Randall Parker Food Group – 2022/23 Energy & Carbon Report Summary

In accordance with The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2019 Randall Parker Food Group (RPFG) have prepared a Streamlined Energy & Carbon Report (SECR) for the previous financial year. Recent years have witnessed an increasing focus on sustainability within the food industry, with consumers now prioritising environmentally friendly meat products. Monitoring and reporting emissions data allows for the targeting of potential inefficiencies and improvements in environmental performance, with benefits including lower energy costs, improved understanding of climate change risks and allowing the business to advertise its role in driving sustainability, which customers are finding increasingly appealing.

Randall Parker Food Group's total energy consumption for this financial year was 11,132MWh, resulting in gross carbon emissions of 3,060 tCO_2e. These figures correspond to a 7% decrease in total energy consumption and a 18% decrease in gross emissions when compared to the 2021-22 financial year. A noteworthy reason for the large decrease in emissions is due to the considerable reduction in refrigerant gas associated emissions, which can be attributed to a substantial amount of refrigerant leaking into the atmosphere from the Bridgend depot in 2021-22. When normalised against total floor space, the gross carbon intensity of the business was 196 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ in 2022-23, compared to 238 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ in 2021-22.

Continuing the efforts made in recent years, Randall Parker Food Group acquires green electricity for its offices and factories as well as 14 out of 15 depots, with the exception of Exeter. The purchase of green electricity (backed by Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin certificates - REGOs) covered 87% of all electricity consumed in the 2022-23 financial year. This resulted in net emissions reduction of 743 tCO_2e, 24% lower than gross emissions. Consequently, the 11,132 MWh energy consumed by the business resulted in net carbon emissions of 2,335 tCO_2e. Normalised net emissions decreased from 187 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ in 2021-22 to 148 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ in 2022-23 through a conscious effort made by the Randall Parker Food Group across the last financial year.

When evaluating opportunities for investments within the business, Randall Parker Food Group's sustainability agenda is considered a priority. In the 2022-23 financial year, upgrades to LED lighting continued across the depots with 3 more depots being fully upgraded to LED. Alongside this, replacements to existing refrigeration equipment occurred in an effort to further reduce energy consumption and thus help reduce carbon emissions across the business.

Randall Parker Foods Group – 2022/23 Streamlined Energy & Carbon Report

Parameter	Units	Current reporting year	Comparison calendar year
		01/10/22 - 30/09/23	01/10/21 - 30/09/22
Combustion fuels consumed	kWh	844,495	735,724
Grid electricity consumed	kWh	4,129,755	4,534,026
Transport fuels consumed	kWh	6,157,503	6,657,998
Total energy consumption used to calculate emissions	**kWh**	**11,131,753**	**11,927,748**
Emissions from combustion of gas (scope 1)	tCO_2e	143	126
Emissions from combustion of liquid fuels in stationary units (scope 1)	tCO_2e	15	11
Fugitive emissions from release of refrigerant gases (scope 1)	tCO_2e	580	1,103
Emissions from transportation in vehicles owned or controlled by reporting company (scope 1)	tCO_2e	1,467	1,601
Emissions from purchased electricity (scope 2)	tCO_2e	855	877
Emissions from business travel in vehicles owned or operated by 3rd parties (scope 3)	tCO_2e	0	0
Total gross carbon emissions	**tCO_2e**	**3,060**	**3,718**
Carbon reduction through green electricity tariff	tCO_2e	-743	-802
Total net carbon emissions	**tCO_2e**	**2,318**	**2,917**
Intensity ratio: Total gross emissions / business m^2 floor space	**$kgCO_2e/m^2$**	**196**	**238**
Intensity ratio: Total net emissions / business m^2 floor space	**$kgCO_2e/m^2$**	**148**	**187**

Methodology	This report has been prepared following the GHG Reporting Protocol – Corporate Standard and using the guidance set out in Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance – HM Government (March 2019). Energy consumption data has been sourced from utility supplier invoices, or where this is not available calculated from site-based records. Transport fuel use has been obtained from business records. Conversion from energy to emissions was completed by application of the relevant location-based emissions factor from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting for the appropriate year.
Energy Efficiency Actions	Randall Parker Food Group continues to invest in energy efficiency action across the business. This financial year, an ongoing company-wide energy saving campaign continued to identify opportunities for improvement of energy efficiency across the business. During the financial year, upgrades to LED lightbulbs continued with further installations occurring at the Norwich, Wolverhampton and Brighton depots. This year, works have also occurred to replace certain process units, including Condensers and Evaporators in chillers across multiple sites, which can provide improved energy savings through the use of more efficient equipment. As electricity is a key contributor to RPFG's gross carbon emissions, these upgrades will reduce the group's impact.

