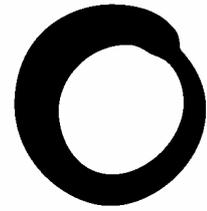


# MPs Briefing



**Friends of  
the Earth**

July 2006

## Tesco's green claims

**The big supermarkets seem to be competing with each other to be seen as green and socially responsible companies. Market leader Tesco is leading this PR battle. Tesco in the Community, launched in May this year, was supposed to signal a greener approach to business by the supermarket giant. But analysis of the commitments made by Tesco reveals that the supermarket is more interested in greenwash than genuinely reducing its impact on communities and the environment.**

**This briefing examines the reality behind Tesco's claims, and highlights what Friends of the Earth believes Tesco should be doing if it is serious about the claims it has made. It also recommends action from Government to tackle the social and environmental impacts of the big supermarkets' operations.**

### **1. Tesco's Commitment: Energy and carbon emissions**

#### **Tesco says it will:**

- Invest £100 million in sustainable environmental technology and that it wants to halve by 2010 the average energy use in all its buildings against a baseline of 2000.
- Build the most environmentally-friendly store in the UK.

#### **Why this is greenwash:**

Tesco is not cutting total energy use by half but just 'wanting' to cut per store energy use. Analysis by Friends of the Earth shows that even if Tesco achieves this target for existing stores, expansion plans will counteract this, with the result that there will be no absolute reduction in energy use. In fact, total energy use is likely to be higher in 2010 than it is now with the result that greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) will also be higher (see Appendix).

Tesco admits that it performs poorly compared to its competitors [1]. Our calculations show that even if it does do reach its target, Tesco's average energy use will still only match that

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1 Evening Standard "How Green is your favourite supermarket?" 14 June 2006

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of the average supermarket [2].

Friends of the Earth's calculations do not even include the significant energy costs of actually constructing the new stores or the construction work in expanding existing stores. So in reality Tesco will not be making any cuts in its overall emissions, let alone a reduction of 50 per cent.

Tesco's 10-year target applies only to energy use in its buildings. Its other activities also have a carbon impact. The 2006 Corporate Responsibility Review (page 52) states their total emissions from all energy use to be 1.75 mega tonnes of carbon dioxide (mttCO<sub>2</sub>) of which 1.06mtCO<sub>2</sub> is from the buildings. The remaining carbon emissions (0.69 mtCO<sub>2</sub>) are predominantly transport-related. Recent figures from DEFRA show that Co<sub>2</sub> emissions from food miles soared in the past decade. They rose by 15 per cent from 1992 to 2002 and by a 4 per cent between 2002 and 2004.

Tesco's commitment is not to cut total carbon emissions from its extensive freight operations but to cut emissions per case of goods sold by 30 per cent. As its store floor area is predicted to grow by 26 per cent, a 30 per cent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per case of product will be largely cancelled out.

Investment in environmental technology is useful best practice. But overall the environmental gains delivered per store will be negated by the supermarket's expansion plans which involve building, and inevitably greater freight needs.

Tesco claims to be building the most environmentally-friendly *store* in the UK, but this looks weak when compared with the environmental impact of farm shops and certified farmers markets which use local produce, minimal food miles, and which have almost no construction impacts. High street grocers, small supermarkets and wholefood shops also tend to use far less energy and use more local produce, with less or no packaging. Most would probably score more highly than Tesco on most indicators of 'environmentally friendly' practices.

### **What Tesco should be doing:**

- Stop its expansion plans and concentrate on refitting existing stores to reduce *absolute* GHG emissions (including from refrigeration and freight) by half.
- Ensure any new building and refitting, both here and overseas, are to the highest environmental standard available.

Friends of the Earth is urging the Government to:

- Set targets for carbon dioxide emissions for retail, manufacturing (manufacturing of Tesco's own-brand goods, for instance, results in significant GHG emissions), and road transport . UK targets must not result in emissions being exported overseas through, for example, manufacturing businesses being shifted abroad with products imported into the UK.

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2 Using figures from the Sheffield Hallam's Resource Research Unit at <http://www.shu.ac.uk/ruru/projects/ndbs/ndbs.html>  
Figures on expansion taken from [www.tescocorporate.com/images/Tesco\\_review\\_1.pdf](http://www.tescocorporate.com/images/Tesco_review_1.pdf)

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- Remove the taxbreaks the aviation and shipping industry enjoys which stimulate demand for long distance food transport.
- Introduce annual monitoring, reviews and reporting on carbon dioxide emissions.

