Basis of Reporting for key environmental indicators

Introduction

The mission of James Finlay Limited ("Finlays") is to connect humanity through natural beverages. Combining tradition and innovation to create a healthier, happier, and better world by bringing the best from bush to beverage. As a leading B2B manufacturer and supplier of tea, coffee, and extracts solutions, we operate in many parts of the world, across a diverse spread of geographies, cultures and languages, in farming, manufacturing, blending, packing, innovation and sales.

Finlays strives to be good stewards of the natural resources and biodiversity under our influence. We identify and manage any potential adverse impacts of our business activities and are committed to making a positive contribution to environmental recovery and resilience. We are committed to understanding and mitigating the effects on people from the transition to net zero and other environmental and sustainability activities.

Basis of Reporting Document

Finlays publishes an annual sustainability report. The purpose of this document is to outline the process of collection, verification and reporting of the greenhouse gas emissions data shared by Finlays. This document supports Finlays in tracking progress against our validated science-based targets validated (by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)) in 2024 and includes targets on scope 1-3 emissions and emissions from Forestry, Land, and Agriculture (FLAG). As a natural beverage company, Finlays falls into one of the SBTI's main FLAG sectors, Food and Beverage Processing. We calculate our scope 1, 2, 3 and FLAG emissions in accordance with World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development Greenhouse Gas Protocol:

- A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004 revised edition),
- the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance,
- Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol), and
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol *Land Sector and Removals Standard* (Version 1.0: Agriculture and CO2 removal technologies, January 2026).

We report GHG emissions across four areas:

1. Scope 1: direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, such as burning of fossil fuels at factories.

2. Scope 2: indirect emissions associated with the generation of imported/ purchased electricity, heat, or steam.
3. Scope 3: other indirect emissions, including from the manufacture of products bought from other companies.
4. FLAG: emissions from land management, land use change, and biogenic products.

The reporting unit for GHG emissions is metric tons CO_2 equivalent.

Sustainable Future 2030

Finlays Sustainable Future 2030 strategy sets out our strategic approach to addressing the significant sustainability challenges facing the beverages industry and guides the business in acting for the long term. It encompasses three pillars – Climate Net Zero, Sustainable Supply, and Our People. Through this strategy, Finlays has committed to ambitious and measurable targets across the three core areas.

For Climate Net Zero, our ambition is to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across our value chain by 2040. Finlays has also committed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2022 base year and to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 42% within the same timeframe.

Our science-based targets cover FLAG Scope 1 & 3 emissions. Finlays is committed to reducing absolute FLAG scope 1 and 3 GHG emissions by 30.3% by 2030 from a 2022 base year.

Reporting Principles

We utilise the Greenhouse Gas Protocol as a guiding framework in the development of our environmental indicators. Indicators are reported externally via our annual Sustainability Report. Our sustainability report reflects our commitment to transparency and provides details for our stakeholders on progress against our sustainability goals and objectives.

Scope and Boundaries

Finlays utilises an operational boundary approach to determine our reporting scope. For all environmental metrics, all sites and manufacturing facilities owned or controlled by Finlays are included, except small sites. Small sites are defined as sites with a number of full-time employees below a materiality threshold of 10% of total Finlays employees. Locations within this operation boundary include: our Head Office, Finlay Beverages, Finlay Solutions Hull, Finlays Solutions US, Finlays Solutions FTEK, MEAC Mombasa, MEAC Dubai, MEAC Malawi, MEAC Jakarta, Finlays Colombo, Finlays Argentina, and two minority joint ventures Damin and Newtree.

Inclusion and exclusion from the reporting boundaries:

