Basis of Reporting

Sustainable Business Data Annual Reporting

Version	Status	Date
1	Full final document 2021	Sept 2021
2	Full final document 2022	July 2022
3	Full final document 2023	July 2023
4	Full final document 2024	July 2024
5	Draft document 2025	May 2025
6	Full final document 2025	June 2025

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Contents

1. Energy and Emissions Reporting

Description

Currys' greenhouse gas reporting (GHG) is based on the GHG protocol (https://ghgprotocol.org/). This is the most widely used framework for calculating climate impact for an organisation.

According to the GHG-protocol, emissions are reported within three scopes:

- Scope 1: Direct emissions from equipment owned by our organisation or considered within our operational control, such as combustion of fuels and use of natural gas in the properties & vehicles that we operate ourselves.
- Scope 2: Indirect emissions from producing the energy that our organisation purchases, such as the electricity & heat that we use which is produced by others.
- Scope 3: All other indirect emissions which we as an organisation can impact. Scope 3 contains 15 categories which include purchased goods and services, travel, waste handling, and estimated life-time emissions from the products that Currys sells.

We report market-based and location-based emissions. Our energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions relate to the activities of Currys for the given reporting period, as required by the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 ('the 2013 Regulations') and the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 ('the SECR Regulations').

Our roadmap to Net Zero includes our commitment to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2029/30 from a 2019/20 base year. We also commit to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and use of sold products by 50% within the same timeframe.

Business Area

Reporting includes emissions from the UK and Offshore including the Republic of Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Czechia and Hong Kong. The Kotsovolos business, operating in Greece and Cyprus was disposed of by the company on 10th April 2024 and in line with our restatement policy, we have restated both the 2023/24 prior year emissions and those for our 2019/20 baseline year to remove the impact of this business.

General methodology and emission factors

An operational control approach has been used to define the GHG emissions boundary. Any locations which fall within our operational control which open or closed will have the relevant consumption and emissions calculated for the reporting year. Information relating to our energy and emissions was collected and reported using the methodology set out in Defra's updated greenhouse gas reporting guidance, Environmental Reporting Guidelines (ref. PB 13944), issued in June 2019. Emissions and energy consumption have been calculated using the conversion factors provided by the UK Gov for emissions in the UK and the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) and International Energy Agency (IEA) for overseas electricity conversion factors unless otherwise stated. All emission factors in use are provided at Appendix A.

Our reporting period for 2024/25 is a 53-week period beginning on 28th April 2024 – 3rd May 2025 in line with our financial year. For some data sets, data is only available on a monthly view – in these cases Currys will not count the end of April 2024 or the start of May 2025.

Reporting frequency

Data is gathered monthly, quarterly or in some circumstances annually depending on the type of data and reported publicly on an annual basis via our Annual Report and Accounts. Currys has engaged Inenco (which has now been merged under Sustainable Energy First since August 2024) to support the business with its data capture and reporting, who produce a carbon statement quarterly to Currys Group.

Control Environment

There are controls across many parts of Currys Group, which have significantly developed in the last year, which help to ensure the completeness and accuracy of Group non-financial reporting information. Our approach is one of continuous improvement.

Across the business, KPIs are prepared and reviewed by skilled and experienced colleagues. There are clear roles for data preparers and data reviewers for both e-waste and GHG emissions.

Examples of specific control environments are provided below:

Currys - UK&I

- The calculation of GHG information is managed through automated processes, reducing manual data management risks.
- Emissions information for both Scope 1 and Scope 2 is collated and calculated by a skilled and experienced third-party, Sustainable Energy First, who also conducts bill validation and energy management services.
- Data is reported quarterly for emissions and monthly for e-waste to senior management and results are interrogated at topic working group meetings and UK&I governance meetings.

Elkjøp - Nordics

- Data is reported quarterly for emissions and monthly for e-waste to senior management and results are interrogated at topic working group meetings and Elkjøp governance meetings.

Currys Group

- Group-wide topic groups meet regularly to review reported information, improve data quality and to share best practice.

- GHG emissions and e-waste performance are reviewed on a monthly (for e-waste) or quarterly (for GHG emissions) basis at Group level by an interdisciplinary group of experienced colleagues with a strong understanding of the relevant topic and processes. Historic data sets, business trends and third-party data is used to validate reported values.
- Data is reported quarterly for emissions and monthly for e-waste to senior management and results are interrogated at Group Sustainability Leadership Meetings and the ESG Committee of PLC board.
- The Group ESG team retain responsibility for data included in the Annual Report and Accounts, following calculation and sign off from the ESG Committee of the PLC board, ensuring that this is accurate to the final version of calculations.

Estimation

The greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions quantification process is subject to: scientific uncertainty, which arises because of incomplete scientific knowledge about the measurement of GHGs; and estimation (or measurement) uncertainty resulting from the measurement and calculation processes used to quantify emissions within the bounds of existing scientific knowledge
Data estimation is a necessary and useful tool, it enables greater completeness of reported information, but the accuracy of estimation methodologies must be managed.

All estimation that takes place across Currys Group follows the following data hierarchy (below) and is clearly communicated as estimated data throughout the reporting process.

