



Non-Financial Data Report 2019



In addition to the information contained in this 2019 Non-Financial Data Report, you can download our 2019 Annual Review and the 2019 Financial Statements to find out more about our progress during the year.

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GROSVENOR

Introduction

Grosvenor Group's purpose is to improve property and places to deliver lasting commercial and social benefit.

To deliver our commitment to social benefit we primarily strive to:

- Respect the environment and efficiently use natural resources
- Make a positive impact on communities

Throughout our 2019 Annual Review we have highlighted activity undertaken across our business to deliver social benefit in the communities that we operate in and our increasing focus on the environment. This document provides more detail on the metrics used and the methodology that sits behind them.

Importantly, this year we have set some new environmental targets that now provide context for the energy and water consumption, carbon emissions, and waste generation metrics reported herein.

This is a top priority for the Group, and since making this commitment, our people have been looking to deliver effective solutions across our portfolio which ranges from new to listed historical buildings.



New Environmental Targets

As an international business, we are aware of the far-reaching consequences of climate change and recognise the need for collective, direct and ambitious action to protect our planet. Moreover, we believe that business must take a leading role in shaping the global solutions that are required.

Last year, Grosvenor Group signed up to the World Green Building Council's (WGBC) commitment to achieve net zero carbon operational emissions from all of our directly managed buildings globally by 2030, and to work towards all buildings, directly and indirectly managed, being embodied and operationally 'net zero' across our portfolio by 2050.

As part of the commitment, we pledge to:

- **Commit:** All buildings within our direct control, including historic listed buildings, to be net zero carbon in operations by 2030.
- **Disclose:** We will expand our longstanding approach to measuring and assessing asset and portfolio energy demand and carbon emissions, disclosing whole building data for energy, water, waste and construction emissions.
- **Act:** We will develop and implement a decarbonisation roadmap outlining key actions and milestones including both operational and embodied carbon.
- **Verify:** We will demonstrate enhanced energy performance, reduced carbon emissions and progress towards net zero carbon assets and portfolio.
- **Advocate:** We will demonstrate leadership to support the wider transition towards zero carbon buildings.

Our Grosvenor Britain and Ireland (GBI), and Grosvenor Europe (GEurope) businesses signed up to the Better Building Partnership Climate Change Commitment. The commitment goes one step further than WGBC, asking signatories to publish a net zero carbon pathway by the end of 2020, ensuring that our 2030 and 2050 targets become a reality.

Further still, our GBI business has set additional social targets as follows:

- **Eradicating waste:** GBI will eradicate waste from buildings and developments in our control by 2030. By working with our customers and stakeholders, GBI will eradicate waste from communities where we operate by 2050.
- **Valuing nature:** By 2030 GBI's standing portfolio and largest development sites will have achieved a significant net biodiversity gain contributing to local, regional and national conservation priorities.
- **Bringing our partners with us:** Through collaboration, innovation and supportive networks, all of GBI's strategic suppliers must adhere to its 'Supply Chain Charter' which sets minimum standards of practice from ethical employment policies, to sourcing materials.

Reporting our results on social benefit

Overview

We have continued to evolve our non-financial reporting with metrics highlighted throughout our 2019 Annual Review. In addition to qualitative statements, we aim to incorporate quantitative evidence fitting the following criteria:

- Whether it is material to our business activity in 2019;
- Whether it is of relevance and interest to our stakeholders (surveys, including a reputational survey completed during 2015, are used to inform us on this point);
- Whether it demonstrates our 'Living Cities' approach in practice;
- Whether it is a significant aspect of our societal contribution;
- How viable the data collection is for this and subsequent Annual Reviews; and
- Whether it is in alignment with our strategy.



Metrics

This document provides information on the data published in Grosvenor's 2019 Annual Review. The report is split into two parts. The first, on pages 3-9, provides the results and methodology for the environmental metrics that we have been reporting on for 10 years. The second section, on pages 10 and 11, sets out the results and methodology for activities related to making a positive impact in our communities. This was first introduced in our 2015 reports.

