify higher welfare products in each section (e.g. all own label pork products, all shell eggs and organic milk) and ask Agricultural Managers, Technical for an up-to-date list. Then total up the value of the higher welfare products.

Proportion of fresh protein by type:

A percentage calculation for each protein type (see list above) as a proportion of total Co-op brand protein sales - excluding VAT.

Proportion of sales by welfare standards (branded and own-brand products):

Calculated for each product type (see list above), expressed as a % of total sales of that product type.

Higher welfare sales (own-brand only):

The total value of sales of all those products defined as higher welfare (see above) - excluding VAT.

[Return to Contents](#)

WOOD AND PAPER

Indicators

- Volume of wood and paper used in Co-op Food products, of known origin
- % wood and paper for Co-op Food from FSC
- % wood and paper for Co-op Food from recycled sources
- % wood and paper for Co-op Food from known legal source virgin material

Definitions

Volume of wood and paper used in products for Co-op Food, of known origin:

Certified to either FSC (Forest Stewardship Council), recycled or a known legal source (e.g. PEFC [Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification] or FSC material without the site being FSC certified). The % by origin is also reported:

% wood and paper for Food from FSC:

% from FSC certified sources with full chain of custody.

% wood and paper for Food from recycled sources:

Wood or paper from pre- or post-consumer recycled sources.

% wood and paper for Food from known legal source virgin material:

Covered by another credible certification – we accept PEFC or FSC but the site isn't FSC certified.

Scope

The data covers all Co-op own-brand products invoiced to us by suppliers during the calendar year, where wood, paper or pulp is used in a product. This can be food or non-food, in our Food business.

We produce this in accordance with our annual submission to [WWF's Global Forest and Trade Network](#) which is also audited by WWF. The WWF guidance does not require inclusion of products where wood and paper is less than 5% of the product content. However, for transparency we include all of the tonnage in our data, even where it is less than 5% of a product.

Branded products (i.e. non-Co-op products) are excluded.

Data calculation and methodology

The wood raw material equivalent (WRME) of each product is checked annually through a supplier survey, including certification level of wood and paper (defined by WWF – see below) and amount of wood and paper products the supplier has invoiced us for.

We report against a baseline year of 2006.

External standards or guidance used:

GRI 301-2 Recycled input materials used (2016).

[Return to Contents](#)

FSC COFFINS

Indicators

- % of coffins made from FSC-certified wood

Definitions

The amount of FSC-certified wood used in manufacture of coffins as % of total wood used in manufacture of coffins for the 12 months to the end of June.

Scope

The data covers the 12-month period to the end of June in the reporting year, to align with FSC audit period.

The FSC certification only relates to coffins produced in our Glasgow coffin factory.

If coffin production is outsourced to third parties these cannot be claimed as FSC by the Co-op under our certification code, even if the third party is FSC certified themselves.

Data calculation and methodology

Raw material usage data is calculated using balances from the year end stock count and invoices from the production system. Invoices for coffins manufactured by third parties are excluded. Final data is subject to an annual FSC audit.

[Return to Contents](#)

PALM OIL

Indicators

- Palm oil used in Co-op brand products
- RSPO sourcing in Co-op brand products

Definitions

Palm oil used in Co-op brand products:

Defined as the total weight of palm oil (kernel, derivatives and oil etc.) used in Co-op brand products in the calendar year.

RSPO sourcing in Co-op brand products:

This is the total weight of palm oil certified by one of the [Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil](#) (RSPO) schemes, directly used in Co-op own-brand products (i.e. Credits, Mass Balance or Segregated and Identity Preserved) in the calendar year.

Scope

The scope covers all Co-op own-brand products made and sold to our Food business during the calendar year. Only Co-op own-brand products are included in data collection - branded products are excluded as branded suppliers report directly to RSPO on their usage - and the indicators are only applied in our Food business.

Data calculation and methodology

Amount of Palm Oil used in Co-op Own-Brand products:

RSPO certification level physically in those products (Segregated or Mass Balance), or if not used number of RSPO credits purchased.