Data hierarchy

Actual usage or supplier estimated consumption from invoices

Actual usage, monitored via metering

Estimated usage - from actual data for the same period in the previous year or extrapolated from within the same financial year

Estimated usage – we may extrapolate based on sq ft if robust historic data is available.

Estimated usage – using proxy actual evidence from a similar entity, based on similar characteristics

There are two points of estimation for Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions data. These are as follows:

1. Group - Sustainable Energy First support the business with its data capture and reporting. Any gaps in available actual data will be estimated by Sustainable Energy First during the calculation of annual Group Scope 1 and 2 emissions based on the hierarchy above.
2. Elkjøp, our Nordics business which covers Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland– Any gaps in available actual data within the Nordics business will be estimated during the collation and reporting of Elkjøp data to Sustainable Energy First based on the hierarchy above.

Floor areas may be estimated for a site where actual data exists for a similar site based on similar characteristics. Sites are assessed and reviewed, considering if the site has been used at any point during the reporting period and confirming the site to be operational, not just owned or leased during this period.

Estimated consumption from suppliers will subsequently be updated for when invoices are corrected to reflect actual consumption.

Operational Boundary

Currys Group reports GHG emissions in line with the GHG Protocol, which provides a clear structure for assessing operational boundaries.

Currys Group operates under an operational control structure. Sites within Currys operational control will be disclosed in our reporting, for all relevant energy consumption across scopes 1 and 2 as well sites floor area being used in intensity calculations.

In practice, operational control is assessed in the UK&I based on where Currys is pays for the electricity bill. In our Nordic division, we have assessed operational control separately for electricity, heating/cooling and refrigerant consumption, based on the specific lease arrangements in store, the operation of heating equipment and the control of consumption (i.e. temperature control).

Due to the nature of commercial leasing arrangements in Sweden, Norway and Finland, many stores are within large shopping centres or multi-operator environments with communal heating systems, where leaseholders do not pay directly for utilities nor have any direct control over them. This is particularly relevant for many PhoneHouse stores, which are small and often embedded in larger buildings and shopping centres. We excluded 88 stores in total where we consider that we do not have operational control over the heating and energy medium - out of which 59 are PhoneHouse.

Restatement Approach

There are a number of prompts for Currys to restate prior year data. Any changes noted in the year after disclosure above the threshold of 5% of the category total (scope 1, scope 2 or scope 3 emissions) will cause results to be restated.

Errors may include identified errors in emission factors or errors or updated evidence changing reportable consumption.

Currys will re-baseline emissions in a number of scenarios, in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, including the following:

- Significant changes in company structure and activities (e.g., acquisition, divestiture, merger, insourcing or outsourcing, shifts in goods or service offerings).
- Adjustments to data sources or calculation methodologies resulting in significant changes to an organisation's total base year emissions or the target boundary base year emissions (e.g., discovery of significant errors or a number of cumulative errors that are collectively significant).

Following the disposal of the Kotsovolos business by Currys on April 10th 2024, Currys has experienced a significant change in company structure and have therefore restated for both 2019/20 and 2023/24 across scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Information on the restatement of scope 3 emissions is on pages 24-26. Scope 1 and 2 emissions have been restated for the disposal of the Kotsovolos business only and the previously published figures are presented on page [44] of the Annual Report.

Reporting date limitations

For several data sources, the source systems for data may not present the flexibility to draw from consumption on a daily basis. In this case, data from the whole period will be reported (for example, reporting to the end of April 2025, rather to 3rd May 2025).

Conversion factors

A full list of conversion factors used to disclose scope 1 and 2 emissions are included at Appendix A.

Assurance

Limited assurance was provided by KPMG over the KPIs noted with + for the reporting year 2024/25. The assurance report is issued under ISAE (UK) 3000 and ISAE 3410. Assurance was also provided by KPMG for selected KPIs in 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 see currysplc.com for further details.

Calculation methodology: Energy consumption and intensity ratios

Description	Methodology	Scope/Exclusions
Total energy consumption	For electricity, gas and oil consumption data is calculated through a combination of billing and invoices. Estimates are used, according to the estimation hierarchy. For transport energy consumption, data is calculated through a combination of fuel type, litres used and vehicle type. Conversion to kWh has been calculated using the UK Gov conversion factors, irrespective of country.	Energy associated with all shops, offices, operate distribution centres, owned and operated fleet ar employee own vehicles used for business has bee included. Franchisee operations in our Nordics business are included. Renewable Energy consumed is included within re scope. Renewable energy consumed includes all electricity which is consumed and can be evidenc from renewable energy sources.
Intensity ratio (energy consumption)	Total energy consumption (converted to MWh) divided by total internal floor area (per 1000 ft^2). Floor area and energy consumption data will include all properties which operated in full or partially during the reporting year.	Includes emissions resulting from all owned and c parts of the business. Square footage data is reported in total gross inte floor area - (ft^2) Where a site is used for only part year, the floor area is included in full year calculat Where the lease or other data source does not di total internal area from other communal space, th whole area may be disclosed.
Intensity ratio (GHG emissions)	Total Scope 1 and 2 absolute GHG emissions (both location and market based) divided by total floor area (per 1000 ft^2).	Includes emissions resulting from all owned and c parts of the business. Square footage data is reported in total internal f area (ft^2). Where the lease or other data source d distinguish total internal area from other commu space, the whole area may be disclosed.