We have a consistent governance approach that oversees the collection and validation of all our environmental data. Each Operating Company has a Sustainability Leader responsible for tracking and improving the results. They work closely with the asset and property managers, the retrofit and finance teams throughout the year to budget and implement measures to better the environmental performance of the portfolio. An Executive Sponsor for each Operating Company signs off these annual results.

The data relating to communities is currently gathered by each Operating Company from a number of different sources. We are looking at ways to improve the current process.

We have once again published our adjusted carbon footprint in line with the 'Scope 2 dual reporting requirements'. This follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol guidelines, the global standard for corporate carbon emissions, as certified by the International Standards Organisation. The adjusted carbon footprint takes into account our energy procurement rather than just the average national grid conversion factors, when measuring the energy consumption in carbon tonnes.

Many properties, particularly in the GBI portfolio, are let out on long term or full repairing and insuring leases, which allows for limited visibility of consumption data and limited operational control. We are working towards encouraging our tenants to install smart-meters which allow for immediate and accurate meter readings and enable us to better understand our Scope 3 emissions.

Appendix A provides our results in the standardised environmental reporting format of the European Public Real Estate Association (EPRA).

Future Development

We annually review the parameters of our reporting, seeking each year to disclose more accurate and more far-reaching data where possible. Our aim is to develop a better framework, anchored around the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals, that can help us and our stakeholders better understand how the improvement of property and places can have a positive impact on our local communities.

As such, we anticipate that the metrics reported in subsequent Annual Reviews will continue to change. We aim to align more closely with the principles of the International Integrated Reporting Framework, and the Global Reporting Initiative, although we are not seeking to comply with every aspect of these standards, as not all requirements are proportionate to our Operating Companies' specific circumstances, nor appropriate to the wishes of their stakeholders. The detailed methodology ensures robustness in our published metrics as we continue along this reporting journey.

Energy consumption

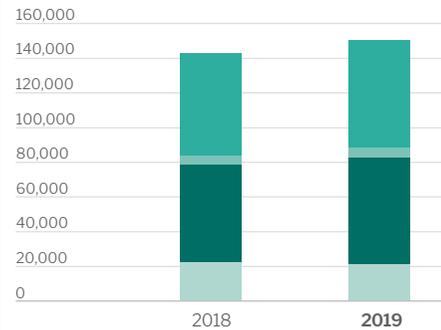
Energy consumption

In 2019, our like-for-like energy consumption decreased by 6%.

Performance in focus

	Absolute energy consumption					Like-for-like energy consumption			
	2018 MWh	2018 Properties	2019 MWh	2019 Properties	Change %	2018 MWh	2019 MWh	2019 Properties	Change %
Grosvenor Britain & Ireland	22,110	366	21,369	364	-3%	16,914	16,100	196	-5%
Grosvenor Americas	56,477	44	61,433	49	9%	49,082	47,665	39	-3%
Grosvenor Asia Pacific	5,061	4	5,334	4	5%	5,061	5,334	4	5%
Grosvenor Europe	59,316	9	62,566	11	5%	56,062	50,151	7	-11%
Grosvenor Group total	142,964	423	150,702	428	5%	127,119	119,250	246	-6%

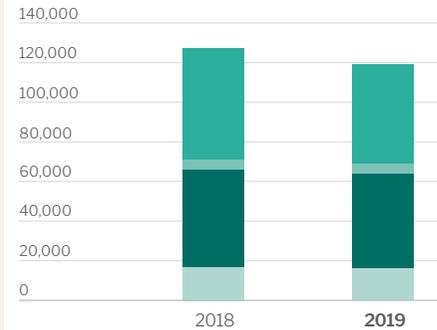
Absolute (MWh)



Absolute energy use

	2018 MWh	2019 MWh
Grosvenor Group total	142,964	150,702
Grosvenor Europe	59,316	62,566
Grosvenor Asia Pacific	5,061	5,334
Grosvenor Americas	56,477	61,433
Grosvenor Britain & Ireland	22,110	21,369

Like-for-like portfolio (MWh)



Like-for-like energy consumption

	2018 MWh	2019 MWh
Grosvenor Group total	127,119	119,250
Grosvenor Europe	56,062	50,151
Grosvenor Asia Pacific	5,061	5,334
Grosvenor Americas	49,082	47,665
Grosvenor Britain & Ireland	16,914	16,100

Commentary

Group

At Group level, our like-for-like energy consumption decreased by 6% in 2019. Reduced consumption at key high-consuming assets such as Skärholmen Centrum and the Burlov Center in our European portfolio had a large impact on overall performance.

