



Net Zero & Sustainability Statement

Background

Did you know that 75% of adults in the UK worry about climate change? But lots of people also worry about greenwashing – saying something is sustainable when it isn't. We are working to prioritise data integrity and to ensure we are cutting emissions across all areas of our business operations.



Objective	Why	How
Understand more about Marshall-Tufflex's carbon footprint.	Sustainability is important to Marshall-Tufflex, as well as to our customers and people.	Provide every team with introductory knowledge, invite them to feed in ideas and get involved.
Demystify common net zero jargon.	We are beginning our transformation journey to net zero. The UK has written into law the national target to achieve net zero by 2050.	
Understand how every individual in Marshall-Tufflex impacts our sustainability ambitions.		

Our sustainability team are working to achieve Net Zero and putting actions in place, such as:

- Establish our baseline and set realistic incremental goals – Carbon reduction plan.
- Invest in innovation across three verticals: Mitigation (or limiting emissions in accordance with the 1.5°C pathway). Neutralisation efforts like carbon sequestration, and compensation efforts, which help reduce emissions outside of the value chain.
- Integrate sustainability into daily business operations.
- Develop a reporting framework, to spend less time searching and entering data and more time working with information.
- Enhance transparency through data-driven communication.

Our Accreditations and Standards

Marshall-Tufflex is committed to excellence and is recognised by the BSI as a firm of Assessed Capability for Environmental Management Systems to BS EN ISO 14001:2015.



EMS 539245

We have been awarded the EcoVadis Silver medal certification. EcoVadis is the world's largest and most trusted provider of business sustainability ratings.



We are part of the Environment Agency's Climate Change Levy Scheme (Agreement Identifier: BPF/T00170 v6).

What have we done so far?

We are keen to ensure our staff and customers can be confident in our robust approach to sustainability. Our projects to date include:

1. [Using recycled material in the production of our PVC-U products](#)
2. [Publicising our 2028 vision for specifications of PVC-U cable management systems to be manufactured from a minimum of 50% recycled material.](#)
3. [Purchasing a fleet of electric lithium ion battery forklift trucks](#)
4. [Installing EV charging points](#)

About our Net Zero Journey with Planet Mark

Planet Mark provides us with third-party verification and holds us accountable by requiring us to make carbon emissions reductions to re-certify. We will then be able to talk confidently about the actions we are taking to reduce our environmental impact and improve our impact on society.



What is Planet Mark?

Planet Mark is an internationally recognised sustainability certification which recognises continuous progress, encourages action, and builds an empowered community of like-minded individuals who make a world of difference. Offering tailored certifications for businesses and real estate as well as calculating social value contribution through the TOMs framework and PAS2060 carbon neutral verification. Marshall-Tufflex achieved its first year of Planet Mark Business Certification in August 2023.

What is Business Certification?

Planet Mark's Business Certification covers Scope 1, 2 and some 'core' Scope 3 emissions that are easily under organisational control (e.g., Waste generated in operations and business travel). Planet Mark Members must reduce their carbon footprint by at least 2.5% every year but targeting a 5% annual reduction in carbon emissions is recommended.

What is net zero?

Net zero is the balance between the total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG's) released into the atmosphere and the total amount of GHG's removed from the atmosphere annually. At the moment, we are emitting far more GHG into the atmosphere than our natural systems can cope with which is why we are experiencing the effects of climate change (floods, droughts, heat waves etc.).

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) launched the world's first framework for net zero target setting in October 2021. The SBTi Corporate Net Zero Standard requires organisations to reduce Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to as close to zero as possible, and by at least 90%. Only the remaining maximum 10% of 'unavoidable' residual emissions may be neutralised using accredited carbon removal offsetting schemes to achieve net zero.

The world needs to reach net zero by around 2050 if it is to meet the Paris Agreement Target of limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

Achieving carbon neutrality is a good step on the sustainability journey but not the end goal. The end goal is net zero which means cutting greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible, with any remaining emissions re-absorbed from the atmosphere.

What is Marshall-Tufflex's carbon footprint?

Planet Mark provides us with an annual report which breaks down our carbon footprint into all the different sources of emissions. [Click here to see the report.](#)

What is a ton of CO₂e? How else can we visualise our impact?

Picturing one ton of CO₂ as things of equivalent weight can be helpful, like two grand pianos, a walrus, a baby humpback whale, or 80 bars of gold.²

How does Marshall-Tufflex's carbon footprint compare to others?

It is important to exercise caution when attempting to compare carbon footprints between different organisations. All businesses are unique and will be presented with different challenges depending on their size, industry, growth trajectory, and even geography.

One of the biggest challenges comes when considering the reporting boundary an organisation has used to calculate their emissions. As mentioned previously, Planet Mark's Business Certification covers Scope 1, 2 and some 'core' Scope 3 emissions that are under organisational control. A large part of Scope 3 is very challenging to measure, and many companies are not yet able to report these emissions fully. Comparison, therefore, becomes not only meaningless, but also incredibly inaccurate.

The important thing to remember is that no matter what our carbon footprint is today, we need to work to increase the scope of our reporting, improve quality and availability of data, and most importantly make radical reductions in our measured emissions.

Does Marshall-Tufflex have a net zero target?

Marshall-Tufflex has set an official target of a 5% reduction within 12 months of the initial Planet Mark Report.

Sustainability terms and definitions

Sustainability

Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.³

Climate change

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.⁴

Green House Gas Emissions

Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures. The main greenhouse gases that are causing climate change include carbon dioxide and methane. These come from using gasoline for driving a car or coal for heating a building, for example. Clearing land and cutting down forests can also release carbon dioxide. Agriculture, oil and gas operations are major sources of methane emissions.⁵

Carbon Neutral

Carbon neutrality means not adding new greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to the atmosphere. Where emissions continue, they must be offset by absorbing an equivalent amount from the atmosphere, for example through carbon capture and reforestation that is supported by carbon credit schemes. PAS 2060 is the recognised framework for achieving Carbon neutrality.⁶

Achieving carbon neutrality is a good step on the sustainability journey but not the end goal. The end goal is net zero which means cutting greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible, with any remaining emissions re-absorbed from the atmosphere.

The Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals form the framework for improving the lives of populations around the world and mitigating the hazardous man-made effects of climate change.⁷

GHG Protocol

GHG Protocol establishes comprehensive global standardised frameworks to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from private and public sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions.⁸

Scopes 1, 2, and 3

The GHG Protocol, used to measure and track GHG emissions, has defined three different scopes of emissions. These scopes identify the source of emissions as follows:

- Scope 1 - The emissions from sources that a company creates directly (e.g., from burning fuel in gas boilers and in company owned vehicles)
- Scope 2 - The emissions that a company creates indirectly, associated with the production of energy it purchases (e.g., electricity)
- Scope 3 - The emissions that are not produced by the company itself, but by those within the company's value chain (e.g., from the procurement of goods and services, employee commuting, and investment assets). Scope 3 is split further into 15 distinct categories.⁹