Calculation methodology: Scopes 1 and 2 emissions

Unit of reporting - Tonnes CO_2e

Description	Methodology	
Absolute Location-Based GHG emissions	GHG emissions based on our Scope 1 and Scope 2 data sources (listed below) using a location-based method which reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs. Conversion for this data has using UK Gov emissions factors, the UK and Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) and International Energy Agency ("IEA") for overseas electricity conversion factors. Factors in use are available at Appendix A. For district heating, specific factors have been calculated for Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark, based on the available carbon intensity of a number of stores in each region, which are averaged and extrapolated across other sites within the same country. See below:	Includes em and operat

	Norway 9.33gCo2/kwh Sweden 61.92gCO2/kwh Finland 96.93gCO2/kwh Denmark 62.97gCO2/kwh	
Absolute Market-Based GHG emissions	GHG emissions based on our Scope 1 and Scope 2 data sources (listed below) using a market-based method which reflects emissions from electricity that companies have selected. Where our electricity suppliers in both the UK&I and Nordic businesses have provided auditable Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) certificates showing our purchases are 100% renewable we have applied a zero emissions factor in line with the latest GHG Scope 2 guidance. Where REGOs are not purchased, residual emission factors are applied – residual factors are not available for Hong Kong and therefore location-based emission factors are used. Energy usage in Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and Czechia which is not disclosed by the landlord, or is part of a combined property fee, is investigated and green supply evidence is sought. Supplementary REGO evidence has been purchased in order to eliminate market based emissions from further consumption for these sites at year end.	Includes em and operat
Scope 1- Emissions from combustion of fuel	Fuel consumption calculated based on actual usage: **Diesel and Petrol** - based on litres directly on site, used via fuel card data or by expenses claim data from Concur. AllStar Fuel card data does not allow for the separation of private and business mileage for company car users and therefore all fuel card data is included in Currys Scope 1 direct emissions, despite some of these emissions relating to personal vehicle mileage rather than company travel. We estimate that this amounts to an insignificant proportion of our total scope 1 reported emissions. **Gas** - based on meter readings or invoices. Where estimations are required, this is completed using the estimation hierarchy. **Oil** - based on delivery invoices **LPG** - based on delivery invoices	Includes em and operat Emission so - Company and compa - Onsite co - Forklifts Business tr card or exp travel that two routes therefore e Oil invoices whole mon the whole Gas is cons Nordic busi not have th alongside 4 energy whe is available

		considered control
Scope 1 - Emissions from the operation of facilities	All refrigerant gases based on net total of top-ups and recovered refrigerants made by maintenance teams, provided to both Currys Facilities team and to our reporting partner Sustainable Energy First. No estimates made. We are in the process of removing HVAC systems from some sites and upgrading these systems. We only report on potential loss to the atmosphere and therefore any gas contained within old retired systems will be under the operational management of our partner Vinci.	Includes em and operat Refrigerant conditionin totals recor reports. Use of refri heating me maintained of operatio
Scope 2 - Emissions from purchase of electricity and district energy	Electricity usage is based on supplier billing, typically reported monthly but does vary by site and country. Where estimation may be required, this is completed based on actual data from prior periods or through actual evidence from a similar entity, based on similar sites. Hierarchy of estimation is as follows: 1.Invoices 2. Automated meter reads, 3. Actual data from the same site in the period in the last year or extrapolated from within the same financial year or 4. Using actual evidence from a similar site with similar characteristics. Where our electricity suppliers have provided auditable Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) certificates showing our purchases are 100% renewable. The latest GHG Scope 2 guidance allows us to apply a zero emissions factor to their supply. For district heating from district energy systems, emission conversion factors have been sourced from suppliers and or supplier websites, where no data was available for the conversion then an average has been taken from suppliers with data. Nordic district heating has been examined and in each of Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden, where specific district heat carbon intensity can be established through the disclosure of a conversion factor from heat to carbon emissions, we have taken a country-by-country average. This emission factor average has been extrapolated over the whole population within each country whose primary heating medium is direct. Sites with district heating are considered within scope where Currys maintains relevant equipment and directly pays for heating. Where this is managed by a third party, these sites are outside of operational control.	Includes em and operat locations in electricity i Heat and P This approa to the exclu region, redu

2. Waste, Recycling and Reuse

Description

We recognise the pressing need to improve our use of resources and create circular business

models. We are taking action to reduce our environmental impact and to extend the life of technology through repair, recycling and reuse.

Business Area

Waste data covers all UK and Republic of Ireland stores, warehouses and offices where we have operational control over the waste management provider at that site.

E-waste data covers all our operations across the UK, Republic of Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark.

Exclusions

Stores and offices which have waste management provided through their landlord or property management provider are not included due to poor visibility of waste data relating specifically to our operations. This does not include e-waste data as this is all backhauled centrally and managed by us regardless of store.

Reporting frequency

Data is gathered weekly or monthly internally depending on the type of the data and reported publicly on an annual basis via our Annual Report and Accounts.

Our reporting period for 2024/25 is a 53 week period beginning on 28th April 2024 – 3rd May 2025 in line with our financial year. For some data sets, data is only available on a monthly view – in these cases, information was collected for the whole of the month of May 2023 and/or April 2024.

