Carbon Reduction Plan - Bidfood

Supplier name: Bidfood (a trading name of BFS Group Limited, company number 239718)

Publication date: 30th of January 2026 (Version 5)

Commitment to achieving Net Zero

Bidfood is aiming to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045.

Baseline Emissions Footprint (2018/19)

Baseline emissions are the reference point against which emissions reduction can be measured.

Baseline Year: 2019	
Additional details relating to the baseline emissions calculations.	
Please note: The baseline emissions for financial year 2019 were retrospectively calculated in 2022, as part of our 2045 net zero ambition. We chose financial year 2019 because at the time of embarking on this ambition, it was the last 'normal' year of operations to be entirely unaffected by Covid-19. To create our baseline, we engaged with a third-party carbon consultancy. All other years' scope 3 data is limited to a narrower scope (as per descriptors below) but fully externally verified. As part of our learnings, in the future we intend to report on wider scope 3 emissions, including the Purchased goods category, due to their significance. Since then, we've reviewed and established a more up to date baseline for financial year 2024, an inventory calculation for financial year 2025 and are aligning to the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi). With the support of an external provider, we're now defining our near and long-term net-zero targets, including FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) targets, to support our net-zero journey and ambitions. However, we will continue to reference the 2019 baseline and will update our figures once our 2024 calculation and targets are finalised. Engaging our suppliers in measuring and reducing emissions is a key initiative identified for the management of greenhouse gas emissions going forward, as we aim to accurately measure and reduce our full carbon footprint.	
Baseline year emissions:	
BIDFOOD EMISSIONS	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**
Scope 1	45,594
Scope 2	16,845 (Market-based method.) 11,315 (Location-based method)
Scope 3 **(Included sources)**	1,884,575 (Total)

	Made up of: Purchased Goods and Services – 1,835,798 Capital Goods – 21,445 Fuel-and-energy-related activity – 11,896 Upstream logistics – 2,573 Waste generated in operations – 191 Business travel – 629 Employee commuting – 12,039 Downstream logistics – 0 Use and processing of sold product – 0 End of life treatment of sold products – 0 Downstream leased assets - 4
Total Emissions	**1,958,329**

Current emissions reporting

Reporting Year: FY 2025 (Fully independently verified in line with the HM Government document *Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance*.).	
EMISSIONS	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**
Scope 1	53,616 (Gross)
Scope 2	8,851 (Location based)
Scope 3 **(Included Sources)**	44 (Waste) 1,249 (Business Travel) Emissions from Waste: These include non-recyclable (landfill, energy recovery, other) Recyclable (ABP & Food, cooking oil, card, shrink-wrap, secure shredding, dry mixed recycling, glass, ad hoc food disposal, scrap metal, other). Pallets have been removed from the emissions reported on waste as these are re-used and no longer classified as a waste stream. Emissions for business travel from hire cars: Re-categorisation of business miles from Scope 1 to Scope 3 due to the closure of the company car scheme in 2023 means that most business travel is now in employee-owned vehicles (Scope 3) rather than in company cars (Scope 1). This reclassification of business miles is reflected in the significant increase in Scope 3 emissions and accordingly, a 94% decrease in Scope 1 business miles. *Scope 3 emissions verified to a reasonable level of assurance.

Total Emissions (i.e. Scope 1, 2 and limited scope 3)	63,762 (Gross) 63,692 (NET) Taking into account emissions reduction from PV generated electricity not consumed on site and passed onto the grid.

