WWF

WHAT'S IN STORE FOR THE PLANET:
THE IMPACT OF UK SHOPPING BASKETS ON CLIMATE & NATURE – 2023

KEY DATA

NOVEMBER 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What's in Store for the Planet 2023 provides an overview of progress towards meeting WWF's target of halving the environmental impact of UK shopping baskets by 2030. With ASDA reporting for the first time this year, 10 out of 11 major UK food retailers representing over 90% of the UK grocery market have reported against a number of WWF Basket metrics. The report aims to be an indicator for the wider food industry of the actions required to shift to a more sustainable food system, helping to meet vital climate, nature and nutrition goals.

The WWF Basket covers seven areas for action: climate, deforestation and conversion, agriculture, marine, diets, food waste, and packaging. This report sets out the average reported outcome against metrics within each of these themes, alongside the upper and lower limits achieved by retailers against several metrics. The variations in data offer an insight into the range of performance across the sector. As none of the reporting retailers provided data for every metric, there remains some distance to go to achieve full data coverage.

Overall, while some progress has been made over the last 12 months, retailers still need to go further and faster, and we remain a long way from meeting our 2030 goal. Urgent improvement is needed in data provision to guide accelerated action to support progress against all WWF Basket outcomes.

While major retailers bear a key responsibility, achieving many of the WWF Basket outcomes and measures is not down to them alone. Success will require action across the supply chain, from farmers and buyers to manufacturers and food service providers, in addition to smaller food retailers and financial institutions. There is also a vital role for policymakers to set the regulations, standards and policy that drives a sustainable food system transition.

This summary report is designed to give a snap shot of the findings. For full analysis please refer to the *What's in Store for the Planet: The impact of UK Shopping Baskets on Climate and Nature- 2023* full report.

KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM 2023'S REPORT

BASKET AREA	HEADLINE MESSAGES
CLIMATE	Most retailers reported reductions in scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with their climate targets.
	Scope 3 emissions account for at least 94% of total reported emissions across all retailers, and there is no indication yet that these are reducing across the sector. These are currently calculated using average emissions data and retailers need to rapidly switch to using data specific to their supply chains.
DEFORESTATION & CONVERSION	Retailers continue to make good progress within palm oil supply chains but much more work is needed on soy supply chains from across the industry, including UK Government.
	There is yet to be a solution identified to reducing deforestation and conversion associated with a significant portion of retailers' meat, dairy, egg and fish products. While retailer action is needed, there remains no UK importer of soy or palm with a commitment to handle only DCF materials, and urgent action from UK Government is needed to support transparency and traceability.
AGRICULTURE	Data remains lacking on sustainable water management. However, in May 2023, signatories to WWF's Retailers' Commitment for Nature agreed to a series of leadership actions and additional funding contributions intended to drive progress towards the milestones set out in the Courtauld Water Roadmap, and to catalyse other organisations across the food and drink sector to also act, fund and support delivery of the Roadmap.
	Several retailers have been able to disclose data on the robust schemes for biodiversity and soil health metric for own-label fresh produce and grains grown in the UK, which is an encouraging step, but no information on branded products was provided.
	There is no indication yet that emissions from agriculture are reducing or that sourcing from lowland peat areas has improved. Data in both areas is deficient, with improvements expected in upcoming years.

PROGRESS TO DATE TOWARDS 2030 TARGET

Indicates where there has been either insufficient data or incomparable data to report on a given objective, or where a definition needs to be in place for retailers to report.

Indicates a score of zero.

Aggregate figures represent data from reporting retailers only; the number of retailers reporting against each metric is disclosed in relevant section of the main report.

CLIMATE

WHAT IS THE TARGET?

2030 OUTCOME	RETAILER PROGRESS MEASURE
GHG reduction across all scopes in line with 1.5-degree SBT.	% reduction of GHG emissions across scope 1 & 2 activities. % reduction of GHG emissions across all scope 3 activities.

For the purposes of GHG monitoring, emissions are split up into scopes. The GHG Protocol definitions for the three scopes are specified below:

- **Scope 1** emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources (e.g., gas boilers, vehicles, and refrigeration).
- **Scope 2** emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy.
- **Scope 3** emissions are all indirect emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company. This includes emissions that are both upstream (e.g., from the transport of food from producers to retailers) and downstream (e.g., emissions from food that is wasted by consumers) of the retailer.