Assurance

Limited assurance was provided by KPMG over the KPIs noted with + for the reporting year 2024/25.

The assurance report is issued under ISAE (UK) 3000 and ISAE 3410. Assurance was also provided by KPMG for selected KPIs in 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 see currysplc.com for further details.

Calculation methodology

etric	Methodology	Unit of re
iversion	General waste, dry mixed recycling, organic waste and other ad hoc waste request tonnage data is provided monthly by our service provider. This data is generated by our service provider from actual weights or estimated weight based on similar contactor type and waste type. The tonnage diverted from landfill is provided by our service provider based on the diversion rate of the waste transfer depot our waste goes back to and by analysis of our specific waste composition. In the Republic of Ireland, our service provider for General waste and dry mixed recycling provides tonnage data collected from each site with volume sent for recycling or recovery (energy from waste). For single stream materials which we bale or bulk on-site (cardboard, plastics, EPS, wood and metal), tonnage data is provided weekly by our service provider. This data is generated from weights obtained from weighbridge tickets for containers that are emptied on exchange or artic trailers collecting baled material. Tonnage diverted data is provided from the recycling partners this service provider has contracted with for each waste stream. The sum of these data sets are then used to calculate a total diversion from landfill tonnage and percentage.	%
E-waste and	E-waste data is provided from our service provider for each country. Tonnage is based on weighbridge tickets for loads delivered into an e-waste recycler.	Units of e-

	In the UK, units of large waste (e.g. washing machines or tumble dryers) are manually managed and reported. Units volume is also reported through our commercial trade-in system. To establish units volume for small mixed waste, sampling processes, completed by our third party waste contractors in the UK and in the Nordic region have created a set of waste volumes for each major category of waste, allowing data to be extrapolated to understand the volume of e-waste in units per tonne. This is used in the UK to understand the volume of small mixed waste per tonne and is used in the Nordic region to understand the volume of each waste category per tonne. Units volume is then reported directly by waste contractors in the UK, or is used to convert tonnage to units directly within our Nordic business. Reuse volume is based on the number of units selected for reuse and an average unit weight, based on appliance type.	
aste by UK	Our total e-waste volume collected and recycled each calendar year, provided by our e-waste management provider is used to compare against the total e-waste volume reported by Defra (https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/waste-electrical-and-electronic-equipment-weee-in-the-uk) under Regulation 43 (WEEE returned by distributors). This then allows us to calculate a percentage share of total collections by retailers/distributors.	%

3. Scope 3 emissions

Description

Scope 3 emissions are consequences of an organisation's activities but arise from sources that are owned or controlled by other organisations. Calculating these value chain emissions enables us to understand the most material emissions sources outside our direct operations and thereby take steps to lower our emissions impact in the relevant upstream and downstream areas.

We have followed the principles of the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, which provides requirements and guidance for companies and other organisations, such as NGOs, government agencies, and universities, preparing a corporate-level GHG emissions inventory.

The GHG Protocol sets out 15 distinct reporting categories for Scope 3 emissions which are intended to provide companies with a systematic framework to measure, manage, and reduce emissions across a corporate value chain. The categories are designed to be mutually exclusive to avoid a company double-counting emissions among categories. The GHG Protocol requires companies to quantify and report Scope 3 emissions from each relevant category.

Scope 3 emissions form over 99% of our total emissions and Currys takes a holistic approach to measuring and reducing environmental impact. This includes the emissions associated with the creation, use and end of life of every product Currys sells.

The most material Scope 3 Categories for Currys are Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services (which also includes emissions associated with the purchase of Capital Goods) and Category 11 – Use of Sold Products, together contribute 99% of total emissions.

Our roadmap to Net Zero includes our commitment to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and use of sold products by 50% by 2029/30 from a 2019/20 base year. Due to both the improvements in primary mapping, plus the disposal of Kotsovolos, Currys has reviewed the baseline emissions during FY25 and emissions for 2019/20 and 2023/24 have been restated (for more information see page 24-28).

Business Area

Reporting includes emissions from the UK and Offshore including the Republic of Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Czechia and Hong Kong.

Exclusions

Emissions from categories 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15 are not material to our business structure and as such are excluded from our reporting, see further details in the table below.

Reporting Frequency

Scope 3 data is calculated once each year and is disclosed within the Currys Group Annual Report and Accounts.

Scope 3 information is collected from across Currys and is calculated by an external scope 3 reporting specialist consultancy.