Many of our assets are leased to tenants. When tenants move out and assets are vacant, we become responsible for the utilities. When they are re-occupied, the new tenant becomes responsible for the utilities. For this reason, we do not have two full years' of data for all of our properties and therefore cannot include them in the like-for-like analysis.

Grosvenor Britain & Ireland

GBI achieved a 5% decrease in like-for-like energy consumption. While the milder weather in 2019 played a part in the electricity and gas reductions across the portfolio, specific asset projects have also played a large part in our consumption savings.

The heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system and upgrades to light fittings at 70 Grosvenor Street undertaken in 2018 continued to generate savings in 2019.

At 4/8 Grosvenor Street common area LED installation led to a 38% decrease in electricity consumptions and pgraded boilers and chillers at 30/32 Avery Row led to a 44% decrease in gas consumption.

Energy consumption (continued)

Grosvenor Europe

Like-for-like energy consumption decreased by 11%. Again, efficiency projects, milder weather and reduced occupancy have led to the reduced consumption rates.

At Skärholmen changes to the lighting and ventilation schedules, as well as the adjustment of the temperature settings for the heating and cooling units on site led to 10%, 15% and 29% decreases in electricity, district heating and district cooling respectively.

At Liverpool ONE, a reduction in back of house lighting and ventilation fan speeds as a result of the Collaborative Asset Performance Programme have led to a 7% reduction in electricity consumption.

At the Burlov Center, the anchor tenant vacated in early 2019, which has resulted in 31% and 13% decreases in electricity and district heating respectively. Reduced occupancy also led to large reductions in electricity and gas usage (15% and 25% respectively) at Belgrave House.

Grosvenor Americas

GA achieved a 3% reduction in like-for-like energy consumption. This was driven by efficiency projects, occupancy and weather.

At 1500 K Street, the completion of major renovations on site, including a new HVAC system and the installation of smart meters enabled a 14% decrease in electricity usage despite increased occupancy.

An LED (light emitting diode) retrofit of the parking lot at Rice Lake Square led to a 52% decrease in electricity consumption at this site. LED retrofits also occurred at The Row, Wheelhouse of Fair Oaks and Frontier Drive Metro Centre.

Reduced occupancy resulted in decreased energy consumption at 1520 4th Street (-51%), and 5500 and 5211-23 Wisconsin Avenue (-10% and -18% respectively). Milder weather in Washington DC also led to decreased demand for heating, especially at 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue and the Courtyard by Marriott Hotel, where natural gas usage decreased by 38% and 20% respectively.

Grosvenor Asia Pacific

This was the only portfolio where like-for-like energy consumption increased. This was due to increased occupancy at Namikikan Ginza.

All other assets in the portfolio reported decreases in energy consumption. At PCCW Tower for example, the installation of energy efficient lighting and reduction of the air conditioning service schedule hours has resulted in a 5% year on year electricity consumption decrease.

Absolute Consumption

Our absolute impact in 2019 has increased by 5%. The development and acquisition of a number of new assets accounts for the majority of the rise in absolute energy consumption. Our new assets include the Rey Francisco 9 and MB One in Madrid, Spain, and Union Park Apartments in Seattle, USA.