Data Breakdown & Analysis

Figure 1 outlines Randall Parker Food Group's total carbon emissions from 2022-23 broken down by business area. The graph illustrates that 50% of total carbon emissions result from transport fuel consumption, with the majority associated with the diesel consumed by the commercial transport fleet. The 15 refrigerated depots contribute a further 34% of total emissions, along with the Leicester and Nelson factories making up 15%. There is also a very small contribution to emissions from the Liverpool and Cold Higham offices.

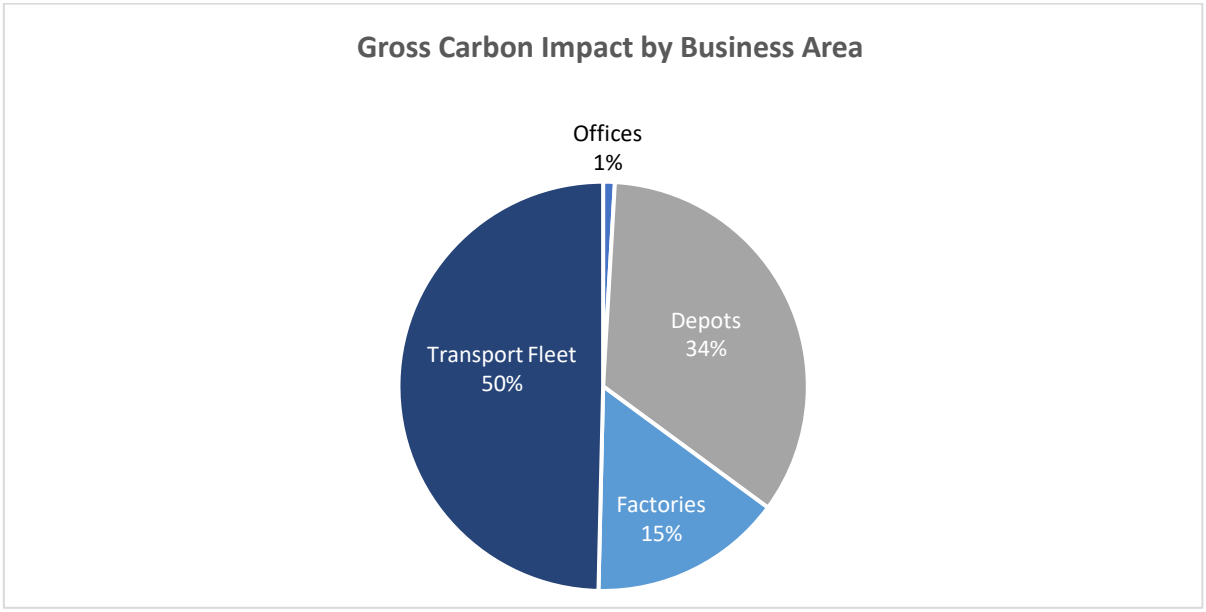


Figure 1: Breakdown of RPFG 2022-23 gross carbon emissions by business function

Figure 2 outlines the business' energy consumption and gross carbon emissions by resource type. The majority of energy use is derived from the consumption of fossil fuels by the transport fleet (55%), alongside the electricity used across the offices, factories and depots (37%). However, the right-hand chart shows that transport fuels and electricity hold a smaller proportion of carbon emissions, due to the significant impact refrigerant gases used across depots, factories and the transport fleet have on carbon emissions.