In 2022, the SBTi published additional guidance on target setting, specifically for companies in land-intensive sectors, to account accurately for land-based emissions and removals. This is needed as the agricultural sector has a different mitigation pathway to net zero in comparison to the industrial sector and, as such, needs separate targets. Under the SBTi's Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) guidance, retailers must set separate targets for all emissions associated with the products they sell, up to the farm gate (i.e. excluding emissions associated with manufacturing, processing and logistics) and will need to better understand land-use change, land management, and removals within their supply chains. This means that emissions must be broken down between FLAG and non-FLAG – but this year, as most retailers have not yet been able to apply this distinction, the reporting is aligned to overall Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

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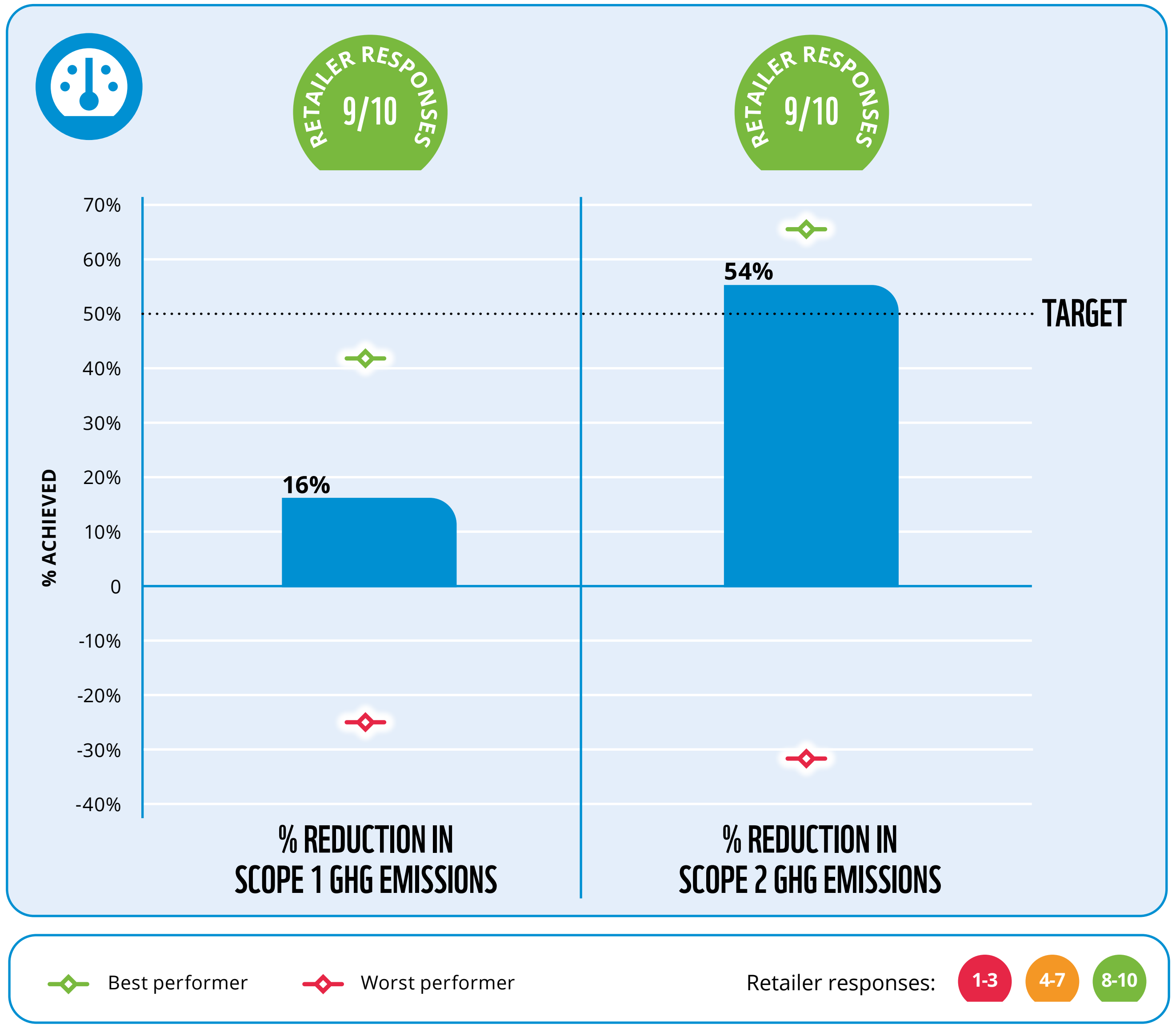
DISTANCE TO GO



% REDUCTION IN SCOPE 3 GHG EMISSIONS.