Calculation methodology: Scope 3 emissions

Unit of reporting - Tonnes CO_2e

Scope 3 Category	Methodology	Scope/Exclus
1 - Emissions from Purchased goods and services	Emissions from the Goods for Resale and Goods Not for Resale purchased by Currys have been calculated. Spend relating to spend on goods for resale and goods not for resale are extracted from the relevant financial systems across the Currys Group. Spend, volume and categorisation data is provided, and is converted using the methodology below. No adjustments to this data are made, outside of adjusting the scope of data to the appropriate date range and to combine multiple reports where they are extracted from different systems to establish the whole spend. The best quality route is supplier-specific emissions. Emissions are normalised using supplier revenue and Currys specific spend. Suppliers' emissions reporting was used as the primary input for calculation of the supplier-specific factors, and then any missing categories of Scope 3 were estimated using other publicly available supplier data. Where supplier-specific data was not available then spend-based emission factors using CEDA database (CEDA Global, 2024) were applied. In situations where CEDA factors were not available from Currys reporting or from EcoAct's work with other companies in similar sectors, average intensity $kgCO_2e/£$ were used. Scope 3 upstream emissions are used in the supplier-specific as reported by suppliers in their latest CDP submission. Where categories of Scope 3 have been marked by the supplier in their submissions as 'Relevant, not yet calculated', reporting partner EcoAct calculates a proxy based on their sector. Where categories are marked as 'Not relevant' or 'Not applicable', no proxy is calculated.	Includes all upstream (i.e. cradle-to-gate) em products purchased by Currys in the reportin Categories 3-8. Products include both goods (intangible products), e.g. fridges, paper, offi Includes all upstream (i.e. cradle-to-gate) em capital goods purchased or acquired by Curry Category 2 below). Emissions from the use o either Scope 1 (e.g. through fuel use) or Scop rather than in Scope 3. Supplier spend screened to exclude data rela (e.g. electricity spend - Scope 2 and distribut Data relating to Category 4 (Upstream transp (Downstream transport and distribution) are Data relating to capital goods is included (sc Revenue is converted to GBP using rates fro Where rates are not available from this sour The latest CDP submission data is used for er which ranges from 2021 to 2025 reporting d revenue figure is used from reporting of the
2 - Capital Goods	According to the GHG Protocol, companies should follow their own financial accounting procedures to a purchased product as a capital good in this category or as a purchased good or service in Category 1 and based on Currys financial accounting, the emissions related to Capital Goods are already included Category 1 emissions.	

3 - Fuel and energy-related emissions	The upstream Well-To-Tank (WTT) emissions for all fuels used to calculate Currys Scope 1 emissions and the emissions associated with the transmission and distribution (T&D) of electricity and district heating used by Currys as well as the WTT emissions of T&D are reported in this category. Mileage, fuel, electricity and district heating consumption data is converted using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting, the IEA emission factors and - following DEFRA's decision not to publish WTT and WTT T&D electricity factors for international countries from 2022 onwards - the relevant international electricity WTT, WTT T&D factors as calculated by the IEA. The emissions are calculated following a location-based approach.	Includes emissions related to the production consumed by Currys in the reporting year, th Scope 2. Electricity and gas usage is based on supplier conducted for a small proportion of sites wh estimated either by year to date average or a by site type using reference sites. This includ supplies where the landlord procures the en
4 - Emissions from Upstream transport and distribution	The UK Government GHG Conversion Factors are used to calculate emissions from fuel consumption and distance travelled. A spend-based emission factor (CEDA Global, 2024) are applied to the warehousing spend for the UK&I. The emissions are calculated on a Well-To-Wheel (WTW) basis, which includes both Well-To-Tank (WTT) and Use Phase (Tank-To-Wheel) emissions.	Includes emissions related to the transportat purchased in the reporting year, between Cu operations in vehicles not owned or operate Includes emissions related to third-party tra services purchased by Currys in the reporting intermediary), including inbound logistics, ou products), and third-party transportation and own facilities. This includes emissions from: i) shipping activities to ports of entry, ii) transportation from port of entry to hubs, iii) combined deliveries into distribution hubs delivery depots, iv) warehousing services in the UK&I Emissions associated with storage of purchas distribution centres are also reported in Cate not reported separately in the Nordics, so th in Category 1.
5 - Emissions from Waste generated in operations	Waste generated from Currys operations are calculated based on waste data from all countries of the company's operations (tonnage), including their respective waste disposal methods used. For all countries, the waste tonnage is then multiplied by the appropriate UK Government GHG Conversion Factors calculate emissions.	Includes emissions from third-party disposal in Currys' owned or controlled operations in Includes operational waste and waste collect e-waste) sent for recycling, reuse, anaerobic landfill.

6 - Emissions from Business travel	Emission factors from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors are applied to the distance travelled or the fuel consumption reported (by transport type), in order to calculate the total emissions. It is assumed that all hired vehicles in the UK run on petrol.	Includes emissions from the transportation c activities in vehicles owned or operated by th buses, and passenger cars. Currys' business travel emissions calculation - Private vehicles used for business purposes - Hired vehicles - Air and rail travel For Nordics, due to data availability, only em here. All other emission related to business t based on spend.
7 - Emissions from Employee commuting	A commuting survey was conducted in 2021/22 for UK&I employees. For Nordic and Cyprus operations, commuting is based on the commuting model, developed by third-party specialists. The model uses expected commuting times and regional transport activity data to estimate the total distance travelled by public and private transport for Currys employees. A working from home model, developed by third-party specialists, is used to calculate the working from home (WFH) emissions. The model uses the expected electricity and natural gas consumption during office hours in an employee's house to estimate working from home emissions, for the number of employees not working from the company's premises. For Nordics it assumed the WFH % is the same as the UK&I. UK Government GHG Conversion Factors and International Energy Agency emissions factors were used to calculate emissions.	Includes emissions from the transportation c and their worksites. A number of employees work from home in 2024/25. In line with bes includes the emissions arising from the energ for business purposes. Employee commuting for our Czechia and Ho included due to availability of data.
8 - Emissions from Upstream leased assets	This category is determined negligible by Currys	The only upstream leased assets with Scope small number of leased sites where the energ availability limitations led to the exclusion of from scope 1 and 2. Further information and report in this category. The emissions from these sources are not ma
9 - Downstream transport and distribution	Within all our operations we use a varying number of delivery companies that we outsource our customer delivery to for large and smaller items. Where supplied, supplier specific data is used to calculate $kgCO_2e$ per parcel. Where this is not available either total fuel used or total distance	Includes emissions that occur in the reportin distribution of sold products in vehicles and f by Currys. Emissions from third-party transpo distribution of sold products from the compa are reported in this category. Category 9 refe distribution services that are not purchased b Currys' customers.