## 2. Tesco's Commitment: Recycling/packaging/plastic bags

### Tesco says it will:

- Make all Tesco carrier bags degradable from September 2006.
- Double the amount that customers bring back to stores for recycling by 2008.

### Why this is greenwash:

Tesco's degradable bags will still be made out of plastic and will offer virtually no environmental advantage over conventional plastic bags. Degradable plastic bags need exposure to sunlight in order to break down – but the majority will end up in landfill sites where they will not be in the right conditions to break down rapidly. Tesco says its bags will break down creating CO<sub>2</sub> – hardly an environmental benefit given the urgent need to cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. But in the absence of sunlight the bags are more likely to break down into methane – another potent greenhouse gas.

Tesco should not be promoting any degradable material as this is easily confused with biodegradable (compostable) material - for example, people may think that they can put degradable bags into their compost bins. Packaging should instead be made from materials which are easily-recyclable and clearly labelled as to whether they are recyclable or compostable. Bags should be re-usable.

Degradable plastic bags will still end up as litter, creating eyesores and possibly more serious problems. Marine mammal deaths have been linked to the ingestion of plastic bags. Although Tesco says that it aims to reduce the number of plastic bags used by 2008, it will still be giving out 3 billion bags a year (75% of current use) if it meets its target.

Tesco's provision of more recycling facilities for other types of packaging will help to encourage shoppers to recycle more. But Friends of the Earth wants to see far more doorstep recycling rather than encouraging people to drive to recycling banks. Tesco would do better to contribute to local authority doorstep schemes.

Tesco would make a much greater environmental contribution if it significantly reduced the amount of packaging it used. The company's packaging policies, like other big supermarkets, are responsible for generating vast quantities of food and packaging waste. Although Tesco has signed up to the "Courtauld Commitment" on waste, this is a voluntary agreement with no firm targets for the amount of waste to be cut.

A UK project looking specifically at how food manufacturers could reduce the environmental impact of their food packaging found that *"in many cases...it is the retailer specifications that*

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are not flexible in terms of finding compromise packaging specifications” [3] Although Tesco has worked with its suppliers to reduce the weight of some of its packaging these items are only a handful of the thousands of lines on sale in Tesco stores.

In a recent survey by the Evening Standard, Tesco admitted that only half of its fresh fruit and vegetables are sold loose. In contrast, most fresh produce in greengrocers and street markets is sold without packaging, making them a better option for customers wanting to avoid over-packaging.

Tesco, like other big supermarkets, places very exacting specifications on its suppliers with the result that a lot of fresh fruit and vegetables get rejected purely on the grounds of appearance. It is estimated that between 40 and 50 per cent of raw vegetables and salad (by weight) are rejected at some stage of the production line before reaching the shopper.[4]

#### **What Tesco should be doing:**

- Set ambitious targets for reducing the amount of waste it generates, including getting rid of unnecessary packaging and cutting down on food wastage along the supply chain.
- Scrap plastic bags and only offer ‘bags for life’ or encourage customers to bring their own bags.
- Contribute to local authorities’ doorstep recycling schemes to give consumers the easiest way to recycle.

### **3. Tesco’s Commitment: Health and nutrition**

#### **Tesco says it will:**

- Put new nutritional labelling on all its own brand products by Spring 2007.
- Launch a project to help inform parents, childcare professionals and children in some of the UK’s most deprived communities to make healthier choices.

#### **Why this is spin:**

##### **Labelling**

Clear information on labels is important to help customers make healthier choices. But Tesco’s new labelling scheme, which uses Guideline Daily Amounts for salt, fat and sugar has been controversial because it has shunned the Food Standards Agency’s (FSA) traffic light labelling system. The FSA scheme, based on consumer research projects, is intended to be a consistent approach for clear nutritional labelling based on traffic light signposting[5].

Dame Deirdre Hutton, Chair of the FSA, has criticised Tesco saying that “*some manufacturers have gone off and developed their own front-of-pack schemes not using*

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3 Henningsson S, Hyde K, Smith A & Campbell M (2004) *The value of resource efficiency in the food industry: a waste minimisation project in East Anglia, UK*, Journal of Cleaner Production 12: 505-512

4 Erzeuger-Verbraucher-Initiative (1992) EVI Info, St Polten

5 Food Standards Authority, Signposting scheme, <http://www.food.gov.uk/foodlabelling/signposting/>

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*traffic light colours – so not in line with what we'd like to see or what consumers told us they wanted. Tesco is one... you have to wonder why these companies are choosing to ignore the weight of evidence and not use traffic light colours in their schemes?"*[6].