We currently use a third party to collect the data. They collate data from suppliers on behalf of a number of the members of Retailer Palm Oil Group.

Our third-party provider requests self-declaration information on how much palm oil a supplier has purchased and what level of certification this is and provides an annual report that aggregates total volume of palm oil used by each supplier in Co-op branded products by certification type.

When suppliers do not respond to a survey in time, estimates for that supplier are inputted based on prior year data.

External standards or guidance used:

- Data is collected and presented in a way which is aligned with what is submitted annually to the RSPO in our Annual Communication of Progress (ACOP)
- GRI 301-1 Materials used by weight or volume (2016)

[Return to Contents](#)

SOY

Indicators

- Footprint of embedded soy in supply chains of Co-op brand products
- Soy footprint verified deforestation and conversion free

Definitions

Soy used in Co-op brand products:

Defined as the total weight (tonnes) of soy embedded in Co-op brand products in the calendar year. This covers soy embedded through animal feed in the supply of fresh protein product and products which use animal protein (including dairy and eggs) and soy as a direct ingredient.

We define (animal protein) ingredients as animal proteins in meat, dairy or eggs purchased directly for inclusion in a product. For example, 'cream' on purchase ledger. It excludes proteins that are embodied in other compound food products (e.g. chocolate containing milk) and by-products (e.g. fat, gelatine).

For soy as a direct ingredient we exclude soy lecithin.

Soy footprint verified deforestation and conversion free:

Defined as a percentage of soy volumes that meets the criteria of verified deforestation and conversion free. This is either by:

- a. Certification under schemes benchmarked to FEFAC Soy Sourcing guidelines with non-conversion criteria and segregated sourcing
- b. Sourced from a low risk region (Non-South American sourcing)
- c. Covered by an approved verification system, with physical segregation of verified material from non-verified

Scope

The scope covers all Co-op own-brand products made and sold to our Food business during the calendar year. Only Co-op own-brand products are included in data collection - branded products are excluded and the indicators are only applied in our Food business.

Data calculation and methodology

Amount of soy used in Co-op brand products:

We currently use a third party to collect the data for direct soy and embedded soy in animal protein (fresh and as an ingredient). They collate data from suppliers on behalf of a number of the members of Retail Soy Group.

Our third-party provider requests information on direct soy and embedded soy used by suppliers and provides an annual report that aggregates total volume of soy used by each supplier in Co-op brand products. We aim to have as accurate volume data as possible. We require all suppliers to report their data annually and we focus on our biggest users of soy - we know the nature of embedded soy means the majority is concentrated in a small number of suppliers. If we find any discrepancies in the data through missed reporting from smaller contributors of soy, we ensure these are covered through RTRS credit purchase in the following years where required.

External standards or guidance used:

- Data is collected and presented in a way which is aligned with what is submitted annually to the RTRS Report on Progress
- GRI 301-1 Materials used by weight or volume (2016)

[Return to Contents](#)

ETHICAL TRADE

Indicators

- Number of sites and workers on Sedex and location of audits
- Number of supplier training events completed
- Status of improvement actions from ethical audits completed

Definitions

- We report the total number of supplying sites in all tiers that supply Co-op Food that actively supply at the point the data is reported and remain live suppliers, aggregated by continent. Discontinued suppliers are excluded. We report the number of workers in the reported supplying sites at the point the data is reported aggregated by continent. Discontinued suppliers are excluded.
- We report the total number of audits completed in the previous two calendar years at all the active (at time of reporting) supplying sites, aggregated by continent. Discontinued suppliers are excluded.
- We report the % of Tier 1 sites in a high-risk country with a valid audit at the point the data is reported.