#	Scope 3 Category	Included?	Rationale
1	Purchased goods and services (including FLAG-related emissions)	Yes	Emissions from the production of goods purchased by Finlays during the reporting year. Products include both goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products).
2	Capital goods	Yes	Emissions from the production of capital goods purchased by Finlays during the reporting year. Capital goods are treated as fixed assets or as plant, property, and equipment (PP&E).
3	Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Yes	Emissions related to the production of fuels and electricity purchased and consumed by Finlays during the reporting year.
4	Upstream transportation and distribution	Yes	Emissions from: transportation and distribution of products purchased, and third-party transportation and distribution services purchased by Finlays during the reporting year.
5	Waste generated in operations (including FLAG-related emissions)	Yes	Emissions associated with third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in Finlays' operations during the reporting year.
6	Business travel	Yes	Emissions associated with business travel by Finlays' employees during the reporting year.
7	Employee commuting	Yes	Emissions from employees travelling to and from Finlays' sites during the reporting year.
8	Upstream leased assets	No	Finlays does not lease any assets.
9	Downstream transportation and distribution	Yes	Emissions that occur in the reporting year from transportation and distribution of products sold by Finlays.
10	Processing of sold products	Yes	Emissions from processing of intermediate products by third parties subsequent to sale by Finlays.
11	Use of sold products	Yes	Finlays' products do indirectly consume energy therefore emit greenhouse gases during use.
12	End of life treatment of sold products (including	Yes	Emissions associated with the disposal of Finlays' products by customers.

	FLAG-related emissions)		
13	Downstream leased assets	No	James Finlays Limited does lease a building (located in Karachi, Pakistan) to a third party. Emissions have been estimated and considered negligible as per threshold set in section "Scope and Boundaries".
14	Franchises	No	Finlays does not operate any franchises.
15	Investments	Yes	Finlays has a 49.5% equity investment in Damin, and a 30% equity investment in Newtree

Acquisitions and divestures

Baseline data is reviewed annually and will be adjusted if net acquisitions and divestitures are ≥ 5% [1] of the total carbon (CO_2e) footprint in the reporting year. CO_2e emissions are used as the basis to determine baseline recalculation for all environmental metrics. A trigger in baseline recalculation based on CO_2e emissions will be applied to other environmental metrics (water, waste to landfill, energy) regardless of hitting the threshold.

Environmental data for years between base year and reporting year will not be recalculated.

Material updates to the baseline, whether by acquisition or divestiture, will be stated in a footnote in the Sustainability report.

Divestiture specific guidance:

- Baseline(s) will be readjusted to remove environmental data of divested entities utilizing historical absolute baseline year data.
- For partial divestitures, the relevant segment of the facility will be removed.
- Divestitures will be reported in the same reporting year as the event occurred.

Acquisition specific guidance:

- Baseline(s) will be readjusted to include environmental data of acquired entities utilizing historical absolute baseline year data (where available) or closest available data.
- Finlays will allow up to one year to onboard new acquisitions into our platforms.

[1] Threshold aligned to requirement from the Science Based Targets initiative.

Reporting period

The reporting period for our sustainability performance metrics is from 1 January through to 31 December. Where it is not possible to provide complete data within this timeframe, for example due to a lag in energy invoicing for scope 1 & 2 emissions calculations, then actual data is collected for the period from January to October inclusive. This is then adjusted to the full reporting period through the application of an appropriate adjustment factor.

Data collection process

Finlays uses a software platform, Resource Advisor (RA), to collect energy, waste, and water data on a monthly basis. Data and data source evidence (e.g., invoice, meter reading, records, calculation file, etc) are submitted in the platform by each site.

Other Scope 3 and FLAG data are currently collected via an excel template. These data were reported quarterly to the Group Head Office Sustainability team in 2025 but will be reported bi-annually from January 2026 to reduce the reporting burden for sites.

Data errors and recalculations

If there are material errors found in historical data during the data validation/assurance process, Finlays will restate this information in our annual sustainability report. Restatements of material errors will be clearly highlighted in the footnotes of any reporting documents. Minor errors may also result in a restatement of information, however these errors may or may not include footnotes to the error. A material error constitutes a deviation of more than 10% from the previously reported value.