Tesco has been criticised for other aspects of its labelling. In 2005 the National Consumer Council found that a third of products still did not translate sodium as salt on labels, making it harder for consumers to understand the labelling [7]. A survey in 2005 by *Which?* revealed that some Tesco products including its kids hot dog pizza, contained misleading or inaccurate information about nutrients on their labels, including many outside the allowed error margin. Tesco admitted to *Which?* that it knew that the labelling on these products was wrong and would correct it [8].

### **Improving record on healthy food**

There is little evidence that the food that Tesco sells is getting any healthier. The National Consumer Council rated Tesco sixth out of the nine retailers it looked at in its 2005 survey of records on health, and referred to Tesco's "pedestrian performance." Only one standard own-brand product contained less salt than the previous year, and only one of 24 surveyed products met FSA targets on salt [9].

A *Which?* survey from December 2004 into healthy food lines found that "companies are pulling the wool over our eyes in their attempts to market healthy food." It showed companies charging more for healthier products – Tesco charged £2.19 for four Healthy Living beef burgers compared to £1.11 for the standard version. The survey also found that companies were compensating for lower levels of fat in these products by increasing the amount of sugar or salt. Tesco Healthy Living chicken tikka masala had fewer calories and less fat per 100g than the standard version, but 2.5g of sugar compared to 0.2g in the standard version [10].

Tesco says it will be increasing its promotions on fruit and vegetables but has not committed to stop promotion of unhealthy food. The National Consumer Council found that in 2005 only 14 per cent of Tesco's promotions were for fresh fruit and vegetables compared to 35 per cent for fatty and sugary foods – one of the largest amounts for a supermarket chain [11]. Tesco claims the credit when it does promote fruit and vegetables but often it is the farmers who pay the cost. Tesco admitted that suppliers "typically support our proposed promotions by offering us lower prices", and was only able to give Friends of the Earth one example of Tesco bearing the costs of such a promotion [12].

Tesco's 'Kids' range of foods does not help parents or children to make healthy choices. For example its 'Kids' brand multigrain cocoa cereal clearly marketed at children contains 14.2g of sugar per serving – compared to 8g of sugar in a serving of its own brand wheat biscuits.

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6 Deirdre Hutton, speaking at the National Federation of Women's Institutes AGM, 7 June 2006

7 National Consumer Council, Healthy Competition, November 2005

8 Which, Nutrition Labelling, March 2005

9 National Consumer Council, Healthy Competition, November 2005

10 Which? "Healthy food ranges," December 2004

11 National Consumer Council, Healthy Competition, November 2005

12 Letter to Friends of the Earth from Tesco 30<sup>th</sup> June 2006

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Tesco claims to be working to tackle food poverty with the Pre-School Learning Alliance. But research by food poverty experts suggests that Tesco is as likely to be part of the problem as the solution for helping low income families to access healthy food. For example, physical access to healthy food can often be a big problem for low income households because local shops have closed down – due in large part to out of town supermarkets such as Tesco putting town centre shops out of business, and the out of town stores are not easy for shoppers without a car.<sup>13</sup>

The National Consumer Council found that health information and advice from Tesco's customer health desk was the least helpful helpline of all companies, failing to answer the NCC's questions or provide any information. Helpline staff had never heard of 5-a-day [14].

#### **What Tesco should be doing:**

- Stop promoting unhealthy foods
- Pay the cost of promotions on fruit and vegetables and not pass these costs onto its suppliers.

The Government should:

- Make the traffic light labelling system compulsory
- Introduce the Children's Food Bill [15] as law to protect children from junk food advertising

#### **4. Tesco's Commitment: Events for 2012 Olympics**

This has nothing to do with Tesco making its business sustainable but is an opportunity for Tesco to promote its brand.