All indicators relate to Co-op own-brand suppliers of finished goods for sale in the Co-op food business only. For specific indicators we use the definitions below:

Number of sites and workers on Sedex and location of audits:

- By site, we mean site of employment, such as factory, packhouse and grower, etc.
- We define a Tier 1 site as a production site where goods are finished, ready for supply to, or sale by, the end company. A Tier 2 site is a production site that supplies goods or materials to a Tier 1 site for incorporation into the finished product. Sites 'beyond Tier 1' include sites at Tier 2 and further down the supply chain, depending on the nature and complexity of the supply chain.
- By worker, we mean any person directly or indirectly employed to work at that site.
- By Sedex, we mean the Supplier Ethical Data Exchange (Sedex), a web-based system which allows organisations to store information about labour standards within their business and to share this with one or more of their customers.
- By audits, we mean an ethical/social audit to measure, understand, report and ultimately improve an organisation's social and ethical performance based on the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) Base Code and International Labour Organisation standards.
- A valid audit means (as set out in our Supplier's Guide to the Co-op Ethical Trade programme) it is:
 - o Semi-announced
 - o Conducted by a third party
 - o A 'Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit' (SMETA) or equivalent standard
 - o A 'Sedex Virtual Assessment'- introduced in 2020, this due diligence tool allows an auditor to assess the performance of a site remotely (where it cannot take place on site) through the use of video conferencing
 - o Less than two years old
- By high risk we mean countries that are stipulated as high risk in our Supplier's Guide to the Co-op's Ethical Trade Programme, based on independent expert knowledge of issues known to exist in countries.

Number of supplier training events completed:

- By training, we mean face-to-face or online events such as workshops, conferences and forums run by the Co-op Ethical Trade Team or training events sponsored by Co-op Food business for Co-op own-brand suppliers to build their knowledge of expectations with regards to their labour standards.
- We report the number of training events by country.
- We report the total number of delegates from supplying sites attending a training event.
- We report the number of supplying sites represented by delegates attending training events.
- Training data covers the calendar year.

[Return to Contents](#)

Status of improvement actions from ethical audits completed:

- Data in this table is collated from valid audits completed in the last two years. Each column is split by 'Critical / major' and 'Minor' improvement actions as defined by the SMETA Non-Compliance Guidance (available to members only via the Sedex system):
 - o Critical / major (business critical/ critical/major non-conformances): Critical, severe or material breaches which represents a danger to workers/those on site or which constitutes a critical, severe or materials breach of workers' human rights or safety.
 - o Minor: An occasional or isolated problem. An issue which represents low risk to workers/those on site.
- Improvement actions are split by ETI (Ethical Trading Initiative) provision in the Sound Sourcing Code that they cover.
- By improvement actions, we mean non-compliances raised in ethical audits and corrective actions completed to resolve issues.
- We report the number of improvement actions (non-compliances) raised by audits in the last two years. These totals are split out by:
 - o Number of improvement actions (corrective actions) that have been reported as completed by the site AND the evidence has been verified by the auditor
 - o Number of improvement actions that have been reported as completed by the site and will be verified by the auditor during the following calendar year
 - o Number of improvement actions that are due to be completed by the site during the following calendar year
 - o Number of overdue improvement actions

Scope

All indicators exclude branded products (i.e. non-Co-op products).

Number of sites and workers on Sedex and location of audits and Status of improvement actions from ethical audits completed:

Data covers active Co-op Food own-brand supplying sites in the scope of the Co-op Food Ethical Trade Monitoring Programme in the reported supplying sites at the point the data is reported and from audits covering the calendar year and the previous year.

Audit data is from valid audits conducted within the last two years (reporting year and previous calendar year).

Number of supplier training events completed:

Data covers training events, conferences and forums run by the Co-op Ethical Trade Team or training events sponsored by Co-op for Co-op own-brand suppliers during the calendar year.

Data calculation and methodology**Number of sites and workers on Sedex and location of audits:**

The basis for indicators relating to sites, locations, audits and improvement actions is a supply chain report from Sedex.

Sedex create a bespoke supply chain report, which is the basis for the Co-op Food Ethical Trade Monitoring Programme.

As a condition of trade all Co-op own-brand Tier 1 production sites must:

- be registered on Sedex
- complete a self-assessment questionnaire
- and, if based in a high-risk country, conduct a valid ethical audit prior to supply.