Data governance

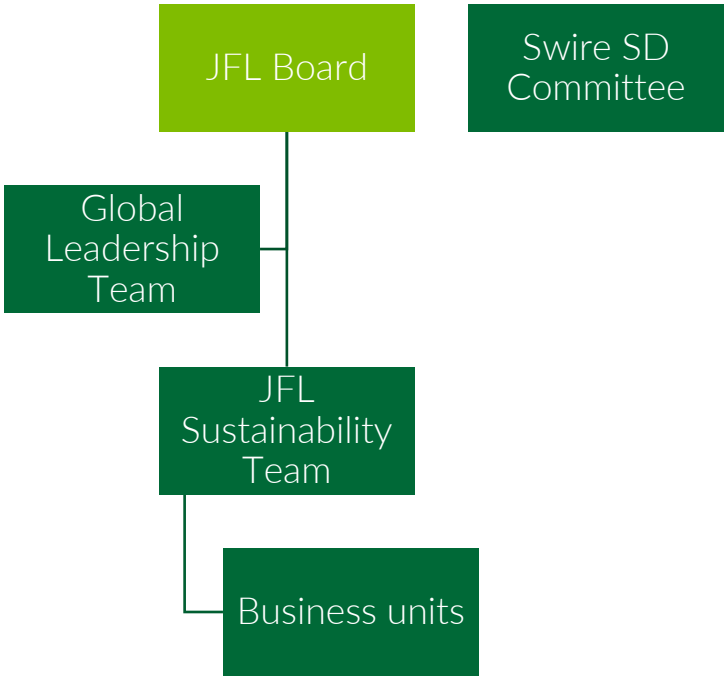
Sustainability oversight and accountability at Finlays lies with the Board, the Global Leadership Team, the Group Sustainability Team, and Swire Sustainability Committee.

Board: The James Finlay Limited (JFL) Board comprises two executive directors and five non-executive directors. The Board meets three times a year and has direct oversight of the sustainability strategy as well as decision-making responsibility for all commitments and targets.

Global Leadership Team: The James Finlay Global Leadership Team oversees the day-to-day running of Finlays Group, including all business units and sites. This executive function plays a key sponsorship role for the sustainability strategy and provides oversight and direction on all areas.

Group Sustainability Team: The Group Sustainability Team is responsible for setting Finlays' sustainability strategy, commitments, objectives, and targets. The Team also works to develop and put in place effective delivery plans and roadmaps within the business units, making sure effective accountability is in place.

Swire Sustainability Committee: The Sustainability Committee of Finlays' parent company, John Swire & Sons Limited (Swire), oversees the approach to sustainability for its operating companies. Reports and updates are shared with the Committee at least twice a year to ensure alignment on approach and progress.



Data input and review process

All environmental data reported by our facilities is consolidated, validated, and analysed by the respective responsible functions. We are continuously strengthening processes and controls around our reporting. Where possible, standard, or automated calculations and validity checks are built into our systems to minimize errors.

Subject matter experts are involved at various levels to validate and challenge the data and process. Our business units are at differing maturity levels in implementing data collection and reporting processes. Where we have concerns, we highlight them in the sustainability report.

Data assurance

Finlays engages third-party assurance providers Bureau Veritas to provide limited assurance in relation to Scope 1 and 2 emissions data and partially Scope 3 emissions data. In 2025, the scope of assurance included Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 Categories 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9.

Data assurance verification statement can be found here.

Limitations on data calculation

Limitation due to estimated data

Finlays Head Office is in a building that we share with our shareholder John Swire and Sons. There are no sub meters in place to measure the exact consumption. Therefore, electricity, waste, and water data are estimated based on the floor area occupied versus the total area of the building.

Our commercial office in Dubai is leased, and utilities are included in the rent. Electricity and water consumption are estimated based on the cost per unit of electricity or water provided by the Dubai Government.

For some waste streams at our San Antonio site in Texas, quantities generated are estimated by the third-party supplier handling their disposal, based on the number of containers handled. The estimated yardage is derived from the container volume multiplied by the container count and frequency of service, assuming the container has been in full service for 4.33 weeks each month. Volumetric conversions are not prorated for partial monthly service. An average container fullness of 65% is also assumed in this calculation.

Primary data for wastewater is not always available. Where this data is not available, it is assumed that 95% of the volume supplied is discharged to the drain. Only emissions from municipal water consumed and discharged are accounted for.

Methodological Limitations

As described in the "Calculation Methodology" section, the methodologies used may have inherent limitations as we are mostly using industry-average emission factors rather than supplier-specific data. For further details on the calculations for each emissions source, please refer to the section.

Scope and Boundary Exclusions

MEAC Jakarta office is excluded from our Scope 1 & 2 data. Emissions have been estimated and deemed immaterial, as per our definition of materiality outlined in "Scope and Boundaries". A property, located in Pakistan, owned by Finlays and leased to a third party is also excluded. Emissions from this source were estimated and deemed immaterial as defined in section "Scope and Boundaries".