#### **5. Tesco's Commitment: Being a Good Neighbour**

**Tesco says it will:**

- Design new store fronts for its Tesco Express stores
- Reduce the frequency of deliveries to Express stores and make deliveries quieter
- Improve the way it consults local communities before opening a store

**Why this is greenwash:**

**Good Neighbours?**

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<sup>13</sup> Sustain's Food Poverty Project OFT submission April 2006 A response by Sustain's Food Poverty Project to the Office of Fair Trading's proposal for a grocery market inquiry. Sustain 2006

<sup>14</sup> National Consumer Council, Healthy Competition, November 2005

<sup>15</sup> [http://www.sustainweb.org/child\\_index.asp](http://www.sustainweb.org/child_index.asp)

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More and more communities around the country are saying that they don't want Tesco as a neighbour at all. There have been at least 75 active site battles in the last year involving local communities and/or local councils opposing plans by Tesco to build or expand stores. And communities are finding that when Tesco does move in they are not good neighbours.

Good neighbours don't steal trade from existing businesses. But when Tesco comes to town, local shops are likely to suffer. In Hove, Brighton, Tesco opened a large superstore in 2003. The company claims that this attracted 30,000 new customers. Yet local traders complain they are worse off [16]. They have seen a fall in takings and the new store was built on land previously used for car parking. The store's own parking is only for two hours, giving customers little time to shop anywhere other than Tesco.

Good neighbours don't close down vital services— but that's exactly what Tesco has done, closing down post offices in the convenience stores it has taken over. This hits older people particularly hard. A pensioner in Witney, where the local post office was due to be closed by Tesco, commented *"I am a pensioner and disabled and will be in difficulty if Cogges Post Office closes...It seems to me that the community is being sacrificed to the god of money"*. Despite receiving a 2,000 signature petition in 2004 Tesco went ahead with the closure, leading Oxfordshire District Councillor Frank Smith to conclude that *" They appear to have no community conscience whatsoever"* [17]

Tesco's commitment to make deliveries quieter does not go far enough to turn it from a nuisance neighbour to a good neighbour. A family in Manningtree, Essex campaigned for Tendring District Council to take out an anti-social behaviour order against Tesco because of the disruption to their lives from lorries at a new Express store, causing noise, litter, and blocking their gate [18]. Residents in sheltered housing in Leeds said they were being kept awake by late night deliveries at Tesco's Seacroft store, and that trolleys were being abandoned in surrounding streets [19]. Residents in St Margarets complained of noise and disruption from Tesco delivery lorries at a converted store [20].

Good neighbours don't lie to you about the size of the building they want to put up next door. But in Stockport Tesco gained planning permission for 9430 metre square and then went ahead and built a store 11095 metres square – a 20 per cent increase, leading the council to state that "the whole store is unauthorised and as such does not have a valid planning consent."

## Consultation

Tesco's promise to consult communities *before it opens new stores* is an indication of how little Tesco values the views of local people. Consultation must allow the community to say "No" to a new Tesco store. Government guidance on pre-application discussions makes it

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16 Tesco Thrives but traders still wary, The Grocer, October 16, 2005

17 BBC news online *"Talks fail in post office threat"* Thursday 11 March 2004

18 Evening Gazette, "Tesco Asbo threat," 08/04/2005 <http://archive.thisisessex.co.uk/2005/4/8/117725.html> [viewed 26/06/2006]

19 Chris Murphy, "Residents tell Tesco: you're trolley useless," Yorkshire Evening Post, 27/06/2005 <http://www.leedstoday.net/ViewArticle2.aspx?SectionID=39&ArticleID=1067320> [viewed 26/06/2006]

20 Tescopoly [http://www.tescopoly.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=233&Itemid=100](http://www.tescopoly.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=233&Itemid=100)

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clear that “the objective of pre-application discussions should be to confirm whether the principle of development is acceptable”. Tesco says that it will “only proceed where we are confident that local people will support it (a new store) by shopping there” [21]

But Friends of the Earth has found that Tesco uses its power and resources to influence the outcome of planning decisions and by-pass the democratic process [22] – denying local communities the opportunity to say whether they would support a Tesco store or not. Once the store is open local people may have no choice but to shop there as other local shops close down..

In Sheringham, Norfolk, Tesco entered into negotiations with officers of North Norfolk District Council over a site for a new store at least two years before the local community had a chance to voice an opinion via the planning process. Tesco then reached a legal agreement with the council which prevented the council considering alternative proposals from other retailers. Papers recently released by the council [23] reveal that the Tesco agreement prevented the council from drawing up a development brief for an alternative site for supermarkets in the town. Councillors were kept in the dark about the details of the Tesco agreement for three years and there was no public consultation. As one councillor has said during the long battle: “They are too big and powerful for us. If we try and deny them, they will appeal, and we cannot afford to fight a planning appeal and lose. If they got costs it could bankrupt us.” John Sweeney, leader of North Norfolk District Council

Local communities’ experience of Tesco-style “consultation” is that it tends to be more of a PR exercise than genuine consultation. For example in Newcastle [www.partnershipwestend.co.uk/] and Hadleigh [www.brett-works.co.uk/] Tesco set up websites which invited responses from local people, but which were geared towards promoting plans that were already well developed [24].