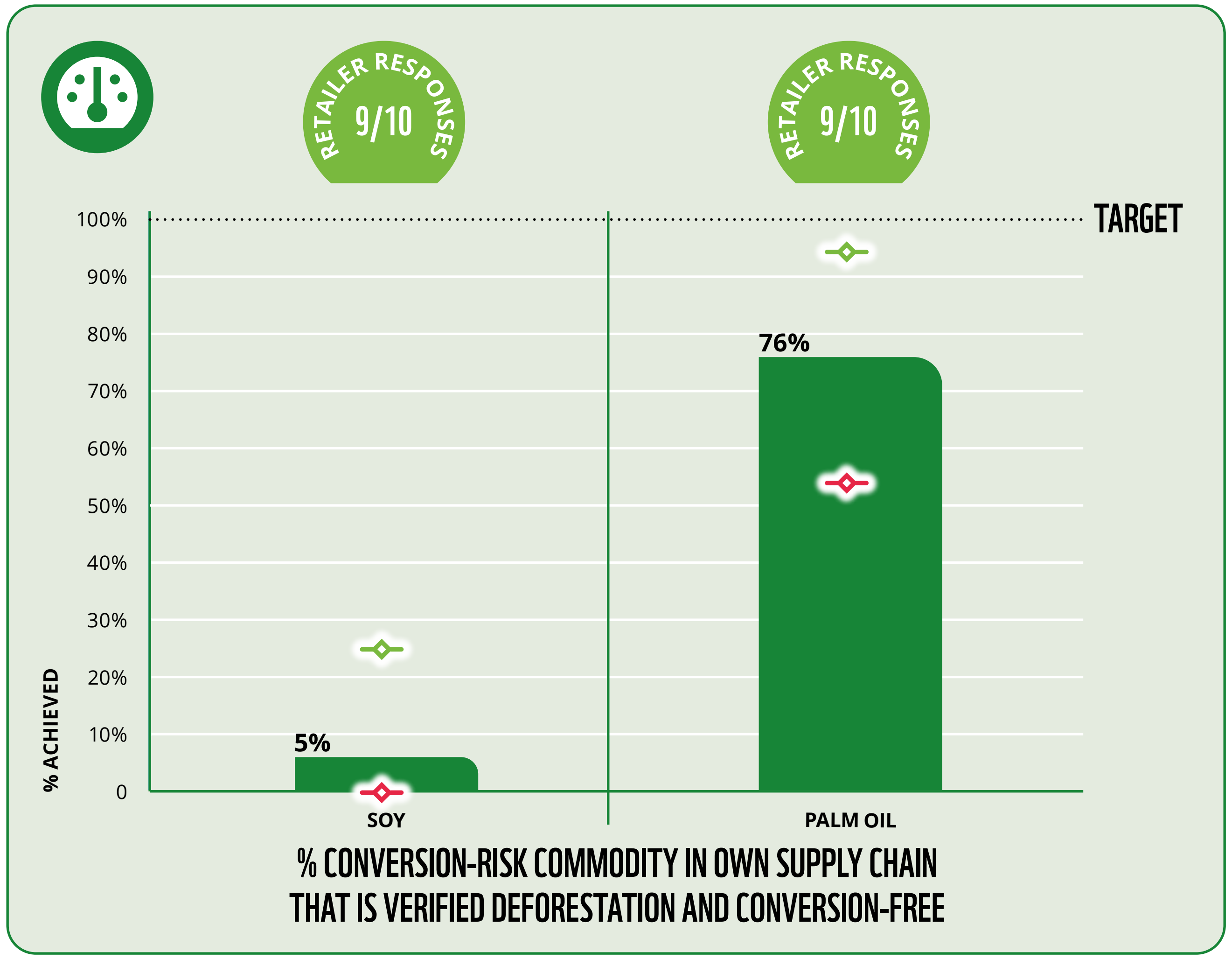
While six retailers reported data for scope 3, due to the range of baselines used and sales fluctuations between reporting retailers, it was not sufficiently comparable to present a meaningful average figure. WWF is undertaking work over the coming year to develop reporting for scope 3 such that a figure can be presented in next year's reporting.