Emissions from Scope 3 Category 11 – Use of Sold products are calculated as part of our GHG inventory. However, as per GHG Protocol and SBT guidance, these emissions are indirect use-phase emissions and therefore optional in terms of inclusion in target setting. Finlays have excluded these emissions from its science-based targets.

Data Availability and Quality Issues

For Scope 3 categories 10, 11 and 12, primary data is very difficult to collect. Therefore, emissions from these categories are high-level estimates based on publicly available assumptions and industry averages.

Calculation methodology

Scope & category	Activity	Methodology	Metrics (UoM)	Emissions factors
Scope 1				
	Fuel oils	Fuel oils include diesel and petrol used in company vehicles and stationary equipment such as generators. Fuel consumption is collected through a web-based reporting system (Resource Advisor), on a site-by-site basis, every month for the period from January through to December inclusive. Consumption is based on automatic metering systems, invoices, and manual meter readings. Where this information is not available, we use extrapolations based on actual data from previous month or a similar site or location or industry benchmark to provide estimated energy consumption. Consumption data is multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors.	Litres	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
	Gas	Gas includes natural gas, propane, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Gas consumption is collected through a web-based reporting system (Resource Advisor), on a site-by-site basis, every month for the period from January through to December inclusive. Consumption is based on automatic metering systems, invoices, and manual meter readings. Where this information is not available, we use extrapolations based on actual data from previous month or a similar site or location or industry benchmark to provide estimated energy consumption. Consumption data is multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors.	Natural gas: kWh Propane: Litres LPG: Kilograms	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
	Biomass	Wood consumption (logs, pellets, and chips) is collected through a web-based reporting system (Resource Advisor), on a site-by-site basis, every month for the period from January through to December inclusive. Consumption is based on invoices and weighting records. Where this information is not available, we use extrapolations based on actual data	Kilograms	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year

		from previous month or a similar site or location or industry benchmark to provide estimated energy consumption. Consumption data is multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors.		
	Biogas	Biogas consumption is collected through a web-based reporting system (Resource Advisor), on a site-by-site basis, every month for the period from January through to December inclusive. Consumption is based on invoices and metering records. Where this information is not available, we use extrapolations based on actual data from previous month or a similar site or location or industry benchmark to provide estimated energy consumption. Consumption data is multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors.	kWh	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
	Refrigerants	Kilogram (kg) lost calculated from service records and invoices for top up gases. This is collected on a site-by-site basis, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. Where this information is not available, we use the GHG Protocol screening approach based on the type of equipment owned or controlled and the refrigerant used. Emission factors are applied for each refrigerant type.	Kilograms	IPCC Emission factors or DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
Scope 2				
	Electricity purchased	Electricity consumption is collected through a web-based reporting system (Resource Advisor), on a site-by-site basis, every month for the period from January through to December inclusive. Consumption is based on automatic metering systems, invoices, and manual meter readings. Where this information is not available, we use extrapolations based on actual data from previous month or a similar site or location or industry benchmark to provide estimated energy consumption. Consumption data is multiplied by IEA country specific GHG Conversion Factors for location-based emissions. For market-based emissions, consumption data is multiplied by supplier specific factors and where this information is not available IEA country specific factors are used.	kWh	Location-based: IEA Emission factors Market-based: Supplier-specific Emission factors Corresponding to the reporting year

	Electricity generated and consumed on site	Electricity generation and consumption is collected through a web-based reporting system (Resource Advisor), on a site-by-site basis, every month for the period from January through to December inclusive. Consumption is based on automatic or manual metering systems. For grid-connected PV systems, consumption data is multiplied by IEA country specific GHG Conversion Factors for location-based emissions. Market-based emissions are zero.	kWh	Location-based: IEA Emission factors corresponding to the reporting year Market-based: 0
Scope 3				
01. Purchased goods and services	Raw materials	Net weights of raw materials (i.e. tea, coffee, ingredients, botanicals) are collected from suppliers' data. This is collected on a site-by-site basis, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. Where this information is not available, we use the spend amount (excluding all deductible tax and items received at no extra cost). Quantities are multiplied by supplier-specific emission factors, if these are not available, product and country specific emission factors (publicly available) are applied, if these are not available, average emissions factors are applied. The main source is the carbon cloud app. Spend amounts are multiplied by 2019 Quantis emissions factors, adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year.	Kilograms or $USD	Various publicly available emission factors 2019 Quantis emission factors (adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year)
	Packaging	Net weights of packaging materials are collected from suppliers' data. This is collected on a site-by-site basis, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. Where this information is not available, we use the spend amount (excluding all deductible tax and items received at no extra cost). Quantities are multiplied by supplier-specific emission factors, if these are not available, product and country specific emissions factors (publicly available) are applied, if these are not available, average emissions factors are applied. Spend amounts are multiplied by 2019 Quantis emissions factors, adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year.	Kilograms, number of units, or $USD	Various publicly available emission factors 2019 Quantis emission factors (adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year)

