SUSTAINABILITY continued

Double materiality

Reflecting how quickly the world around us can change and to prepare for future reporting legislation, we have repeated our materiality assessment first conducted in 2020 to ensure our activities continue to focus on the right areas and identify any emerging issues we need to consider.

This process was more comprehensive and complex than our first materiality assessment which focused only on one side of materiality; how our organisation impacted people and the environment. Our new approach, a double-materiality assessment aligned with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards ('ESRS')¹, goes beyond what is known as 'impact materiality' and also identifies how the different sustainability matters impact Bunzl's business financially; known as 'financial materiality'.

During the assessment we sought insights on the potentially material impacts, risks and opportunities from stakeholders across our value chain, including our biggest suppliers of key commodities (e.g. paper & pulp, plastics and chemicals), large customers from across all of our business areas, key investors and internal stakeholders such as members of the Bunzl finance, procurement and sales teams.

The assessment demonstrated that the themes identified in our existing strategy remain key to our stakeholders, with climate change and our work to lead the transition to a more circular economy the top priorities. Our last assessment positioned the circular economy and action on single-use plastics as the single most important issue, but this has now been superseded by climate change with all stakeholders recognising the importance of the issue. The protection of workers in our value chain and the promotion of diversity, equity and inclusion across our organisation were also identified as important topics that will continue to be key focus areas for the Group. The order of this sustainability report follows the results of our materiality assessment. with our most important issue (climate change) covered first, followed by our other key topics.

Double materiality methodology

Our approach consisted of four stages:

Assessment stage

Activities

completed

1. Defining the boundaries and business context

Consideration of the

· Both positive and

identified with

negative impacts

actual and potential ESG

impacts present across

the entire value chain.

consideration given to

impacted stakeholders

though Bunzl's role is

limited to connecting

Assessment has been

disaggregated way to

consider the impacts

individual geographies

that might relate to

and market sectors.

one with another).

designed in a

at each stage (even

- 2. Identification of potentially material topics, impacts, risks and opportunities
- ESRS list of sustainability topics, sub-topics and sub-sub-topics used as a starting point for our assessment.
- This list was supplemented with information from our previous materiality work, SASB standards, legal requirements, peer benchmarking and feedback from key stakeholders.
- Final list of potentially material impacts developed and peer reviewed prior to engagement with stakeholders.

- 3. Engagement with relevant stakeholders
- Gathered insights from suppliers, customers, investors and other key stakeholders across the Group.
- Assigned relevant sustainability topics to each stakeholder group and tailored the questions to match those who were expected to be impacted by a sustainability issue or were in a position to provide unique insight on a particular topic.

- 4. Determining materiality using a defined scoring methodology and thresholds
- Developed a quantitative approach and scoring criteria, aligned to Bunzl's risk assessment process, to determine whether an impact, risk or opportunity is material for Bunzl.
- Impact materiality
 has been assessed
 based on two factors:
 severity and likelihood.
 Financial materiality has
 been assessed by
 reviewing potential
 magnitude of financial
 effects and likelihood.

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1. We have followed the ESRS guidance to align our assessment with future reporting legislation requirements (e.g. the European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive 'CSRD').