DEFORESTATION & CONVERSION

WHAT IS THE TARGET?

2030 OUTCOME	RETAILER PROGRESS MEASURE
100% DCF agricultural commodity (soy and palm oil) supply chains by 2025, with a cut-off date of 2020 at the latest.	% of conversion-risk commodity in own supply chain that is verified DCF.
Requirement for first importers to have deforestation and conversion-free supply chains by 2025, with a cut-off date of 2020 at the latest.	% of conversion-risk commodity sourced from importers that have robust commitments and action plans to handle only DCF material, across their entire operations, with a cut-off date no later than 2020.

DISTANCE TO GO



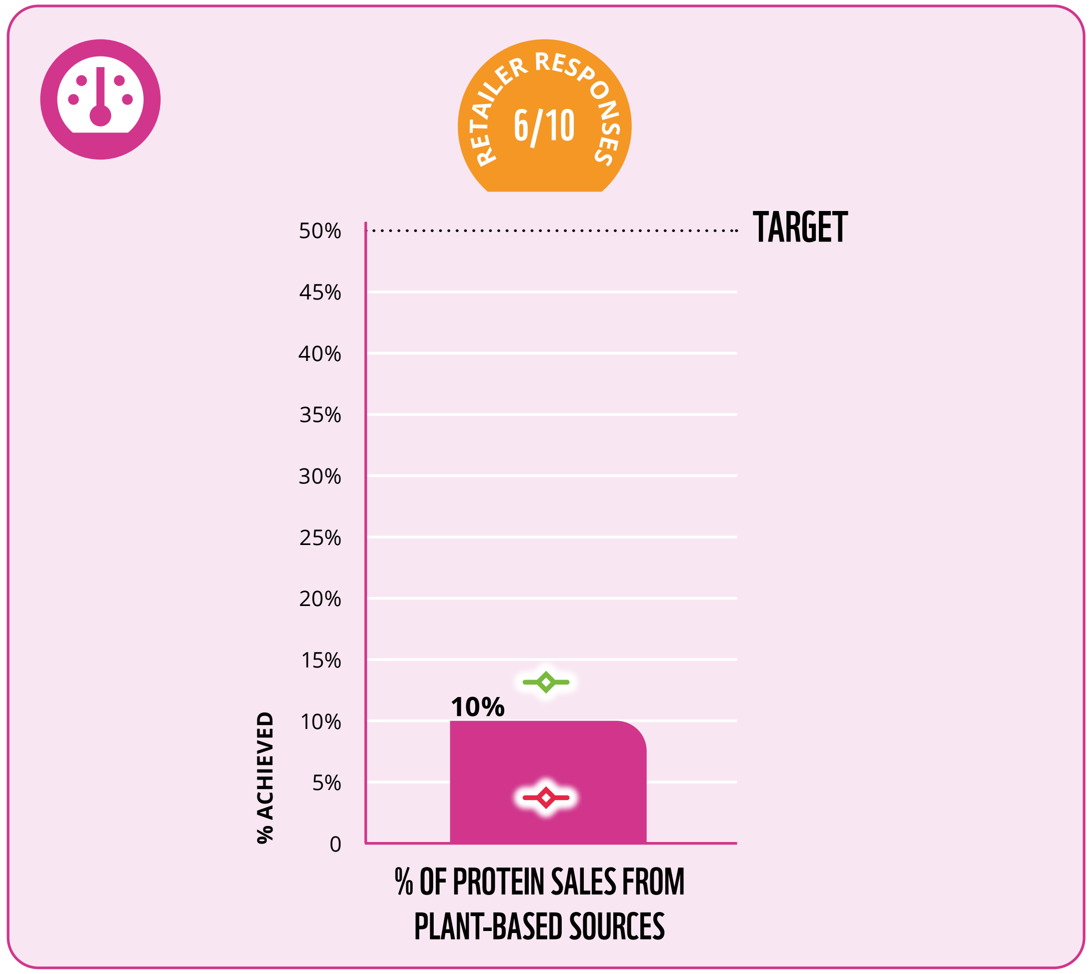
Best performer Worst performer Retailer responses: 1-3 4-7 8-10

DIETS

WHAT IS THE TARGET?

2030 OUTCOME	RETAILER PROGRESS MEASURE
50/50 plant/animal protein sales split (volume).	% of protein sales from animal-based and plant-based sources.