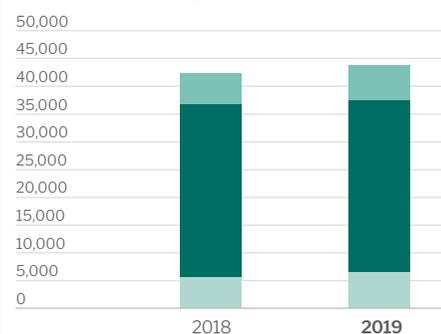
Carbon emissions

Carbon emissions

In 2019, we reduced our like-for-like carbon emissions for the tenth consecutive year, this time by 7%.

Performance in focus	Absolute carbon emissions					Like-for-like carbon emissions			
	2018 tCO ₂ e	2018 Properties	2019 tCO ₂ e	2019 Properties	Change %	2018 tCO ₂ e	2019 tCO ₂ e	2019 Properties	Change %
Grosvenor Britain & Ireland	7,826	366	7,134	364	-9%	5,692	5,112	196	-10%
Grosvenor Americas	21,097	44	22,882	49	8%	17,323	16,938	39	-2%
Grosvenor Asia Pacific	3,505	4	3,579	4	2%	3,487	3,562	4	2%
Grosvenor Europe	9,988	9	10,273	11	3%	9,614	7,935	7	-17%
Grosvenor Group total*	42,416	423	43,868	428	3%	36,116	33,547	246	-7%

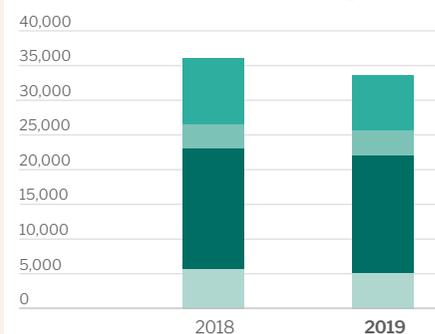
Absolute (tCO₂e)



Absolute carbon emissions by scope in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol

	2018 tCO ₂ e	2019 tCO ₂ e
Scope 3	5,753	6,468
Scope 2	31,055	30,895
Scope 1	5,608	6,505

Like-for-like portfolio (tCO₂e)



Like-for-like carbon emissions

	2018 tCO ₂ e	2019 tCO ₂ e
Grosvenor Group total	36,116	33,547
Grosvenor Europe	9,614	7,935
Grosvenor Asia Pacific	3,487	3,562
Grosvenor Americas	17,323	16,938
Grosvenor Britain & Ireland	5,692	5,112

Notes:

- **Scope 1:** Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by Grosvenor. This includes gas boilers and Grosvenor-owned vehicles.
- **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from electricity and district heating we purchased. These emissions are considered indirect because the emissions physically occur at the point of energy production.

The above emissions from purchased electricity were calculated using the location-based method only.

- **Scope 3:** Other indirect emissions. This includes: emissions from energy that are exclusively sub-metered to tenants; electricity and district heat and steam transmission; emissions from the supply and treatment of water; and distribution losses and emissions from other Company activities within the organisational boundary, such as from business travel.

* The Group totals for absolute carbon emissions include business travel of 2,037 tCO₂e in 2019, and 1,860 tCO₂e in 2018. These results were calculated for the calendar year.

Commentary

Our carbon emissions are calculated using location-based emission factors. Each geographic region in which we operate has a location specific emission factor that represents the carbon intensity of the local grid. If a nation reduces its reliance on coal-fired power stations, for example, in favour of cleaner energy generation methods, this emissions factor improves. Our energy consumption is multiplied by this factor to calculate our carbon emissions.

Our reduction in 'like-for-like' carbon emissions reflects our reduced energy consumption (as explained in pages 3 and 4) as well as any decarbonisation of national grids in which we operate. The UK grid emissions factor in particular, has reduced by 10% compared with 2018 as a result of less coal being used to produce electricity.

The number of properties that we have reported on in 2019 is 428 compared to 423 reported in 2018. This has driven the increase in our absolute carbon emissions, with large assets such as Rey Francisco 9 and MB One in Madrid, Spain, and Union Park Apartments in Seattle, USA now contributing to our overall emissions total.