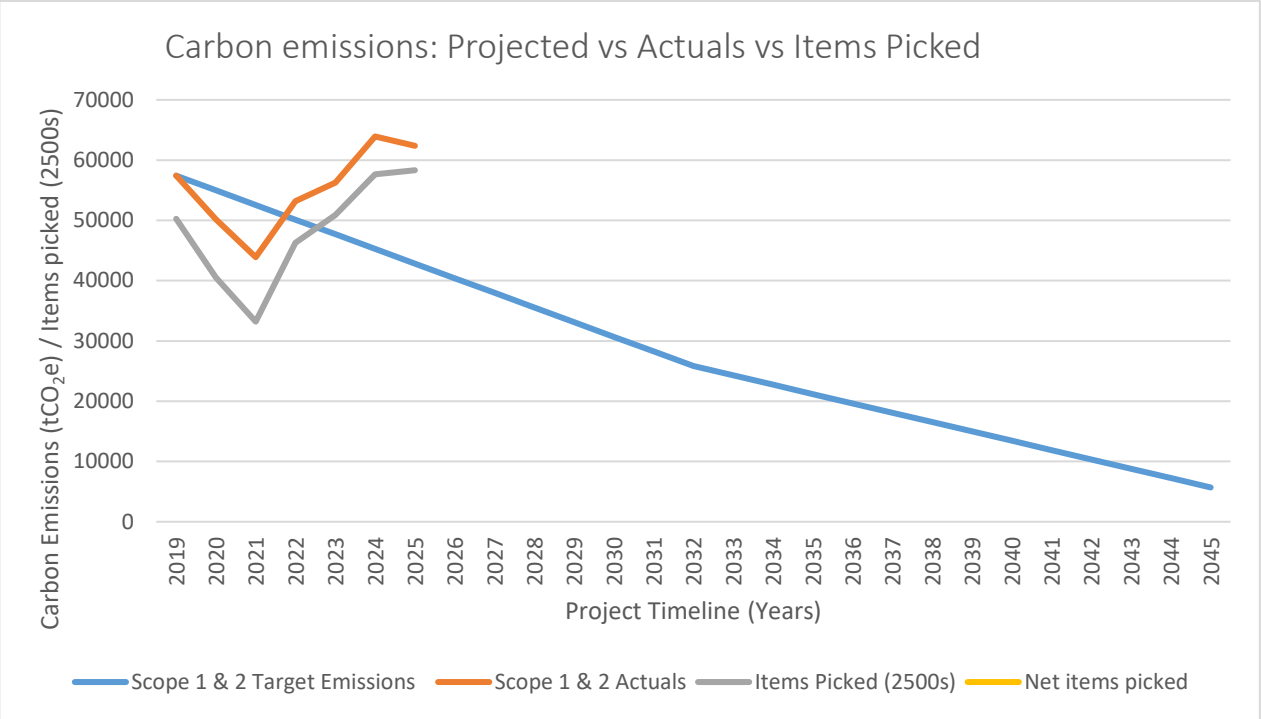
Emissions reduction targets

We've set an ambition to achieve net zero emissions by 2045. We've mapped our carbon footprint across all scopes (1, 2 and 3) baseline (FY 2019) and our intended emissions reduction trajectory includes both medium- and long-term targets. We continue to align with max 1.5°C warming for scopes 1 and 2, and well below 2°c for Scope 3. Our ambition is to have reduced absolute carbon emissions by at least 90% by 2045, with the residual offset, which is the science-based approach toward achieving net zero. Our targets are:

Medium term:
Reduce both Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 55% against a 2019 baseline by 2032
Reduce Scope 3 emissions by 32% against a 2019 baseline by 2032
Long term:
Reduce Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by at least 90% by 2045, with the residual emissions offset to achieve net zero.

The CRP template requires us to quantify reductions in tCO_2e against our target timeframes. Ideally, we wouldn't specify absolute tonnages against these targets due to frequent organisational changes (e.g. acquisitions), which means our baseline needs frequent recalibration. Our previous baseline was based on financial year 2019, however since that point, we've had significant organisational changes and to ensure an accurate comparison of emission data over time, we have recalculated our baseline, in line with the GHG Protocol at Bidfood UK level for financial year 2024. However as mentioned, we will continue to reference the 2019 baseline and will update our baseline figures once finalised. To fulfil the requirements of the CRP, the reduction trajectory (for scope 1 and 2 emissions only) would mean that our baseline total Scope 1 and 2 emissions for FY 2019 (56,909, using location-based method for Scope 2) would decrease by 56.6% to 25,837 tCO2e by 2032, and decrease further still to 5,691 by 2045. Please note, we haven't included Scope 3 in this calculation, as approximately 97% of our scope 3 emissions are driven by purchased goods. We will disclose full baseline figures and related targets once finalised.