This status report is supplied by Sedex on a monthly basis from a template compiled by the Co-op Ethical Trade team based on a bespoke specification. It is benchmarked on a monthly basis against Co-op's MyCore technical system to ensure that all active direct supplying sites are included in scope.

[Return to Contents](#)

Sites beyond Tier 1 are included in the scope of the Co-op ethical trade programme where deemed necessary by the Ethical Trade Manager in consultation with Ethical Trade Officers, due to known ethical trade risks including the increased reliance on casual/temporary labour, media allegations etc. Information on Tier 2 sites is collected directly from direct suppliers, who upload supplier information into templates onto MyCore.

Number of supplier training events completed:

The basis of training data 'in person' events is an internal report maintained by the Co-op Food Ethical Trade Team. Registration data is collected using the Eventbrite web platform, which collects data on all areas required for reporting. Delegates are required to record they have attended training events via a sign in sheet, of which a copy is kept on file by the Co-op Ethical Trade Team. Data from the events is then compiled by the Ethical Trade Team into a central log.

For online events, registration data is collected using the Eventbrite web platform. Attendance reports are further downloaded from the host website to provide the number of delegates and suppliers who attended the event. Data is stored in a central log by the Ethical Trade Team.

Calculations of data are summarised under Definitions (above).

External standards or guidance used:

- The indicators measure supplier adherence to Co-op's commitments, as set out in our [Sound Sourcing Code of Conduct](#) and our [Human Rights and Trade Policy](#).
- All audits provided to the Co-op Food must comply with the [SMETA guidance](#), based on the [Ethical Trading Initiative \(ETI\) Base Code](#) and [International Labour Organisation](#) standards.
- GRI 407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk.
- GRI 408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labour.

[Return to Contents](#)

FAIRTRADE

Indicators

- Our commitment to Fairtrade across seven core categories
- Tonnage / Litres / Stems purchased on Fairtrade terms

Definitions

'Fairtrade' specifically refers to products which carry the internationally-recognised Fairtrade Mark and versions thereof. These products are certified in the UK by the [Fairtrade Foundation](#) and to the standards created and controlled by [Fairtrade International](#).

'Fair Trade' refers the global movement that stands for trade between companies and producers in which fair prices are paid to the producers. Whilst recognising that 'Fairtrade' is the 'gold standard' in certification, Co-op also acknowledges that there are a small number of products and product ingredients sourced from 'lesser developed countries' for which certification by Fairtrade International does not exist. Co-op has therefore created a model to allow the development and labelling of own-brand 'Fair Trade' products, outside of, but based on the Fairtrade system.

Our Commitment to Fairtrade across seven core categories:

For more details on our Fairtrade commitment, see our [website](#).

Tonnage / Litres / Stems purchased on Fairtrade terms:

The total volume of Fairtrade ingredients measured in Tonnes / Litres / Stems contained via products stocked at Co-op and our Nisa wholesale business in the calendar year. Includes Fairtrade-branded wine purchases and Fair Trade Charcoal.

Scope

Tonnage / Litres / Stems purchased on Fairtrade terms

Data covers Fairtrade-certified products purchased in the calendar year and Fair Trade Charcoal, endorsed by Transform Trade.

Data calculation and methodology

Tonnage / Litres / Stems purchased on Fairtrade terms

Fairtrade Certified: An annual report is generated by the Fairtrade Foundation from the Fairtrade Connect system which reports total Fairtrade ingredient volumes for the Co-op in the calendar year. Includes Fairtrade-branded wine. The data is reported as provided by the Fairtrade Foundation.

Fair Trade Charcoal: An annual report is generated by Rectella which reports Fair Trade total Charcoal volume for the Co-op. The data is reported as provided by Rectella.

[Return to Contents](#)

HEALTHIER PRODUCTS

Healthier products (sales tonnage)

Indicator

- % of Co-op own-brand food and drink sales (tonnes) which are non-HFSS

Definitions

The Government's 2004-5 nutrient profiling model (NPM) is used to determine if a product is HFSS (High in Fat, Sugar or Salt) or non-HFSS.