Carbon emissions (continued)

Scope 2: Impact of our renewable electricity consumption on our carbon emissions

In 2019, our renewable electricity consumption reduced our 'Scope 2' carbon emissions by 27%.

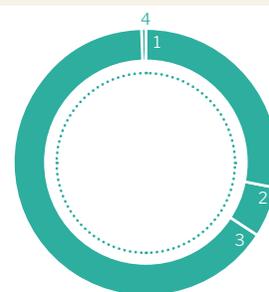
Performance in focus

	Scope 2 GHG emissions from purchased electricity	
	Location-based method emissions (tCO ₂ e) 2019	Market-based method emissions (tCO ₂ e) 2019
Grosvenor Britain & Ireland	3,200	-
Grosvenor Americas	16,513	15,736
Grosvenor Asia Pacific	3,383	3,383
Grosvenor Europe	3,645	860
Grosvenor Group total	26,741	19,979
Impact of our renewable energy		-25%

Aligned to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol guidance on reporting Scope 2, in addition to the 'location-based' method emissions, we have also reported the 'market-based' emissions resulting from our purchased electricity. Using market-based emission factors, demonstrates the impact that our energy procurement decisions have on our carbon emissions.

The methodology for location-based calculations is explained on page 5. The market-based method uses an emissions factor that is specific to the electricity which has been purchased. It therefore takes into account renewable energy we have purchased or generated on site and is a more accurate reflection of our carbon emissions.

For UK properties held by Grosvenor Britain & Ireland and Grosvenor Europe where we have mostly 100% renewable electricity contracts in place, we were able to report market-based emissions from the emission factor specific to our contracts. Where supplier-specific factors were not available, national or regional 'residual mix' factors were applied. In the absence of either supplier or residual-mix factors for Grosvenor Asia Pacific properties, neither supplier or residual mix factors are available therefore location-based factors were applied.



Grosvenor Group total electricity use by source (%)

	2019
1 100% Renewable Tariff	28.2%
2 Supplier Specific Tariff	6.0%
3 Residual Mix	65.5%
4 On-site Renewable	0.3%

Notes:

- **100% Renewable Tariff:** electricity purchased through energy suppliers via a 100% renewable tariff contract.
- **Supplier Specific Tariff:** electricity purchased through energy suppliers via a contractual energy mix.
- **Residual Mix:** Supplier energy mix is unknown, national grid average used.
- **On-site Renewable:** electricity generated on site through our solar panel installations.

Commentary

How we purchase and generate our energy has a material effect on our environmental impact.

Grosvenor Britain & Ireland procure 100% renewable electricity for all properties under their direct control.

Grosvenor Europe's largest assets, including the shopping centres in Sweden, Liverpool ONE and Belgrave House, purchase renewable electricity.

Grosvenor Americas has increased the number of properties procuring renewable energy, to include the Courtyard by Marriott Hotel and 1500K Street.

Our on-site solar PVs installed on assets in Grosvenor Britain and Ireland, Belgrave House and Liverpool ONE, continue to generate renewable energy. In 2019 253 MWh of renewable energy was generated.