	travelled (depending on delivery partner) for the delivery is used. Emission factors from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors are applied to calculate total emissions, using the total distance travelled. The emissions are calculated on a Well-To-Wheel (WTW) basis, which includes both Well-To-Tank (WTT) and Use Phase (Tank-To-Wheel) emissions.	Average emissions per parcel delivery is used the fleet emissions data from Nordics compa
10 - Emissions from Processing of sold products	This category is determined negligible by Currys	Currys' products are mainly 'end' products re processing of sold products other than throu Newark in the UK where emissions are meas emissions.
11 - Emissions from Use of Sold Products	Volume of products sold is extracted from Currys financial systems. Products are grouped in subcategories, categories and families and are mapped to product information for carbon impact calculation – the greater the product level information the more specific the calculation can be made to identify relevant emissions for each product. The power rating and lifetime of products within each subcategory is mapped, using product specific supplier data or publicly available estimations at the subcategory, category and family level where available (using a range of sources (academic research, magazine articles, blogs). An annual review of the available data points is conducted by the third-party supplier to source the most accurate inputs. When a range is given for the power rating, the maximum of the range is taken into account. Usage per day (in hours) are assumed for each subcategory mapped, using assumptions made internally by the third party reporting partner. Averages are calculated by subcategory, by category and by family to provide a layered approach to the calculations. The most detailed level of information was preferred, i.e. if available product-level information this was used; if not, the product's subcategory mapping was used, followed by the category average, and finally by the family average. Each product's lifetime energy was then multiplied with the net sales volume to provide the total use phase energy. At least 70% of products	Includes emissions from the use of goods sol over the lifetime of each unit sold. Scope 3 e include the Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 em include both consumers and business custom both calculations are the same, using the sar underlying assumptions. Products which consume no energy are exclu There is no difference in underlying assumpt individuals and that of businesses. Direct use-phase emissions are reported in th emissions are not assessed, in line with the G Well-to-Tank and Transmission & Distributio are reported in this category. It is assumed that products are used in the sa purchased in.

	were assessed using either primary data (supplier data) or the lowest level mapping. UK Government GHG Conversion Factors and International Energy Agency, Emissions factors and are used to calculate final emissions by country.	
12 - Emissions from End-of-life treatment of sold Products	Products, assessed by the process to identify relevant sales in Cat 11, are grouped in subcategories, categories and families. For products with direct use phase emissions the assessment was done at a family level: a weight is allocated to each family, based on the average weight of typical products within the family. For the products with no direct use phase emissions, the assessment of their weight is done at a category level. Once an average weight per product is mapped for each family/category, this is then multiplied with the number of units within this family/category. The latest country-wide disposal route ratios per country are used to estimate the tonnage disposed per method and emission factors from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors are applied to calculate total emissions.	Includes emissions from the waste disposal a Currys in the reporting year at the end of the total expected end-of-life emissions from all Products with no end-of-life emissions are ex
13 - Emissions from Downstream leased assets	This category is determined not material by Currys	Currys sublet a small number of retail proper downstream leased assets. Given the size an emissions from these sources are not consid Currys' global emissions.
14 - Emissions from Franchises	This category is determined negligible by Currys	
15 - Emissions from Investments	This category is determined negligible by Currys	Currys does not have a significant level of inv arising from investments are therefore deem

Restatement of 2019/20 and 2023/24 scope 3 information

Currys has restated its Scope 3 emissions data for 2019/20 and 2023/24 due to two key factors. Firstly, the disposal of Kotsovolos, which was completed on 10 April 2024, has altered the company's operational boundaries, requiring adjustments to previously reported emissions; Currys removed all Kotsovolos-related information across all reported scope 3 emissions categories as well as scope 1 and 2 as explained on page 7. Secondly, the growing availability and precision of product information, such as wattage data and product usage, have enabled Currys to refine its calculations and enhance reporting accuracy (Category 11). Additional revisions included the use of the latest

available emission factors (Categories 1 and 11) and improvements to the calculation model by reducing reliance on a spend-based approach (Category 1).