DISTANCE TO GO



Best performer Worst performer Retailer responses: 1-3 4-7 8-10

AGRICULTURE

WHAT IS THE TARGET?

2030 OUTCOME	RETAILER PROGRESS MEASURE
At least 50% of whole produce and grains certified or covered by a Robust Scheme for Biodiversity and Soil Health* .	% of produce & grains sourcing in a Robust Scheme for Biodiversity and Soil Health*.
100% meat, dairy and eggs, including as ingredients sourced to 'Better' standard.	% meat, dairy and eggs sourced to 'Better' standards.
At least 50% of fresh food from areas with sustainable water management.	% of sourcing from regions with sustainable water management.
Agricultural emissions lowered in line with 1.5-degree SBT	% of protein, produce & grain farms monitoring GHG footprint. % reduction in sourcing from lowland peat. % reduction in agricultural GHGs .

* In order to more accurately represent the purpose and scope of this outcome/measure, its name has been changed from 'Robust Environmental Schemes' to 'Robust Schemes for Biodiversity and Soil Health'.

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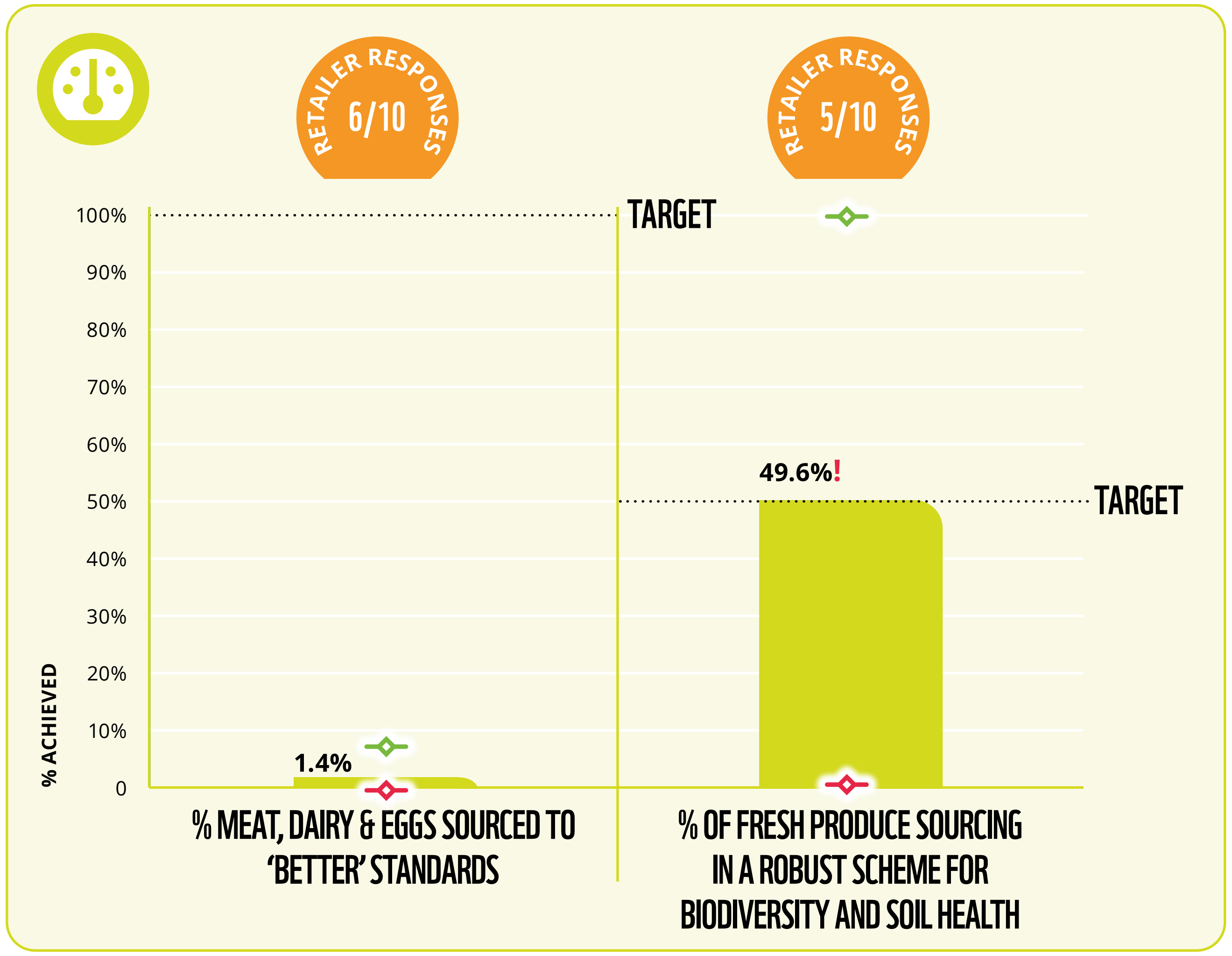
DISTANCE TO GO