This indicator calculates the weight in tonnes of non-HFSS products which customers are buying as a percentage of our total Co-op own-brand sales tonnage throughout the reporting year.

Scope

Data relates only to Co-op own-brand food and drink products.

It excludes non-food products and alcohol.

We were unable to classify a small percentage of our products as HFSS or non-HFSS this year which equates to approximately 1.6% of the sales tonnage not being defined as coming from HFSS or non-HFSS products. We included this 1.6% of sales tonnage in the total sales tonnage figure for 2025 and did not include it in our reported non-HFSS sales.

Data calculation and methodology

All Co-op own-brand products were given an NPM score on their specification on the MyCore system. The NPM score determines if a product is classed as HFSS or non-HFSS.

The NPM score and weight of each product is extracted from the MyCore system and merged with its sales to give a sales tonnage figure for each product. The total sales tonnage of non-HFSS products is divided by the total Co-op own-brand sales tonnage to give the % of Co-op own-brand sales (tonnes) which are non-HFSS.

Sales of fruit and vegetables

Indicator

- The % of total Co-op own-brand sales tonnage (excluding alcohol and non-food) which come from Co-op own-brand fruit and vegetable sales

Definitions

This indicator calculates the total amount of fruit and vegetables (tonnage) sold across the year and then calculates what percentage of total Co-op own-brand sales (tonnage) this equates to.

It includes all fruit and vegetables sold across our store, i.e. fresh, canned, dried and frozen fruit, juices, smoothies and soups, as well as any fruit and vegetables in composite products, such as ready meals, Food to Go sandwiches/salads, etc.

Fruit and vegetables are defined as the following for this indicator

- Includes fruit and vegetables which are whole, chopped, concentrated, pureed, dried, pulped, freeze dried and dehydrated. Also includes juice from/not from concentrate.
- Excludes potatoes, coconut, dried herbs, plant-based proteins and variants of grapes used specifically for wine. Also excludes fruit and vegetables in the following forms: extract, powder, flour, fibre, pectin, kernel, peel, zest, oil, granules, seeds and leaves.

Scope

Data relates only to Co-op own-brand food and drink products.

It excludes non-food products and alcohol.

[Return to Contents](#)

Data calculation and methodology

The specification system MyCore contains recipe breakdowns for all Co-op own-brand food and drink products. In year one of our reporting we classified all ingredients within the MyCore glossary as either fruit, vegetable, plant protein, animal protein or none of these. The Authenticate system now checks for new ingredients and Co-op classifies them on the system so the data can be updated.

Using these tags, the Authenticate system extracts the amount of fruit and vegetables contained within each of our Co-op products and applies the sales to each product to calculate the total tonnage of fruit and vegetables sold over the reporting year. This figure is then divided by the total Co-op own-brand sales (tonnage) to calculate the % of total Co-op own-brand-sales tonnage which comes from Co-op fruit and vegetable sales.

Sales of animal protein and plant protein

Indicator

- The % of total Co-op sales tonnage (excluding alcohol and non-food) which came from animal protein and plant protein

Definitions

This indicator calculates the amount of animal and plant protein (tonnage) sold across the year and then calculates these figures as a percentage of total Co-op sales (tonnage).

It includes all protein sold across our store, i.e. fresh and frozen meat, dairy, meat alternatives, ambient plant proteins, e.g. canned chickpeas, as well as any protein found in our composite products, such as ready meals, Food to Go sandwiches/salads, etc.

Animal and plant protein are defined as the following for this indicator

- Animal protein includes all red meat (beef, pork and lamb), poultry (chicken and turkey), game (duck), fish/seafood, eggs and dairy (e.g. milk, butter and cheese). It includes any part of the animal used in our Co-op own-brand food and drink products, e.g. gelatine and rennet.
- Plant protein includes beans, pulses, nuts, seeds, soy (in the following formats: whole, paste, powder, puree, extract, flour and oil). It also includes algae, spirulina and vegetarian suet, rennet and gelatine. It excludes fruit, vegetables and grains.