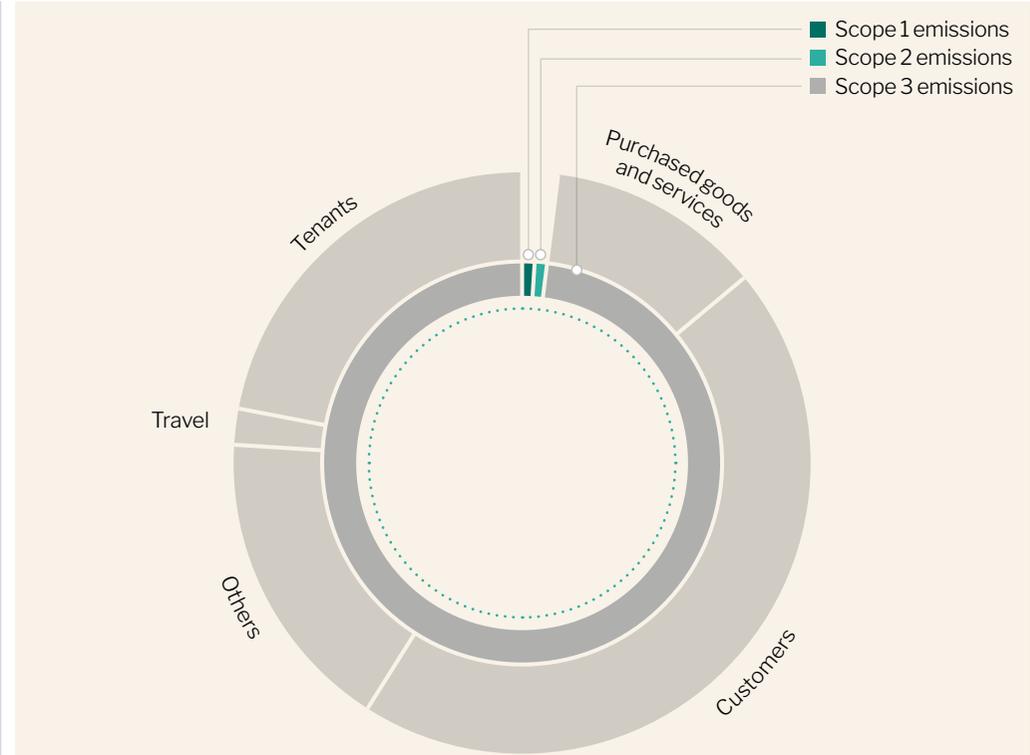
Understanding our Scope 3 Impact in GBI

This year GBI undertook work with Carbon Intelligence to understand the scale of their Scope 3 emissions. Scope 3 emissions comprise all indirect emissions from business activities (excluding purchased energy), from sources that we do not own or control. For example, our supply chain emissions, tenant activity, development impact and customer impacts.

This is an ongoing piece of work and we do not yet have the final figures, however, it is clear that like all businesses, our indirect emissions make up the largest share of our overall emissions.

To develop their approach to reduce these emissions, GBI have put in place several tools including a new Supply Chain Charter, Sustainable Development Brief and roadmaps to help each team identify their biggest direct and non-direct impacts.

Upon completion of this piece of work in 2020, GBI will have a clearer sense of what makes up their Scope 3 footprint and will be able to develop a robust strategy to reduce these emissions and overall carbon impact. In due course, we plan to replicate this piece of work across the rest of the Group to get a full picture of our total carbon impact.



Scope 1 emissions

1,972 Emissions (tCO2e)
1% % of total

Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by Grosvenor. This includes gas boilers and Grosvenor-owned vehicles

Scope 2 emissions

3,200 Emissions (tCO2e)
1% % of total

Indirect emissions from electricity and district heating we purchased. The above emissions from purchased electricity were calculated using the location-based method.

Scope 3 emissions

342,597 Emissions (tCO2e)
98% % of total

Scope 3 emissions comprise all indirect emissions from business activities (excluding our purchased energy), occurring from sources that we do not own or control.

	Emissions tCO2e	% of Scope 3 total
Purchased goods and services	47,812	14%
Customers	155,612	45%
Others	59,120	17%
Travel	991	1%
Tenants	79,062	23%

Water consumption

Water consumption

In 2019, our like-for-like water consumption decreased by 4%.

	Absolute water consumption					Like-for-like water consumption			
	2018 m ³	2018 Properties	2019 m ³	2019 Properties	Change %	2018 m ³	2019 m ³	2019 Properties	Change %
Grosvenor Britain & Ireland	85,435	102	104,358	159	22%	52,397	46,491	48	-11%
Grosvenor Americas	658,552	53	656,962	58	0%	519,958	497,252	45	-4%
Grosvenor Asia Pacific	16,740	4	19,254	4	15%	3,466	3,293	2	-5%
Grosvenor Europe	154,110	9	284,605	11	85%	145,431	146,752	6	1%
Grosvenor Group total	914,837	168	1,065,179	232	16%	721,252	693,788	101	-4%

Commentary

Like-for-like water consumption has decreased at Group level by 4%.