### **What Tesco should be doing:**

- Tesco should withdraw planning applications in towns where the community is saying it doesn’t want a Tesco. Tesco should start by withdrawing its plans for a store in Sheringham, Norfolk, where local people have been fighting to save their local shops for 10 years.
- Tesco should stop using bully tactics to get planning permission including securing secret deals with the local authority before the community even gets to hear about the application and intimidating councillors.

### **The government should**

- Ensure local authorities can stand up to the bullying tactics of developers and investigate situations where there appear to be conflicts of interest.

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21 Letter from Tesco to Friends of the Earth 30 June 2006

22 Calling the Shots, Friends of the Earth, 2005

23 [http://www.northnorfolk.org/news/archive2006\\_6021.asp](http://www.northnorfolk.org/news/archive2006_6021.asp)

24 See Friends of the Earth, *Calling the Shots*, January 2006 for more examples

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## 6. Tesco's Commitment: Local sourcing and more British seasonal produce

### Tesco says it will:

- Increase the amount of local sourcing to give its customers more local lines than they will find in any other retailer.
- Make it easier for small suppliers to gain access to Tesco.

Tesco says its local sourcing project in Scotland is already helping local suppliers [25]. But the Scottish Parliament recently warned that many local farm businesses are being undermined by the low prices paid by supermarkets. The Scottish Parliament's Environment Committee concluded that *"consumers may not be able to continue to access good quality Scottish produce if urgent action is not taken"*. [26] The President of the Royal Agricultural College also recently identified supermarkets as partly to blame for the crisis in farming in the UK.[27]

The major problems for farmers, low price and unfair treatment, have been highlighted in recent submissions to the Competition Commission as they look at how well the Supermarket code of Practice is working to ensure supermarkets play fair with suppliers [28].

Tesco would have to fundamentally change the way it sources its food to make a real difference to food miles. Food is regularly sourced in one part of the country, trucked to another for processing, to another for distribution centre then back to the store in the region it was grown. Strawberries are flown in from warmer climates to satisfy our desire for permanent dietary summertime, and air freight has a far bigger impact on the environment than sea or road travel has.

Tesco has a long way to go to help its customers buy seasonal British produce. In 2005 Tesco came bottom of Friends of the Earth's supermarket league table for UK sourcing. In the Tesco outlets surveyed, only 28 per cent of the apple varieties came from the UK. This is significantly worse than in 2003, when we found that 42 per cent of their apple varieties were from British sources. Tesco performed poorly compared to other supermarkets as well as sourcing less British apples than market stalls and greengrocers [29]. Recent signs are not encouraging. In July 2006, the chairman of the NFU's dairy board commenting on prices and sourcing of cheese said that *"The villain of the piece is Tesco which sources Irish cheese that does not come up to British farm standards and refuses to adopt a buy-British policy"*. Tesco was found to be paying well under the current market price for cheese. [30]

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25 Tesco in the Community, speech by Sir Terry Leahy 10 May 2006

26 Environment Committee urges Competition Commission to think long term <http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/nmCentre/news/news-comm-06/cenv06-011.htm>

27 Sir Stuart Hampson, *The Telegraph* 2nd July 2006

28 For instance see the response by the National Farmers Union to the Competition Commission enquiry into supermarkets at <http://www.nfuonline.com/x7957.xml>

29 [http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/media\\_briefing/applesurvey.pdf](http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/media_briefing/applesurvey.pdf)

30 page 64 *The Grocer*, 1 July 2006

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DEFRA has quantified how much food travels around the country and recognised the need to reduce food miles. The total annual cost per year of food miles was calculated as £9bn. Food freight makes up a quarter of UK road freight and travels 50 per cent more than it did 30 years ago. Imports of food have also rocketed from £14bn worth in 1993-5 to £22bn in 2005. The latest DEFRA figures also show that supermarkets are increasingly importing food from outside the UK by air: food transport by air experienced the most rapid growth of any mode from 1992 to 2004. This all reveals how little truly local sourcing is going on [31].