	Other	Spend data for all other commodities and services purchased are collected from suppliers' data (excluding all deductible tax and items received at no extra cost). Spend amounts are multiplied by 2019 Quantis emissions factors, adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year.	$USD	Various publicly available emission factors 2019 Quantis emission factors (adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year)
	Water	Volumes of water withdrawn are collected on a site-by-site basis through a web-based reporting system (Resource Advisor) every month for the period from January through to December inclusive. Where this information is not available, we use the spend amount. Volumes are multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors.	Cubic metres (m3) or $USD	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
02. Capital goods		Spend data for all capital expenditure projects are collected from suppliers' data. Spend amounts are multiplied by 2019 Quantis emissions factors, adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year.	$USD	2019 Quantis emission factors (adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year)
03. Fuel and energy related activities	Well-to-tank from fuels	Calculated based on actual Scope 1 activity data with relevant UK Government GHG Conversion Factors applied.	Various (please refer to Scope 1 section of the table)	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
	Well-to-tank and T&D from electricity	Calculated based on actual Scope 2 activity data with relevant UK Government GHG Conversion Factors applied.	kWh	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
04. Upstream transportation and distribution	Air, rail, road, and sea	Distances and weight transported per mode of transport are collected on a site-by-site basis, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. Weight are gross weights (inc. packaging and pallets, not vehicle tare). This corresponds to transport of goods paid for	Tonne.km or $USD	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year

		by Finlays. Where this information is not available, we use the spend amount. Tonnes.km are multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors. Spend amount are multiplied by 2019 Quantis emissions factors, adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year.		2019 Quantis emission factors (adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year)
	Distribution	Spend data on distribution services paid by Finlays are collected on a site-by-site basis, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. Spend amount are multiplied by 2019 Quantis emissions factors, adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year.	$USD	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year 2019 Quantis emission factors (adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year)
05. Waste generated in operations	Operational waste for which Finlays pays to third parties for collection and treatment	Quantities generated per waste type and disposal route are collected on a site-by-site basis, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. For the waste streams that Finlays pay third parties to collect and treat, quantities are multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors, and emissions are reported under this category instead of Category 12.	Kilograms	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
	Wastewater	Wastewater volumes and disposal route are collected on a site-by-site basis, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. Where primary data is not available, it is assumed that 95% of the volume supplied is discharged to the drain. Only emissions from municipal water consumed and discharged are accounted for. Volumes are multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors.	Cubic metres (m^3)	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
06. Business travel	Air, road, and rail travel	Distances per mode of transport, fuel consumed (when available), and number of people travelling are collected on a site-by-site basis, annually	Air: passenger.km	DESNZ emission factors

		for the period from January through to December inclusive. Where this information is not available, we use the spend amount. Distances are multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors. Spend amount are multiplied by 2019 Quantis emissions factors, adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year.	Road: Kilometres, litres, passenger.km, or $USD Rail: passenger.km or $USD	corresponding to the reporting year 2019 Quantis emission factors (adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year)
	Hotel	Number of rooms per night are collected on a site-by-site basis, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. Where this information is not available, we use the spend amount. Number of rooms per night are multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors. Spend amount are multiplied by 2019 Quantis emissions factors, adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year.	Room per night, or $USD	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year 2019 Quantis emission factors (adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year)
07. Employee commuting	Employee commuting	Distances per mode of transport (or fuel consumed, when available) are collected on a site-by-site basis, through a bi-annual global survey managed by Finlays' Group Human Resources team covering the period from January through to December inclusive. Distances are extrapolated by the head count of the particular year and then multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors.	Kilometres or litres	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
	Working from Home	Average number of hours worked from home per person, per Business Unit, is worked out from data obtained through a bi-annual global survey managed by Finlays' Group Human Resources team covering the period from January through to December inclusive. These are then multiplied by the Business Unit head count of the particular year and then multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors.	Working hours	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year