All data has been restated to reflect the disposal of Kotsovolos on 10 April 2024. For scope 3 emissions, we have removed Kotsovolos information across all categories and have also undertaken further revisions related to: increased availability of product information including wattage and product usage (Category 11); latest available emission factors (Categories 1 and 11) and improved our calculation model by reducing our use of a spend-based approach (Category 1). The removal of Kotsovolos reduced our total scope 3 emissions by 29% (4,804,577 tonnes CO_2e) in 2023/24 and 19% (6,627,228 tonnes CO_2e) in 2019/20. Increased availability of product information, updated emissions factors and methodology refinements to Category 1 and 11 data reduced our scope 3 emissions (excluding Kotsovolos) by 17% (2,052,876 tonnes CO_2e) in 2023/24 and 40% (11,330,956 tonnes CO_2e in 2019/20. In total this resulted in a 41% reduction in emissions in 2023/24 and of 51% in 2019/20.

These changes adhere to the GHG Protocol and constitute valid reasons for recalculation. The restatements not only reflect Currys' commitment to transparency and continuous improvement but also enable better comparability across reporting periods. Further detail on the changes is set out below, with absolute and percentage change information shown in the tables on pages 26-28.

Disposal of Kotsovolos

The disposal of Kotsovolos during the financial year 2023/24 was a structural change (divestment) and therefore the associated emissions of Kotsovolos' operations in Greece and Cyprus have been removed from Currys' footprint and should be included in their new parent company's totals. This is considered a structural change and constitutes a reason for recalculation according to the GHG Protocol. Data for 2019/20 and 2023/24 has be restated for all reported scope 3 categories.

Product information used to calculate Category 11 emissions

In 2024/25 opportunities were identified to improve a number of assumptions on wattage, daily usage and lifetime of products to more up to date and/or reputable sources. A review exercise of all assumptions used in the Category 11 model has been completed with assumptions updated accordingly. These updated assumptions are used in the 2019/20 and 2024/25 models. To ensure a like-for-like year-on-year comparison, it was deemed appropriate that 2023/24 input assumptions were also updated so the model uses the same variables across the baseline year 2019/20, most recent year 2024/25 and also the comparison year 2023/24. This is considered a methodology update and constitutes a reason for recalculation according to the GHG Protocol.

Emission factor updates

While calculating our 2024/25 data we reviewed the emissions factors used to calculate our scope 3 emissions. In doing so we identified material changes to emissions factors used to calculate Category 1 and 11 emissions for the Nordics. With Category 1 and 11 data representing over 98% of total scope 3 emissions our focus was on restating these emissions. No emissions factors updates were made to any other scope 3 categories.

Between 2022-2024, after the discontinuation of the BEIS/DESNZ WTT factors for all electricity consumed outside of the UK, and due to lack of other industry-recognised databases for upstream electricity emission factors, EcoAct developed and adopted a methodology to calculate emission

factors for electricity consumption for Currys. In 2024, the IEA (International Energy Agency) released a finalised database of worldwide upstream electricity emission factors covering both WTT, T&D and WTT(T&D). The IEA, who also publish Scope 2 emission factors, represent an industry-recognised and widely adopted data source and so EcoAct have adopted this database to replace our own methodology/data. Whilst the IEA's methodology for calculating upstream factors largely aligns with EcoAct's, the data sources differ – reflecting IEA's access to specific country-level information. Recalculation for Nordics scope 3 data has been performed for 2023/24 and 2019/20 to enable fair comparison over time. This is considered an improvement in the accuracy of emission factors and constitutes a reason for recalculation according to the GHG Protocol.

Calculation model

The broader our knowledge of the energy consumption of a device, the more we can refine not only the emissions from the use of the product across its life, but it also informs the efficiency of similar devices. We are committed to increasing the amount of primary data for our products over time in order to reduce the use of estimates. As part of the most recent engagement with suppliers and internal data management changes, the primary mapping database has been enriched and expanded with more product energy data – this is particularly the case for our Nordic business where considerably more product energy data was accessed in the past year. This has resulted in material changes to 2019/20 data as when this data was originally calculated no product specific energy information was utilised. To ensure a like-for-like year-on-year comparison, it was deemed appropriate that our calculation model was updated to use the same variables across the baseline year 2019/20, most recent year 2024/25 and also the comparison year 2023/24. This is considered a data improvement and constitutes a reason for recalculation according to the GHG Protocol.

Data shown below demonstrates the relative impact of the impact of the disposal of Kotsovolos and the cumulative impact of methodological changes in both FY23/24 and FY19/20.

		2019/20 Previously Published					2019/20 when removing Kotsovolos				
Category	Scope 3 Category	UK&I (tCO_2e)	Nordics (tCO_2e)	Greece (tCO_2e)	Cyprus (tCO_2e) - not relevant in 19/20	Tonnes of CO_2e emitted 2019-20	UK&I (tCO_2e)	Nordics (tCO_2e)	Greece (tCO_2e)	Cyprus (tCO_2e)	Tonn CO_2e e 201
Cat.1	Purchased goods and services	2,595,893	1,577,755	126,884	N/A	4,300,532	2,595,893	1,577,755	-	-	4,1
Cat.3	Fuel and energy-related emissions	12,096	1,217	2,592	N/A	15,905	12,096	1,217	-	-	
Cat.4	Upstream transport and distribution	42,059	123,055	Incl. in Cat1	N/A	165,115	42,059	123,055	-	-	1
Cat.5	Waste generated in operations	783	139	50	N/A	972	783	139	-	-	
Cat.6	Business travel	2,655	99	Incl. in Cat1	N/A	2,754	2,655	99	-	-	
Cat.7	Employee commuting	18,752	6,714	1,809	N/A	27,275	18,752	6,714	-	-	
Cat.9	Downstream transport and distribution	35,906	Incl. in Cat1	Incl. in Cat1	N/A	35,906	35,906	Incl. in Cat1	-	-	
Cat.11	Use of Sold Products	22,432,578	1,497,748	6,495,125	N/A	30,425,451	22,432,578	1,497,748	-	-	23,9
Cat.12	End-of-life treatment of sold Products	4,612	4,462	769	N/A	9,843	4,612	4,462	-	-	
	TOTAL	25,145,334	3,211,190	6,627,228		34,983,752	25,145,334	3,211,190			28,3

