Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

Energy and emmissions report

In the financial year 2020 Schindler has been looking at how we can reduce our own local Greenhouse gas emissions. The main area for focus has been our national fleet of vehicles and how we can reduce our fleet emissions. The following initiatives were approved in 2020 and have been introduced In 2021:

1. Since February 2021, we have commissioned a specialist company to manage driver behaviour using the telematics. Early indications show an additional drop of 10% in fuel purchases.
2. The target for 2021 is to replace as many older and inefficient LCV for new lower Co2 models. The aim is to reduce the average Co2 from 126 g/km to less than 115 g/km on a NEDC comparison.
3. All new leases for cars will only offer full electric or self-charging hybrid.

The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting have been used as the methodology for calculating our GHG emmissions:

Greenhouse gas emissions in tCO2e

	2020
Scope 1	275
Scope 2	51
Scope 3 (business travel)	323
Total	**649**

Energy consumption in mWh

	2020
Total	3,144

Intensity ratio

	2020
Total emissions in tCO2e per fixed term employee	1.00

Further information on Schindler's global sustainability initiatives and our future approach to reducing our global carbon footprint can be found in the Schindler Corporate Responsibilty Report 2020 on the Schindler group website.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law).

Under company law, directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.