09. Downstream transportation and distribution	Air, rail, road, and sea	Distances and weight related to the transport of sold products per mode of transport are collected on a site-by-site basis, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. This corresponds to transport services not paid for by Finlays. Where this information is not available, we use the spend amount. Tonnes.km are multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors. Spend amount are multiplied by 2019 Quantis emissions factors, adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year.	Tonne.km or $USD	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year 2019 Quantis emission factors (adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year)
	Distribution	Emissions from the storage of sold products in customers warehouses or retail facilities. Primary data is not available therefore emissions are estimated: (sale of product to retailers / total revenue of retailer) * retailer's scope 1 and 2 emissions. Actual sales data is used along with publicly available emissions and revenue figures from retailers' websites or reports. If used, spend amount are multiplied by 2019 Quantis emissions factors, adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year.	$USD and tCO2e	2019 Quantis emission factors (adjusted for inflation to the corresponding year)
10. Processing of sold products	Energy use during process steps	Intermediate products are products that require further processing, transformation, or inclusion in another product before use, and therefore result in emissions from processing after sale and before use by the end consumer. Quantities of intermediate products sold are collected through our central system, per product type and per business unit, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. One type of intermediate product is bulk tea that is then blended and packed into boxes. Emissions from this type of processing is estimated based on energy benchmark information from our factory in England. The other type of intermediate products is assumed to be further processed into drinks. These emissions are estimated using benchmark information on energy use to produce soft/energy drinks and quantity of tea/coffee in a litre of soft/energy drinks. This is then multiplied by the	Volume of products sold: Kilograms Estimated electricity and natural gas: kWh	IEA and Ember emission factors corresponding to the reporting year

		quantity of intermediate products sold. Corresponding amount of energy use is multiplied by IEA country-specific electricity emissions factors, or carbon intensity factors published by Ember. The assumptions taken is that energy use in the process is electricity.		
11. Use of sold products	Energy consumption from indirect use phase	Sales data in value and volume per product type and business unit are collected through our central system, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. Emissions are calculated by estimating energy used to boil water for the number of cups of tea/coffee corresponding to the quantity of products sold. Publicly available benchmark information is used to: - estimate the number of cups of tea/coffee made from the quantity of product sold. - estimate the volume of water in a cup of tea/coffee. The energy consumption used in indirect use phase by products sold by Finlays per country is multiplied by IEA country-specific electricity emissions factors, or carbon intensity factors published by Ember. We also assume that no energy is consumed in use phase for ready-to-drink beverages.	Volume of products sold: Kilograms Estimated electricity: kWh	IEA and Ember emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
12. End of life treatment of sold products	Waste generated from sold products	We assume that coffee and tea sold will be entirely disposed of after use. Quantities of sold products (tea/coffee) per country are multiplied by country-specific average recovery rates (from publicly available sources such as EPI or UNSD/UNEP), which gives the quantity of waste from sold products that is recycled. These quantities were multiplied by UK Government emission factors. The rest is assumed to go landfill, so these quantities are multiplied by the corresponding UK Government emission factor.	Volume of products sold: Kilograms	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year EPI waste recovery rates corresponding to the reporting year
	Operational waste sold to third parties for treatment and own benefit	Quantities generated per waste type and disposal route are collected on a site-by-site basis, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. For the waste streams that are sold to third parties, quantities are multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors, and emissions are reported under this category instead of Category 5.	Kilograms	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year