Across Grosvenor Group, the number of properties reporting on water has increased since 2018, GBI has been a significant contributor to this as they have continued to improve coverage of tenant demises. Due to the nature of billing cycles for water, typically received on a six-monthly basis, estimation for water data is higher than for energy. This year, we have estimated for 9% of our total water footprint, which was less than 11% in 2018.

Grosvenor Britain & Ireland

GBI reduced like-for-like water consumption by 11%. Several factors have affected this reduction, such as continued efficiencies at 70 Grosvenor Street and reduced occupancy at a number of sites including 42/44 Grosvenor Gardens.

Grosvenor Europe

This was the only Operating Company to report an increase in like-for-like usage of 1%. This was due to large credit invoices being issued by suppliers in 2018, which artificially reduced consumption for the Swedish assets in that year, distorting the comparison. Exclusion of these assets would see a like-for-like reduction of 2% in GEurope.

Grosvenor Americas

Like-for-like water consumption fell by 4% in GA which made asset level water reductions through better control of landscape irrigation and management of on-site water features. Rice Lake Square, for example, have installed rain sensors to achieve a 25% like-for-like decrease in water consumption at this site.

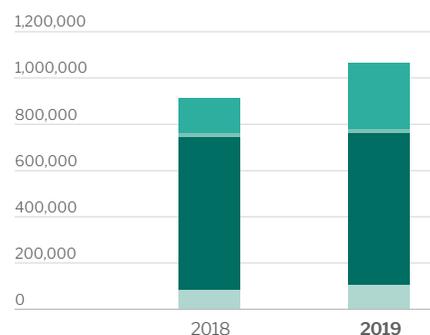
At Sagemark Apartments, decreased water consumption can be attributed to better

management of the irrigation system on site, as well as the implementation of pond maintenance technology that removes the requirement for the pond to be drained.

Grosvenor Asia Pacific

GAsia reduced like-for-like water consumption by 5% with continued savings from efficiency projects such as the water saving taps installed last year.

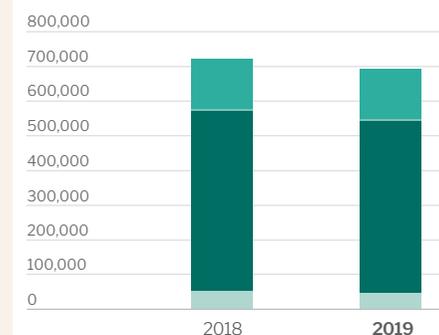
Absolute (m³)



Absolute water consumption

	2018 m ³	2019 m ³
Grosvenor Group total	914,837	1,065,179
Grosvenor Europe	154,110	284,605
Grosvenor Asia Pacific	16,740	19,254
Grosvenor Americas	658,552	656,962
Grosvenor Britain & Ireland	85,435	104,358

Like-for-like portfolio (m³)



Like-for-like water consumption

	2018 m ³	2019 m ³
Grosvenor Group total	721,252	693,788
Grosvenor Europe	145,431	146,752
Grosvenor Asia Pacific	3,466	3,293
Grosvenor Americas	519,958	497,252
Grosvenor Britain & Ireland	52,397	46,491

Waste disposal

Waste disposal

In 2019, we diverted 75% of operational waste from landfill. We also extended our reporting to centrally measure construction waste, of which 86% was diverted from landfill.

	Operational waste footprint by mass			Construction waste footprint by mass		
	2019 Footprint by mass (metric tonnes)	2019 Properties	2019 Waste diverted from landfill % (mass)	2019 Footprint by mass (metric tonnes)	2019 Properties	2019 Waste diverted from landfill % (mass)
Grosvenor Britain & Ireland	1,557	35	100%	1,506	42	100%
Grosvenor Americas	4,913	31	45%	1,609	3	90%
Grosvenor Asia Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grosvenor Europe	4,408	7	100%	6,199	4	82%
Grosvenor Group total	10,878	73	75%	9,314	49	86%

Commentary

Operational waste

In 2017, The BBP Managing Agent Partnership released a standardised reporting framework for waste. In support of this effort to create greater transparency and accuracy in waste reporting, we have utilised the volume to weight conversions from the framework to convert all our volume waste data to mass. Measuring waste by weight is more accurate and allows for greater comparability across our regions.