Best performer Worst performer Retailer responses: 1-3 4-7 8-10

% SOURCING FORM REGIONS WITH SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT

Insufficient data

% OF GRAINS SOURCED IN A ROBUST SCHEME FOR BIODIVERSITY AND SOIL HEALTH

Insufficient data

% REDUCTION IN AGRICULTURAL GHGS

Insufficient data

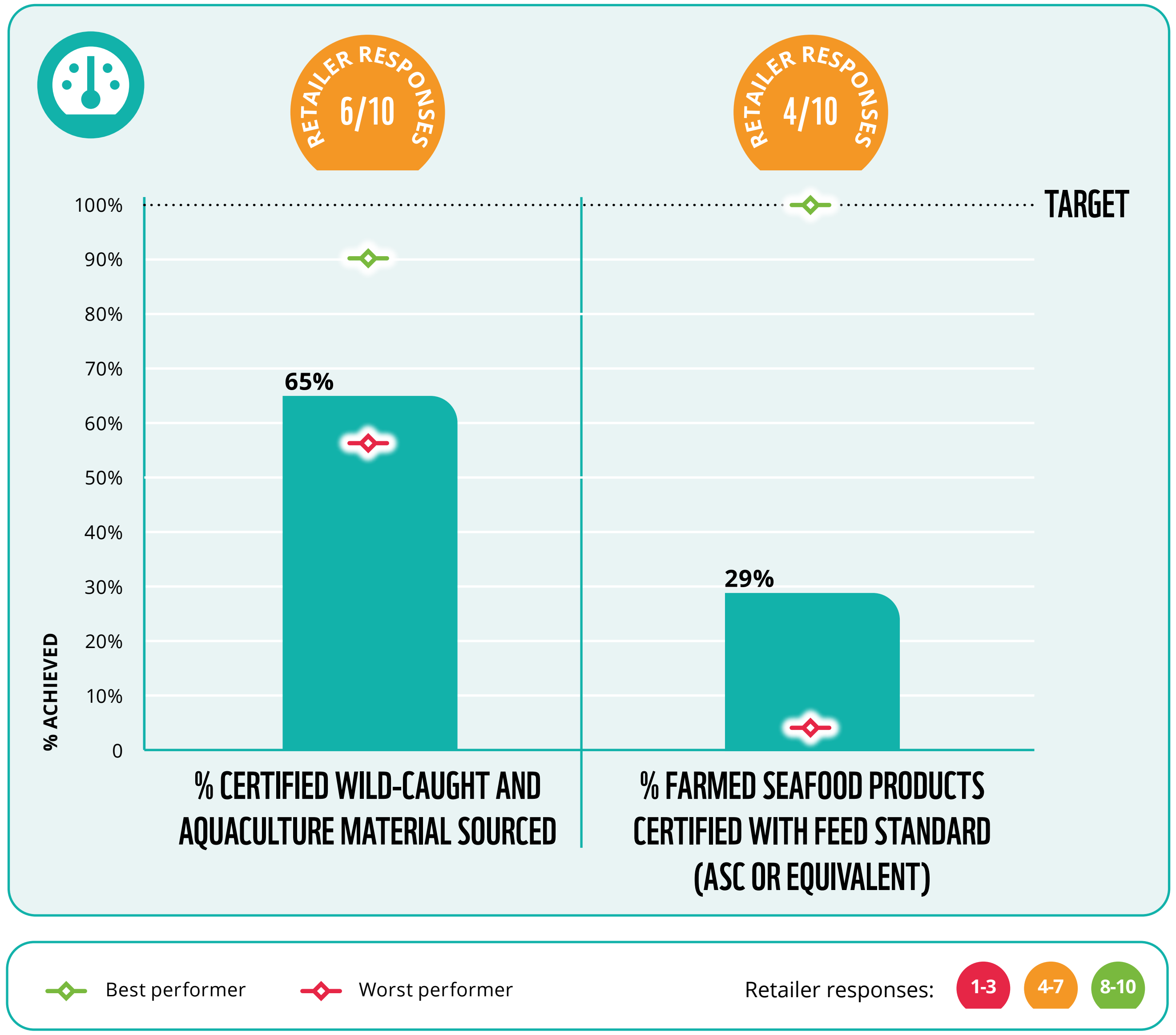
! While the target appears to be almost met, this data does not include overseas produce and only covers half the retailers

MARINE

WHAT IS THE TARGET?