15. Investments	Scope 1 & 2 emissions from Damin, joint venture in China	Fuel and electricity consumption from Damin and Newtree (joint ventures) are collected through a web-based reporting system (Resource Advisor), on a site-by-site basis, every month for the period from January through to December inclusive. Fuel consumption is multiplied by UK Government emissions factors. Electricity consumption is multiplied by IEA country-specific emissions factors. Emissions are allocated based upon Finlays' share of investments which are 49.5% and 30%, respectively.	Electricity and natural gas: kWh Biomass: Kilograms	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year IEA Emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
Forestry, Land and Agriculture (FLAG)				
FLAG Scope 1 emissions	Land Use Change emissions	Emissions from conversion of land from one use to another on land owned by Finlays are calculated using the IPCC Inventory software (v2.98, June 2025). Land use inventory, land use specific data are collected from relevant sites, annually for the period from January through to December inclusive. Where no data is available, default values provided by the IPCC inventory software are used. These emissions include emissions from forest land converted to cropland and vice versa	Land managed: Hectares	IPCC Emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
	Land Management emissions	Emissions from management practices applied on land owned by Finlays are calculated using the IPCC Inventory software (v2.98, June 2025). Relevant activity data such as land use inventory, land use specific data, fertiliser, livestock data are collected from relevant sites. Where no data is available, default values provided by the IPCC inventory software are used.	Land managed: Hectares Animals managed: Number of heads and kilograms Fertilizers (synthetic and organic): Kilograms and N content (%) Yield: Kg/Ha	IPCC emissions factors corresponding to the reporting year

	Waste	Quantities of waste byproducts (e.g., tea dust) composted on site (compost is then applied on the tea estate land) are collected by Finlays Argentina on a site-by-site basis through a web-based reporting system (Resource Advisor) every month, for the period from January through to December inclusive. Quantities are multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors.	Operational waste: Kilograms	DESNZ Emissions factors corresponding to the reporting year
FLAG Scope 3	Cat. 1 - Purchased Goods & Services	• Land Use Change Emissions Emissions from conversion of land from one use to another on land in Finlays' supply chain. Emissions are estimated based on quantity of raw materials, wood, and wood or cotton-based packaging purchased. These are multiplied by emissions factors corresponding to land use change. Where emissions factors do not provide this level of details emissions are categorised as FLAG Scope 3 detail unknown. Where the information was not available, assumptions have been made on the % of deforestation based on Global Forest Watch website and on the split between FLAG and non-FLAG emissions for a given product. These assumptions are recorded for each product. • Land Management emissions Emissions from management practices applied on land in Finlays' supply chain. Emissions are estimated based on quantity of raw materials, wood, and wood or cotton-based packaging purchased. These are multiplied by emissions factors corresponding to land management practices. Where emissions factors do not provide this level of detail emissions are categorised as FLAG Scope 3 detail unknown. Where the information was not available, assumptions have been made on the split between FLAG and non-FLAG emissions for a given product. These assumptions are recorded for each product. • FLAG Emissions detail unknown	Kilograms	Various publicly available emission factors Various publicly available emission factors

		Emissions are estimated based on quantity of raw materials, wood, and wood or cotton-based packaging purchased. These are multiplied by emissions factors corresponding to FLAG emissions.		Various publicly available emission factors
	Cat. 5 - Waste	This corresponds to emissions from waste byproducts (e.g., spend grounds, boiler ash, tea sweepings) collected and treated by third parties (e.g., composting, compost pH correction). Quantities of waste byproducts are collected on a site-by-site basis through a web-based reporting system (Resource Advisor) every month for the period from January through to December inclusive. Quantities are multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors.	Operational waste: Kilograms	DESNZ emissions factors
	Cat. 12 – End of Life treatment of sold products	This corresponds to emissions from waste byproducts (e.g., spent leaf) sold to third parties for own use (e.g., composting). Quantities of waste byproducts are collected on a site-by-site basis through a web-based reporting system (Resource Advisor) every month for the period from January through to December inclusive. Quantities are multiplied by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors	Operational waste: Kilograms	DESNZ emissions factors corresponding to the reporting year
Outside of Scope				
	Biogenic emissions	Biogenic CO_2 factors that should be used to account for the direct carbon dioxide (CO_2) impact of burning biomass and biofuels. Quantity of biomass and biogas used are multiplied by corresponding UK Government emissions factors.	Biomass: Kilograms Biogas: kWh	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year
	Biogenic removals	Removals data is unavailable. As per the SBTi's standard practice we report biogenic CO_2 removals as equal to biogenic CO_2 emissions (when biogenic emissions are only those from the biofuel combustion without consideration of the LUC and land management emissions).	N/A	DESNZ emission factors corresponding to the reporting year

Go to our exhaustive list of emission factors.