The emissions trajectory is plotted against items picked, for relative comparison and can be seen in the graph below:



Carbon Reduction Projects

Completed Carbon Reduction Initiatives

The following environmental management measures and projects have been completed or implemented since the 2019 baseline. The carbon emission reduction achieved by these schemes since commissioning, equate to 967 tCO2e (avoided plus exported), and the measures will continue to be in effect when performing all future contracts, barring circumstances beyond our control. Overall scope 2 emissions have decreased by 21.8% since our 2019 baseline, but there are so many contributory factors that this reduction can't be attributable purely to the solar project due to organisational changes and many changes to our depot estate during that time.

Solar panel installation

Please see figures below on the PV systems installed as part of the Solar Project (Liverpool, Nottingham, Paddock Wood, Salisbury and Worthing). Note: these are calculated from commissioning date to 30th June 2025 and have been subject to estimations due to lack of actual export data on one of the installs however the figures have been verified by Lucideon, our external assurer.

Electricity data since solar panel commissioning - 30 June 2025					
	PV Generation (kWh)	Onsite Consumption (kWh)	PV Export (kWh)	tCO2e Avoided (using PV instead of Grid)	tCO2e from Export
Nottingham*	1,437,199	1,068,016	365,891	156	38
Paddock Wood*	1,593,188	1,441,531	63,666	279	13

Liverpool**	760,857	656,424	104,433	127	20
Salisbury*	1,059,670	870,403	189,267	170	37
Worthing*	666,949	571,510	92,920	110	18
Total	**5,517,862**	**4,607,884**	**816,177**	**841**	**126**

* Based on actual data (metered and/or SEG supplier)

** Liverpool export is estimated as actual data is not available as currently unmetered.

Note on terms used:
tCO2e Avoided is based on the PV electricity consumed that would have otherwise been grid electricity
tCO2e Exported is the PV electricity exported back to the grid, and therefore what we are able to nett off our total emissions.

In addition to having implemented the above initiative, we've provided an overview (below) of key drivers of each scope of emissions and our plans to decarbonise in each area.

Scope 1

Our scope 1 emissions are largely made up of diesel emissions from our 1000+ strong vehicle fleet, plus any refrigerant leaks from our chillers and freezers. Bidfood continued to see increased business activity growth with the on boarding of several new major national customers and completion of a new purpose build multi-temperature depot in Worcester. This has resulted in an increase in cases picked and delivered by over 1%. Scope 1 & 2 nett CO2e (kg) intensity per case delivered has remained consistent at 0.39 CO2e/kg. For comparison, nett CO2e (kg) intensity per case delivered including the allowance for business miles travel now classified under Scope 3 calculated for 2024/2025 allowing for the re-allocation of business miles has increased marginally from 0.39 in 2023/2024 to 0.40 CO2e/kg.

Diesel emissions – monitoring alternative fuels and engine types

Currently, we do not have any BEVs on fleet; we've been actively trialling various BEV's (Battery Electric Vehicles) within our operation, so that we can start to gain learnings and build experience in this area. Our focus and future investment will be geared towards how we start to introduce electric vehicles into our operations. We already run a fully electric fleet of around 900 forklift trucks, and have done for many years, so looking at our commercial vehicle fleet is the next natural step. The infrastructure and network capacity to support this forms a significant part of the planning, but discussions are currently progressing around the introduction of electric vehicles, and we hope to be able to share more news on this in the next 12 months.