2030 OUTCOME	RETAILER PROGRESS MEASURE
100% of seafood from sustainable sources.	% third party certified wild-caught & aquaculture material sourced. % of wild-caught resources adhering to all aspects of the Seafood Jurisdictional Initiative, as outlined in the Blueprint for Action.
Reduce fishmeal and oil usage to FFDR<1 by using sustainable replacements and increasing the use of trimmings.	% farmed seafood products with FFDR (FFDR meal and FFDR oil)<1 and with all feed ingredients certified by Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) Feed standards or equivalent.

DISTANCE TO GO



% OF WILD CAUGHT RESOURCES ADHERING TO ALL ASPECTS OF THE SEAFOOD JURISDICTIONAL INITIATIVE

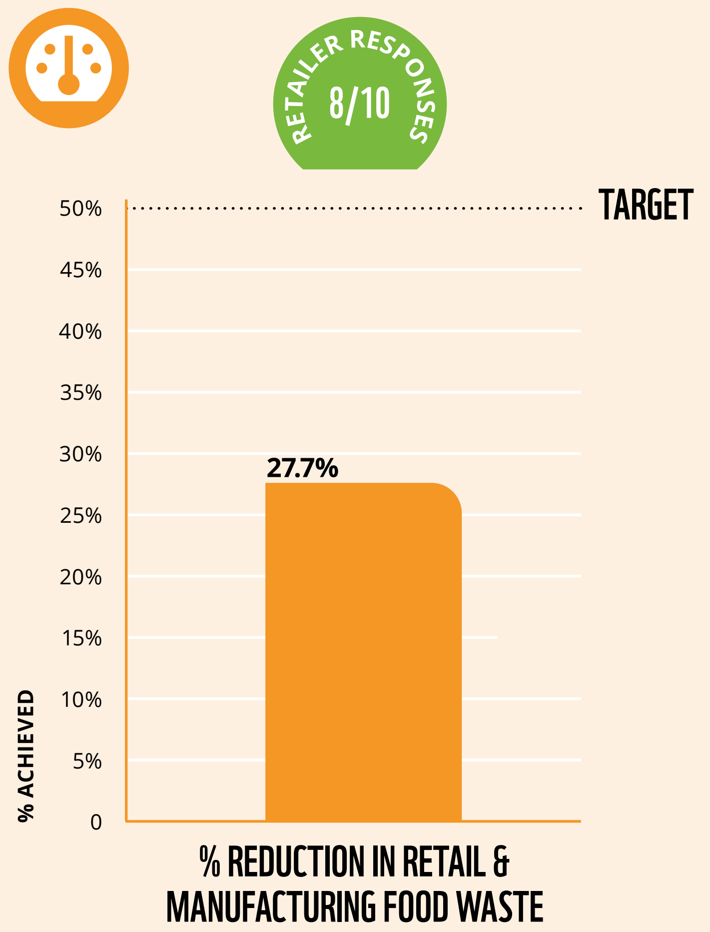
Insufficient data

FOOD WASTE

WHAT IS THE TARGET?

2030 OUTCOME	RETAILER PROGRESS MEASURE
Reducing food loss and waste in all aspects of the supply chain by 50%.	% reduction in retail & manufacturing food waste.
	% of products adhering to WRAP's best practice labelling guidance.
	% reduction in pre-farm gate losses.

DISTANCE TO GO



Retailer responses: 1-3 4-7 8-10

% OF PRODUCE ADHEREING TO WRAP'S BEST PRACTICE LABELLING GUIDANCE

Insufficient data, although many retailers do apply labelling approaches close to the WRAP approach.