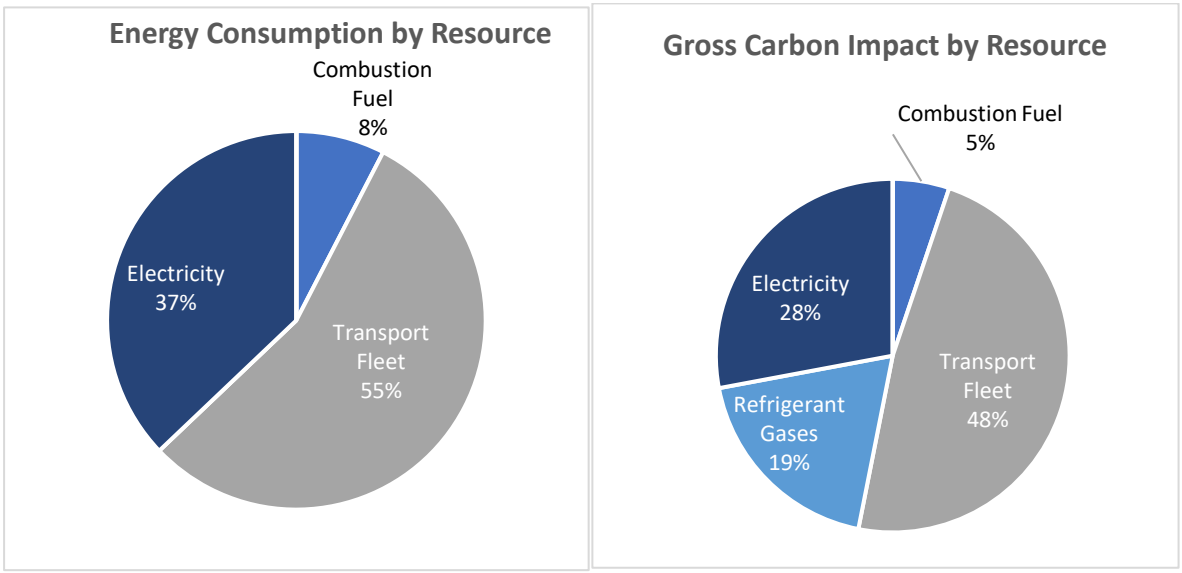


Figure 2: Breakdown of RPFG 2022-23 energy consumption (left) and gross carbon emissions (right) by resource type

A comparison between RPFGs gross and net carbon impact is shown in figure 3. Gross emissions account for the carbon associated with all of the business' energy consumption whereas net emissions deduct carbon impact that can be demonstrated to have been mitigated through Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) certificates or Carbon Offset certificates. This year, 87% of the electricity utilised was mitigated with REGO certificates which meant net carbon emissions were 743 tCO_2e less than gross emissions. This figure is down from last year, due to one of the electricity providers reducing the proportion of green electricity supplied from 100% to 92%. The business will continue to prioritise carbon emission reduction in areas with a more significant carbon impact, such as transport operations and lowering the Global Warming Potential (GWP) of the refrigeration systems.

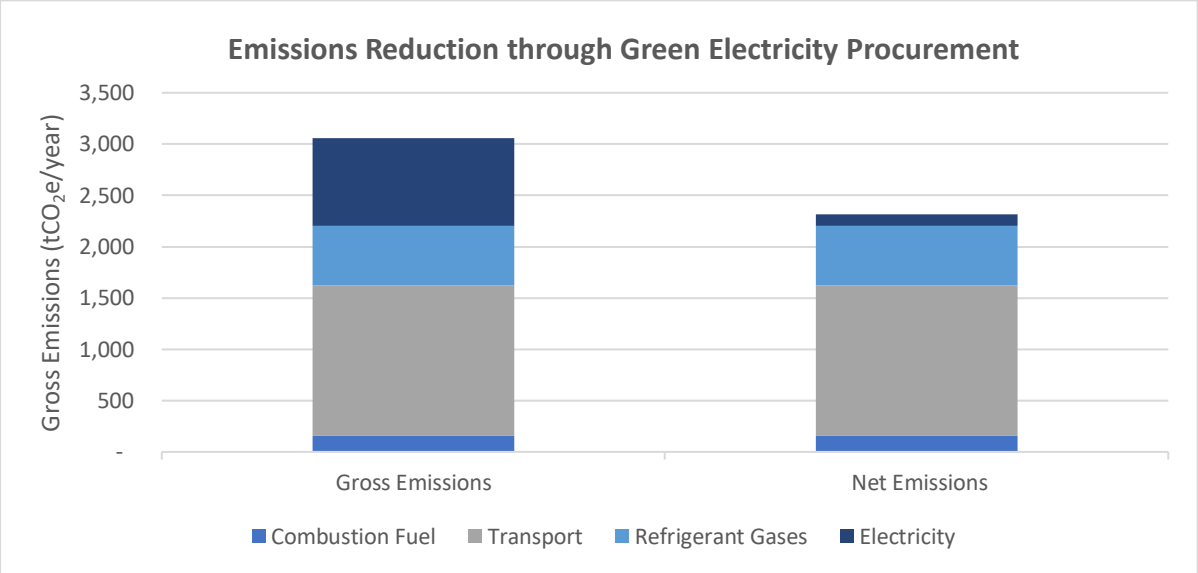


Figure 3: Breakdown of RPFG 2022-23 gross and net carbon emissions by resource type

Figure 4 breaks down each depot's gross carbon emissions normalised against floor area. Market Harborough had the highest carbon intensity with 212 $kgCO_2e/m^2$, which can be linked to the significantly larger amount of refrigerant used at this depot compared to others, employing 3 times more than the next highest depot. In fact, all the depots with high carbon intensity exhibit high emissions associated with refrigerant gas usage, emphasising the importance of continuing to prioritise lowering the GWP of these refrigeration systems.