We're continuously exploring new and advancing fuel technologies, we have trialled hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) and whilst it is not something we are actively progressing with currently, this may be an initiative that we return to. Additionally, we've recently completed a successful trial of Aerodyne kits on our vehicles. This design smooths the passage of air around trucks, reducing fuel consumption by over 8%, resulting in a reduction in CO2e as well as improving overall performance and vehicle stability. These kits will be fitted on circa 320 new build vehicles, scheduled to join our fleet in 2025/26; as of January 2026, we have circa 250 vehicles fitted with this technology.

Alternative fuels and vehicle types are a lever for Scope 1 reduction, and we're fully engaged with identifying realistic and commercially viable fleet and fuel related targets.

Employee business mileage
In common with most businesses, we've decreased our employee business mileage, as working from home and virtual meetings reduce the need to travel. Developments in data quality and reporting has resulted improved allocation of emissions from business travel mileage between Scope 1 and Scope 3 as noted above. At the same time, we have also seen an increase in the number of employees using hybrid and electric vehicles, as more employees are eligible for our car cash allowance scheme. Financial year 2025 saw an overall decline in business miles from diesel vehicles reflecting the increased diversity of fuel sources across vehicles.

Refrigerant leaks
Our depots and lorries have many refrigeration systems in place to keep food cool, which is made possible by a number of gases called F-gases. Emissions are only produced when there are refrigerant leaks; loss at small levels is inevitable throughout the life of a coolant system. Our refrigerant of choice for all new and replacement systems is CO_2, which has global warming potential (GWP) of only 1 and doesn't carry the same health and safety risks of ammonia (zero GWP). The replacement of the legacy ammonia refrigeration system at our Nottingham depot with two high efficiency CO_2 systems has seen a decrease in overall energy consumption at site from grid and onsite PV generated electricity. Overall, there has been a 37% decrease in emissions from plant refrigeration through the ongoing programme to phase out the use of higher GWP refrigerants and maintenance. For example, in addition to Nottingham, the R404a refrigeration system at our Inverness depot was changed to a CO_2 system, a natural refrigerant with a significantly lower global warming potential (GWP). Additionally, in August 2025, we added two 18T vehicles to our Nottingham-based fleet, which are fitted with ECOOLTEC® transport refrigeration units; these use two natural refrigerant gases with a far lower GWP than conventional F-gases - Propylene (also known as R1270), has a GWP of 3, and in addition, CO_2 (R744) used within the refrigerated body of the truck, has a GWP of only 1. Conventional refrigerants typically have a GWP of circa 2000. We will review our plans in this area this year, as part of our long-term strategy.

Scope 2

Scope 2 – On-site renewable energy generation
Scope 2 emissions are 'indirect' emissions, in that they are those created in the course of producing National Grid electricity (which we use). The less 'grid' energy we consume, the lower our Scope 2 emissions. In financial year 2025, there has been an increase in the amount of renewable electricity exported to the grid resulting in an emission savings of 69.61 tonnes CO_2e. There are no further solar panel installations planned at present. It should also be noted that Scope 2 emissions will decrease as a logical consequence of the National Grid being gradually decarbonised across the UK, as part of the UK government's commitment to net zero.

Scope 3

Full annual reporting of scope 3 emissions is relatively new for most companies; it's a challenging area as value chains can be complex, long, and not always transparent or traceable. Scope 3 includes several categories of emissions, and when it comes to annual reporting, we currently only report and verify our Scope 3 emissions for waste and business travel.

However, we are gradually getting a grasp on the scale of our scope 3 emissions, thanks to the baselining activity carried out as part of our net zero target setting and our partnership with CarbonCloud. Over the past year, we have advanced our project to calculate and provide the product carbon footprint of every product across our food and drink range, and we can now report product carbon footprints to our customers.