Tesco's grand claim that it will give its customers more local lines than any other retailer is an insult to the genuine local food initiatives around the UK. For example, Hampshire Farmers' Markets run 13 markets with well over 100 suppliers. All produce must come from within Hampshire or 10 miles of its border. For example, Winchester, with its Tesco superstore and two Tesco Extras, also has a monthly farmers' market with nearly 100 local producers and 1000s of products.

Over 100 producers supply London Farmers' Markets. When possible, they use producers who are within 50 miles or less of the M25 and all must be raised, grown, produced, gathered, caught, or baked within 100 miles of the M25.

Weetons in Harrogate buys direct from 45 local producers (within 40 miles) and uses the produce of over 100 in all. This amounts to more than 1200 local lines being sold in the shop.

#### **What Tesco should be doing:**

- Set a target for the proportion of the products it is going to sell which will be sourced locally and give a definition of local food e.g. sourced and sold within a 30 mile radius or within a region.
- Set targets to reduce total mileage and emissions from their freight operations.
- Commit to paying prices for all produce (directly or through intermediaries) which reflect the full cost of production and investment and provide a fair buying policy with written contracts.

It is vital that the current Competition Commission investigation into the grocery market considered how to ensure all retailers are regulated better to secure fair treatment of suppliers.

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31 DEFRA Food Industry Sustainability Strategy, 2006

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## SUMMARY

### What should be in Tesco's community action plan:

1. Stop its expansion plans and concentrate on refitting existing stores to reduce *absolute* GHG emissions (including from refrigeration and freight) by half.
2. Ensure any new building and refitting both here and overseas are to the highest environmental standard available.
3. Set ambitious targets for reducing the amount of waste it generates, including getting rid of unnecessary packaging and cutting down on food wastage along the supply chain.
4. Scrap plastic bags and only offer 'bags for life' or encourage customers to bring their own bags.
5. Agreed to contribute to local authorities doorstep recycling schemes to give consumers the easiest way to recycle.
6. Tesco should withdraw planning applications in towns where the community is saying it doesn't want a Tesco. Tesco should start by withdrawing its plans for a store in Sheringham, Norfolk, where local people have been fighting to save their local shops for 10 years.
7. Tesco should stop using bully tactics to get planning permission, including signing secret deals with the local authority before the community even gets to hear about the application and intimidating councillors.
8. Set targets for sourcing produce locally and buying produce at prices which reflect the cost of production and investment by farmers and growers.

**More importantly, Friends of the Earth believes that it is time for the Government and competition authorities to intervene in the supermarket power game and ensure that environmental improvements are sustained, high street diversity is protected and that buyer power is not being abused. Action needed includes:**

- A block on any new take-overs by Tesco or other major supermarkets.
- Stronger planning policies to protect local shops and High Streets.
- A legally binding code of practice to ensure that all farmers, at home and overseas, are treated fairly.
- An independent watchdog with teeth to protect the interests of consumers, farmers and small retailers.
- Changes to UK company law so that directors must take action to minimise their company's negative social and environmental impacts.

**Tesco's voluntary commitments do not deliver and communities and the environment are paying the price.**

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## APPENDIX

Friends of the Earth has calculated future energy use based on Tesco meeting their reduction target but expanding at current rates. Friends of the Earth has used the actual average figure for Tesco's energy use rather than the figures given by Tesco.

### Summary table

	Floor space (m.sq.ft)	Average energy use (kWh/m.sq.ft)	Total energy use (kWh)
2005/06	22.9 actual	80.2	1,840,025,568
2009/10	31.6 predicted	61.8 target	1,928,716,407

This figure will not be completely accurate because the amount of energy used by different store formats is different. Therefore the total energy used will be different depending on the number of each format of store operating in 2009/10. However, we believe that our figures still stand up because:

- most of the expansion (based on figures from [http://tescocorporate.com/images/fullbrokerpack\\_final%202006.0.pdf](http://tescocorporate.com/images/fullbrokerpack_final%202006.0.pdf) ) is forecast to be the Extra format which use roughly the average amount of energy (79.94 compared to 80.22)
- the other areas of expansion are in the Express and Metro formats which use far above the average amount of energy used (134.86 and 109.30 respectively compared to 80.22)

Average Superstore energy use has been calculated by the Sheffield Hallam Resource Research Unit <http://www.shu.ac.uk/rru/projects/ndbs/ndbs.html>

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