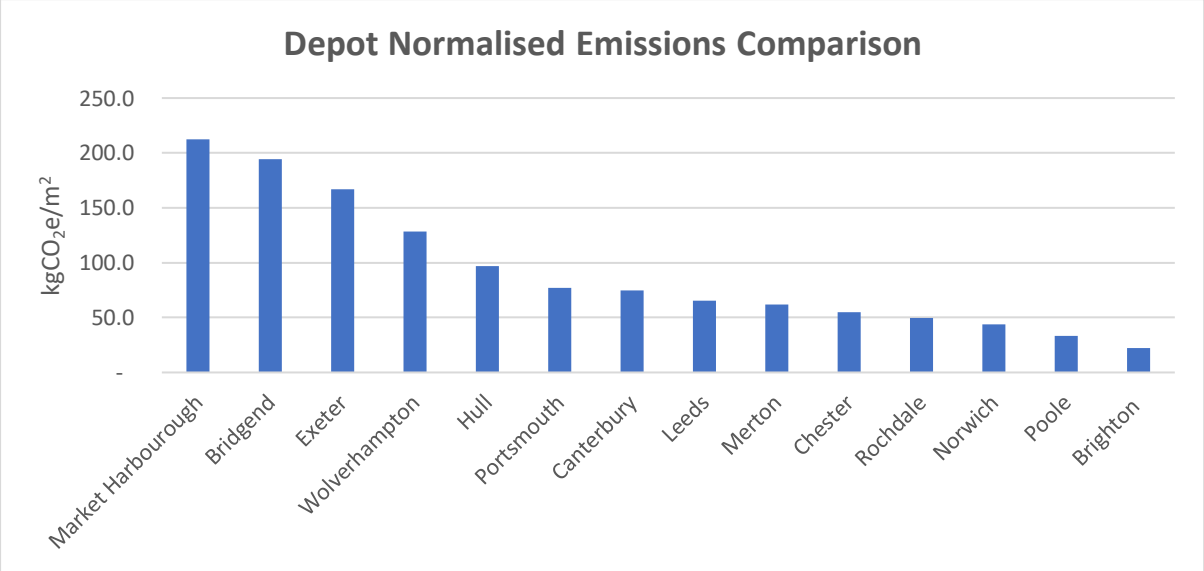
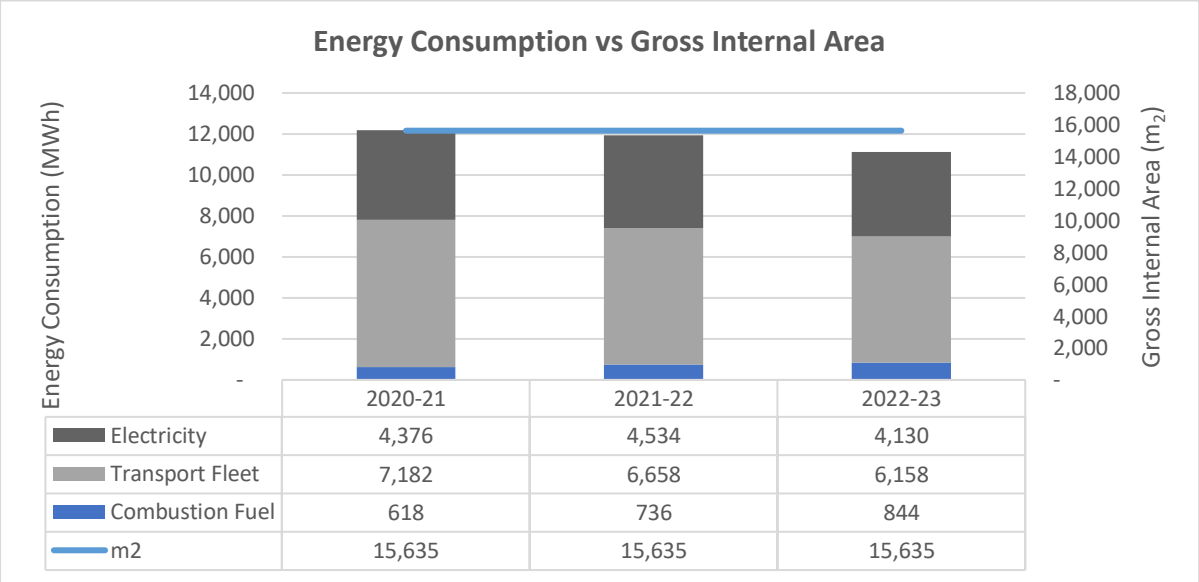