Food-derived emissions ('Purchased Goods' category)
By far the biggest contributor to our total carbon footprint is the purchased goods category, in other words, emissions embodied and associated with the food we buy from our range of suppliers.

At the end of 2023, we announced a new partnership with CarbonCloud, who use a combination of generic GHG data and product-specific carbon date to calculate the carbon footprint of all consumable products (food and drink) across our range. CarbonCloud's dedicated platform and consistent calculation methodology enable us to provide carbon footprint data for all our products. We will inevitably have better quality data on own brand products as we hold a greater level of product specific / recipe related information, driving a more accurate initial measurement. To date, we've generated initial footprints across our entire food and beverage range (over 13,000 products) and are now moving into the second phase of the project, which involves engaging suppliers via system-generated invitations. Following the engagement of suppliers in this initiative, explaining our approach and methodology in carbon foot printing, we will provide suppliers access to the CarbonCloud system allowing them to present improved product/supplier specific data, enabling the accuracy of calculations to be improved over time. This provides suppliers with visibility of product level emissions and key drivers by stage to understand more about the climate impacts of the food they are producing, as well as an opportunity to differentiate themselves in the marketplace, by innovating (in the cultivation and/or processing and/or transportation of the product) to lower the carbon impact. While we trade with more than a thousand suppliers, we will focus initially on our top 250 suppliers as they account for circa 80% of our scope 3, emissions. We've been able to rate their responses on a maturity / engagement scale which helps us to support them with appropriate levels of engagement. Further research indicated that 92.5% of our top suppliers, state that "Carbon Reduction is a priority" with 23% having baselined all scopes in full. Once engaged with suppliers, we aim to drive greater momentum in the decarbonisation of global food supply, contributing to a lower scope 3 carbon footprint for our customers, their customers and ourselves. Our progress will be updated in our Carbon Reduction Roadmap.

Whilst doing this, we're mindful that greenhouse gas emissions are only part of the environmental impact of food, and that there are many other impacts to be borne in mind (e.g. biodiversity impacts, water-quality and quantity, nutritional impacts of plant vs. dairy, etc.) so we encourage customers to bear in mind the wider picture whenever discussing product carbon footprints.

To address deforestation in food supply chains, we have a Sustainable Palm Oil Policy. In 2023, we also became members of the UK Roundtable on Sustainable Soya, to add our influence and voice to drive improvements in the production of soya, as both an ingredient and embedded product in meat supply chains (due to its use in animal feed.) Our Sustainable Sourcing Soya Policy can be found on Our policies page, with progress reported annually in our Sustainability Report.

Food Waste Reduction
We've been active on our food waste reduction commitment, in many ways:

Reducing our own waste
We report publicly on our food waste, as part of our commitment to WRAP's Food Waste Reduction Roadmap. Our target is to reduce food loss and waste by 63% between 2020 and 2030. This is calculated using calendar year data, and in 2023 our food waste remained consistent at 0.24% of total food handled. Currently our food waste is running at the same percentage; our target means we need to get this down to 0.15%. We publish our progress annually on our website and report directly to WRAP. Our Food Waste Reduction Roadmap also sets out our challenges, achievements, and next steps in driving further reductions.

Within our operations, we take several proactive steps to minimise food waste. We promote our employee discount scheme, for staff to purchase short dated stock at a reduced cost and utilise our internal telesales department to offer local business products at a minimal price. Stock that is still unsold is offered to food redistribution organisations, e.g. Fare share, or sold at a reduced price to commercial redistributors. We actively review all write-off caused by packaging or inbound issues to minimise chance of recurrence and create depot buddies so stock can be moved outside our normal operational transfers, moving stock to where it's most in demand. Additionally, we contact suppliers to assess the feasibility of date extension and record all best before dates of all products entered into our system to run reports to highlight any short shelf-life products, allowing us to be proactively minimise waste. We also explore appropriate routes to market such as developing a business-to-consumer platform during the pandemic, enabling us to offer unsold food to households rather than businesses.