2019/20 when applying updated methodology/factors						
UK&I (tCO_2e)	Nordics (tCO_2e)	Greece (tCO_2e)	Cyprus (tCO2e)	Tonnes of CO_2e emitted 2019-20	% Change from updated methodology/emissions	% Cumulative change due to both Kotsovolos and methodology updates
3,510,999	692,270	N/A	N/A	4,203,269	1%	-2%
12,096	1,217	N/A	N/A	13,313	0%	-16%
42,059	123,055	N/A	N/A	165,115	0%	0%
783	139	N/A	N/A	922	0%	-5%
2,655	99	N/A	N/A	2,754	0%	0%
18,752	6,714	N/A	N/A	25,466	0%	-7%
35,906	Incl. in Cat1	N/A	N/A	35,906	0%	0%
11,811,416	758,334	N/A	N/A	12,569,750	-47%	-59%
4,612	4,462	N/A	N/A	9,074	0%	-8%
15,439,278	**1,586,291**			**17,025,569**	**-40%**	**-51%**

		2023/24 Previously Published					2023/24 when removing Kotsovolos					
Category	Scope 3 Category	UK&I (tCO_2e)	Nordics (tCO_2e)	Greece (tCO_2e)	Cyprus (tCO2e)	Tonnes of CO_2e emitted 2023-24	UK&I (tCO_2e)	Nordics (tCO_2e)	Greece (tCO_2e)	Cyprus (tCO2e)	Tonnes of CO_2e emitted 2023-24	% Change f initial posit due to remov Kotsovolo
Cat.1	Purchased goods and services	1,643,720	727,009	236,687	2,727	2,610,143	1,643,720	727,009	-	-	2,370,729	
Cat.3	Fuel and energy-related emissions	8,866	3,687	2,077	164	14,795	8,866	3,687	-	-	12,553	-
Cat.4	Upstream transport and distribution	52,291	9,345	5,346	918	67,900	52,291	9,345	-	-	61,636	
Cat.5	Waste generated in operations	1,475	757	213	2	2,447	1,475	757	-	-	2,232	
Cat.6	Business travel	3,022	1,701	113		4,836	3,022	1,701	-	-	4,722	
Cat.7	Employee commuting	28,659	7,181	3,518	134	39,492	28,659	7,181	-	-	35,840	
Cat.9	Downstream transport and distribution	13,417	3,904	969	35	18,324	13,417	3,904	-	-	17,321	
Cat.11	Use of Sold Products	8,511,527	1,027,193	4,373,995	176,702	14,089,417	8,511,527	1,027,193	-	-	9,538,720	-
Cat.12	End-of-life treatment of sold Products	4,027	1,984	953	26	6,990	4,027	1,984	-	-	6,011	-
	TOTAL	**10,267,005**	**1,782,761**	**4,623,870**	**180,707**	**16,854,343**	**10,267,005**	**1,782,761**			**12,049,766**	-

2023/24 when applying updated methodology/factors						
UK&I (tCO_2e)	Nordics (tCO_2e)	Greece (tCO_2e)	Cyprus ($tCO2e$)	Tonnes of CO_2e emitted 2023-24	% Change from updated methodology/emissions	% Cumulative change due to both Kotsovolos and methodology updates
1,252,296	694,008	N/A	N/A	1,946,305	-18%	-25%
8,866	3,687	N/A	N/A	12,553	0%	-15%
52,291	9,345	N/A	N/A	61,636	0%	-9%
1,475	757	N/A	N/A	2,232	0%	-9%
3,022	1,701	N/A	N/A	4,722	0%	-2%
28,659	7,181	N/A	N/A	35,840	0%	-9%
13,417	3,904	N/A	N/A	17,321	0%	-5%
7,301,753	608,515	N/A	N/A	7,910,269	-17%	-44%
4,027	1,984	N/A	N/A	6,011	0%	-14%
8,665,808	**1,331,081**			**9,996,889**	-17%	-41%

Appendix A

Emission Factors in use by Currys plc in 2024/25

Scope 1 and 2

- UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting, 2024
- Country specific average emission factors for district heating in the Nordic region. Company specific average emission factors.
- AIB emission factors 2024
- IEA emission factors provisional 2023, published in September 2024

Scope 3

- UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting, 2024
- International Energy Agency, emissions factors 2024
- Spend-based emission factors: CEDA 2024
- Supplier-specific factors normalised by revenue, data from CDP 2024