Scope

Data relates only to Co-op own-brand food and drink products.

It excludes non-food products and alcohol.

Data calculation and methodology

The specification system MyCore contains a list of all ingredients used in our Co-op own-brand food and drink products. In year one of our reporting we classified all ingredients within the MyCore glossary as either fruit, vegetable, plant protein, animal protein or none of these. The Authenticate system now checks for new ingredients and Co-op classifies them on the system so the data can be updated.

Using these tags, the Authenticate system extracts the amount of each protein contained within each of our Co-op products (NB Not the nutritional protein content, but the ingredient as listed above, in grams per product) and applies the sales to each product to calculate the tonnage of animal and plant protein sold in each product over the reporting year.

The total tonnage of both animal and plant protein sold across all our Co-op own-brand products is calculated. These figures are then divided by the total Co-op own-brand sales (tonnage) to calculate the % of total Co-op sales tonnage (excluding alcohol and non-food) which came from animal protein and plant protein.

[Return to Contents](#)

GENDER AND ETHNICITY

Indicators

- % colleagues that are female
- % leaders that are female
- % colleagues identified as belonging to an ethnic minority group
- % of our leaders from an ethnic minority background

Definitions

Leaders are defined as strategic roles within the organisation that align to Work Levels 1 - 5. Ethnic minority backgrounds are classed as either Asian, Black, Mixed or Arab backgrounds (aligned to ONS definition).

Scope

The scope of these indicators covers payrolled employees - it is the % of colleagues that have completed their diversity data, not the total number of colleagues payrolled via Oracle, both active (including Full-time/Part-time, Regular/Temporary employees) and non-active (i.e. on Maternity Leave, Paternity Leave, Adoption Leave, etc.). It excludes non-payroll (e.g. non-executive Board members or council members that are not employees).

It excludes Agency Temporary Workers ('Contingent Workers') e.g. those payrolled via recruitment agencies. This is in line with current reporting guidelines from the ONS and Gov.uk.

Data calculation and methodology

% colleagues that are female:

This is calculated as the number of payrolled employees (at 31 December) recorded in the Oracle system identifying as a woman, divided by employees that have completed their diversity data recorded in Oracle. Gender reported based on self-identification.

% leaders that are female:

This is calculated as the number of payrolled employees (at 31 December) recorded in Oracle who self-identify as being female, divided by employees that have completed their diversity data recorded in Oracle.

% colleagues identified as belonging to an ethnic minority group:

This is calculated as the number of payrolled employees (at 31 December) recorded in the Oracle system self-identifying as being from an ethnic minority background, divided by employees that have completed their diversity data recorded in Oracle.

% of our leaders from an ethnic minority background:

This is calculated as the number of payrolled employees (at 31 December) recorded in Oracle who self-identify as being from an ethnic minority background, divided by employees that have completed their diversity data recorded in Oracle.

These four indicators are calculated based on data provided by colleagues on the Oracle system.

External standards or guidance used:

GRI 405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees (2016).

[Return to Contents](#)

NUMBER OF COLLEAGUES

Indicators

- Total colleague headcount at calendar year end

Definitions

Total headcount is defined as the number of payrolled employees at 31 December. It is the absolute headcount number and not the number of full-time equivalents.

Scope

Data covers payrolled employees - total number of employees payrolled via Oracle, both active (including Full-time/Part-time, Regular/Temporary employees) and non-active (i.e. on Maternity Leave, Paternity Leave, Adoption Leave, etc.).

Excludes Agency Temporary Workers ('Contingent Workers') such as those payrolled via recruitment agencies. This is in line with current reporting guidelines from the ONS and Gov.uk.

Data calculation and methodology

Calculated as the total number of payrolled employees recorded in Oracle at calendar year end (31 December).

External standards or guidance used:

GRI 102-8 Information on employees and other workers (2016)

[Return to Contents](#)

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Indicators

- Number of non-reportable accidents
- Number of non-reportable accidents/100,000 colleagues
- Number of reportable accidents
- Number of reportable accidents/100,000 colleagues

Definitions

Non-reportable accidents:

These are accidents (event resulting in injury or ill health) which have happened but are not legally reportable to the HSE (Health & Safety Executive, Government body).