REDUCTION IN PRE-FARM GATE LOSSES

Insufficient data

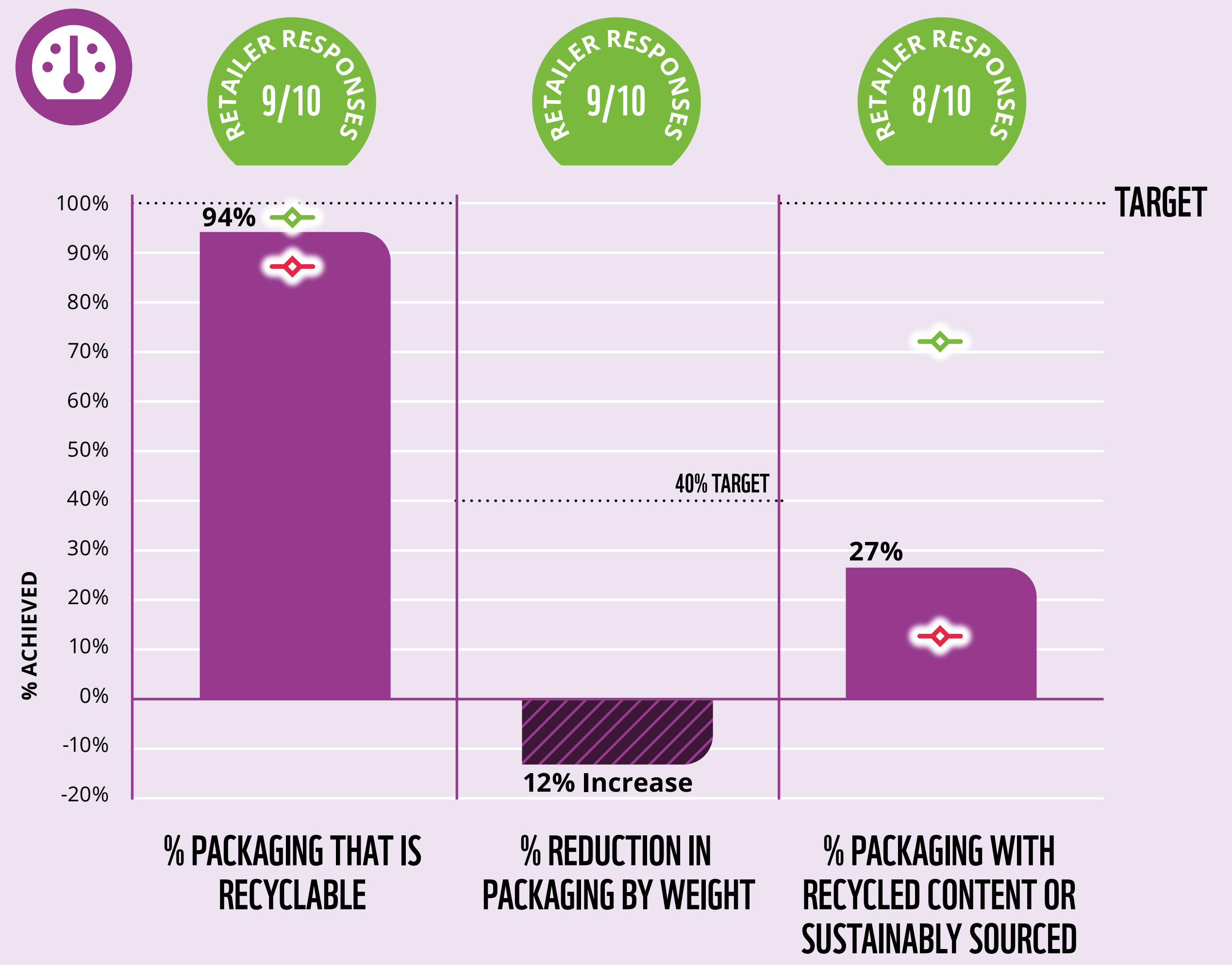
Where there's insufficient data to provide a clear view of manufacturing food waste levels, we're drawing from WRAP's Courtauld progress report where existing data on manufacturing is modelled up to provide estimates of waste for the whole UK manufacturing market. Further context on waste data is provided in the main report

PACKAGING

WHAT IS THE TARGET?

2030 OUTCOME	RETAILER PROGRESS MEASURE
100% recyclable packaging.	% packaging that is recyclable.
40% reduction in material use.	% reduction in packaging by weight and units.
All materials sustainable sourced and use of recycled content maximised.	% packaging that is recycled content or sustainably sourced.

DISTANCE TO GO



Best performer Worst performer Retailer responses: 1-3 4-7 8-10