We provide annual data to WRAP as part of our commitment to Target, Measure and Act on Food Waste. We've worked hard on both reduction of waste as well as improving data quality; in 2020 we felt confident enough in our data to set this as our baseline year (N.B. food waste is reported to WRAP in calendar years, not financial years) and our year-on-year progress is shown in the table below.

	Baseline year				
Calendar year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Food sales (£M)	1,065	1,301	1,759	2,344	2,398
Tonnes of food sold as intended	489,599	571,344	720,144	831,197	875,152
Food waste (tonnes)	2,005	1,854	1,761	1,986	2,068
Food waste (t) per £M food sales	1.88	1.43	1.00	0.85	0.86
Food waste as % of food sold	0.41%	0.32%	0.24%	0.24%	0.24

Increasing food waste redistribution
We continue our long-running partnership with FareShare and a range of other food redistribution charities. We review our performance with FareShare on a quarterly basis, looking at which depots are donating food and identifying opportunities for greater food redistribution. In financial year 2025 we donated a total of 255.9 tonnes of food to FareShare, equating to 609.3k meals.

We have avoided 512 tonnes of CO2 by diverting food to charitable causes and other methods of redistribution rather than sending it to anaerobic digestion.

We have also supported Hope4 charity in Moldova who support Ukrainian refugees displaced by the war in the homeland, both with short dated / redundant stock as well as donation by ourselves and our fantastic suppliers, as of September 2025, we've donated 380 pallets of food to support their relief efforts.

Additionally, we are promoting the repurposing of used cooking oil through our partnership with Olleco. Our customers have also had a significant volume of oil collected for recycling. Further details are available in the food waste reduction section of our Sustainability Report.

Supporting our supply chain
We work with our supply chain to minimise food waste by working as hard as we can to accurately forecast demand using customer and market insights, as well as taking into account weather variations and their impact on demand (e.g. demand for BBQ food and ice-cream are heavily weather dependent and geographically variable). We aim to forecast from an availability perspective, to ensure product is in the right place at right time to avoid write off for us and suppliers. We review minimum order quantities with suppliers when demand drops and liaise with suppliers regarding discounts to pass onto our customers, when suppliers have a surplus of stock and need to drive sales and focus on range rationalisation, where we sell multiple similar products. Additionally, we increase the range of order-to-order product, ensuring stock is purchased in direct response to demand and not held locally at depots.

Supporting our customers
We also support customers with food waste reduction by encouraging them to sign up to Guardians Of Grub and making use of WRAP's online resources and guidance for reducing food waste, as well as WRAP's Guardians of Grub Cost saving skills courses. To help both our customers and employees act on food waste, we created the Bidfood Food Waste Recipe Book, offering inspiration for recipes which utilise commonly waste foods such as leftover vegetables, or bread. We also promote the use of consumer facing food waste apps such as *Too Good to Go* or *Olio*. In addition, our 'Unlock your menu campaign' continues to be our most popular campaign to date, in terms of customer engagement, providing some practical guidance on avoiding food waste. From time to time we also explore this theme through our blogs and podcasts.

In the future we will implement many further measures to further reduce our GHG emissions; these will be defined in our Carbon Reduction Roadmap.

Declaration and Sign Off

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been completed in accordance with PPN 06/21 and associated guidance and reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans.

Emissions have been reported and recorded in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the GHG Reporting Protocol corporate standard[1] and uses the appropriate Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse Gas Company reporting[2].

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been reported in accordance with SECR requirements, and the required subset of Scope 3 emissions have been reported in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard[3].

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors (or equivalent management body).

Signed on behalf of the Supplier:

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Jim Gouldie, Supply Chain and Technical Services Director

Date: 30th January 2026

[1] https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard
[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting
[3] https://ghgprotocol.org/standards/scope-3-standard