Reportable accidents:

These are accidents which have happened and due to the severity of the accidents we have to report to the HSE as a RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases, and Dangerous Occurrence Regulations 2013).

The number of colleagues:

For these indicators the total number of colleagues is calculated as the total headcount of colleagues payrolled both through Oracle and the recruitment agency Rullion at calendar year end (31 December).

Accidents involving colleagues payrolled through any recruitment agency are recorded on our system, but we are only able to accurately include those from Rullion in the headcount (this is the majority of agency colleagues). As a result, we slightly over-report the number of accidents per 100,000 colleagues.

Scope

The data set is taken for the full calendar year.

The indicators cover all recorded colleague accidents, including accidents for Agency Temporary Workers ('Contingent Workers') payrolled via recruitment agencies.

It covers colleagues working in all properties for which we have operational control, including stores, petrol forecourts stores, funeral homes, depots and support centres. It also covers colleagues travelling for work (apart from commuting).

The scope excludes:

- Sickness incidents - unless related to occupational health
- Accidents travelling as part of a colleague's commute to normal workplace
- Customers' accidents

Data calculation and methodology

The data source is Co-op Incident Management System, currently '@Risk' moving to a cloud-based system 'MySafety (Sphera)'.

Colleagues self-report on the system. Data is reviewed by business units, and then by the Safety Team. We then run reports to produce the figures according to the scope and definitions identified above.

- **Number of non-reportable accidents/100,000 colleagues and Number of reportable accidents/100,000 colleagues:**

Calculation for these indicators is:

Number of accidents/(total end of year headcount/100,000).

To understand the level of accidents occurring a comparable data set is used by way of 100,000 colleagues which helps demonstrate if we as an organisation are becoming safer (or not).

[Return to Contents](#)

RESTATING AND RE-BASELINING CRITERIA

Criteria for restating previously reported data

Co-op will restate data previously reported when:

- A material error is identified in the basis for the previously reported figure.
- More accurate and materially different data becomes available for the previously reported figure.

By 'material' we mean that we will only restate a previously reported figure if the amendment alters the originally-reported headline figure by five percentage points or more.

As a guiding example: Part of the waste tonnage we report may be based on estimated weights for specific bin types collected. If we receive actual weighed data for these collections which is different to the estimate used and materially impacts the reported waste figure, we will then restate this figure.

Criteria for altering the baseline used for long-term targets

Co-op will re-baseline targets in the case of mergers, acquisitions, divestments or in/out sourcing of emitting activities which will materially affect a headline environmental figure, i.e. altering it by five percentage points or more.

As a guiding example: If we acquire an entirely new business unit, such as a new convenience retail business, and this increases our headline waste or GHG emissions by more than 5%, the elements of that which fall under our direct control will be added to our baseline and backdated as if we had always operated this business. We would not however alter our baseline after opening a series of new stores, as this is organic growth rather than a significant change to our business.

Similarly: If we from a business unit, such as our previous pharmacy business, the impacts from that are removed from our baseline and backdated as if we had never operated this business. We would not however alter our baseline as a result of closing a series of pharmacies, as this is organic decline.

This means our targets remain like-for-like and can't be met (or invalidated) simply as a consequence of changing our business structure.

CRITERIA FOR THE BOUNDARIES OF 'DIRECT' ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Co-op's reporting of environmental impacts from our direct operations follows the principle of [operational control](#), meaning that we report those impacts for which we have direct control of the operation in question. This includes:

- Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- Waste generated from our occupied premises
- Water used within our occupied premises

As a guiding example: We report the GHG emissions from the trucks and vans we operate to distribute food to our stores in our direct 'Scope 1' footprint. We wouldn't however include the GHG emissions from rail distribution, as we don't operate that element, this would instead be an indirect 'Scope 3' GHG emission.

[Return to Contents](#)