Figure 4: RPFG 2022-23 comparison of depot gross emissions when normalised against square meter floor space

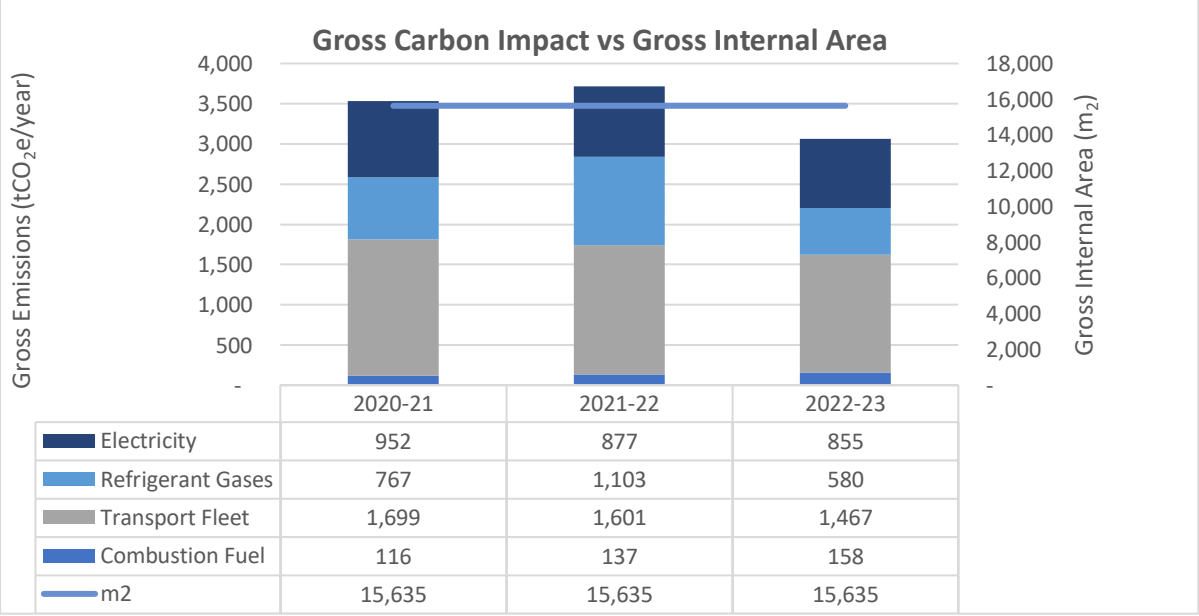
Annual Benchmarking

Figures 5 and 6 compare the previous three financial years of data outlining RPFG energy consumption and carbon impact against the total gross internal area of the business, which has stayed constant. From figure 5, it is clear to observe a significant reduction in overall energy consumption, with a 2% decrease from 2020-21 to 2021-22 and a further 7% reduction in 2022-23. In the last financial year, grid electricity consumed across the business reduced by 9%, whilst the energy consumed by the transport fleet decreased by 8%.



	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Electricity	4,376	4,534	4,130
Transport Fleet	7,182	6,658	6,158
Combustion Fuel	618	736	844
m2	15,635	15,635	15,635

Figure 5: Annual energy consumption by resource



	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Electricity	952	877	855
Refrigerant Gases	767	1,103	580
Transport Fleet	1,699	1,601	1,467
Combustion Fuel	116	137	158
m2	15,635	15,635	15,635

Figure 6: Annual carbon impact by resource

Similarly, figure 6 also illustrates a significant 18% reduction in total gross emissions over the last financial year. This arises from a 47% decrease in emissions associated from refrigerant gases, but this is potentially due to a large leak of refrigerant gases from the Bridgend depot in 2021-22 skewing the emissions data recorded in that year. Compared to 2020-21, there is a 13% reduction in total carbon impact across the last 2 years, with a 14% and 24% reduction in transport fleet and refrigeration gas emissions respectively.