Grosvenor Britain & Ireland

We have increased our coverage of waste reporting in GBI expanding our data collection to 35 assets from 29.

Grosvenor Americas

We have continued to increase coverage as well as improve the quality and accuracy of the waste data that we collect. We have worked with local waste providers to collect weight rather than volume data where possible. At Broadmead Village, a waste audit was conducted in 2019 which created a benchmark for future tracking of diversion from landfill rates. The waste auditors also recommended improvements to this asset's existing waste reduction strategy. In 2019, the team at Rice Lake Square have been investigating how they can streamline the waste facilities on site in order to improve the ability to monitor waste produced on site.

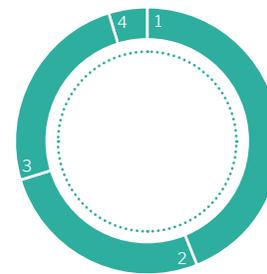
Grosvenor Europe

Assets such as the Burlov Center have implemented improved waste segregation and organic waste programmes on site. Other assets such as Lidingo Centrum have conducted engagement programmes with occupiers in order to increase awareness of recycling facilities and encourage proper disposal of waste on site.

Construction waste

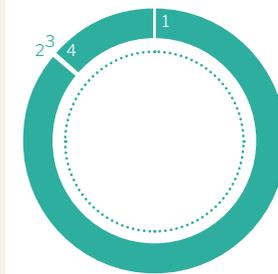
As in the 2018 report, we are including construction waste in our coverage of waste reporting. Construction waste is typically made up of wood, metal, concrete and other materials associated with significant redevelopment work.

Where assets are undergoing major refurbishment or development we have worked with our project teams to capture the disposal route of the waste generated. This year we have captured data from 49 of our major projects across Grosvenor Britain & Ireland, Grosvenor Americas and Grosvenor Europe.



Operational waste footprint by mass
(metric tonnes)

	2019
1 Recycled	4,795
2 Incinerated (with energy recovery)	2,877
3 Landfill	2,700
4 Composted	506
Total	10,878



Construction waste footprint by mass
(metric tonnes)

	2019
1 Recycled	8,034
2 Incinerated (with energy recovery)	14
3 Re-used	-
4 Landfill	1,266
Total	9,314

Making a positive impact on communities: Methodology

Our social impact is made up of more than just our environmental footprint. At Grosvenor, we also strive to have a positive impact on our communities.

The following pages provide details of our activities providing social benefit undertaken in 2019 and reported in the Annual Review. We believe it is important to provide accurate, robust data to demonstrate the work we do and substantiate our commitment to social benefit, therefore, we have also provided details of the methodologies used, outlining data sources, any scope limitations and key assumptions or estimations made where applicable.

All data is for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, unless otherwise stated. All data was collected in local currency, and the closing foreign currency exchange rate at 31 December 2019 has been applied. Any 2018 and earlier numbers have been rolled forward from the 2018 Annual Review. The data has not been adjusted for inflation. The data has been collected from a number of sources including: general ledgers, property management systems, and manual collation. A central team has reviewed all figures for robustness. The data is not subject to audit.

Operational Highlights

Re: pages 11-14, 2019 Annual Review

Transport Connectivity

"100% of our properties are within a 15-minute walk of public transport connections promoting walkability and more vibrant places. 89 electric charging points set up across the group to encourage and facilitate the use of electric vehicles."

For metrics regarding our property portfolio, we have reported data for all assets where we have a proprietary interest, or operational or management control. This comprises our directly-owned assets via our Operating Companies, including those we share the ownership of with a joint venture partner, and assets Grosvenor Europe manage on behalf of investors. Our figures do not include properties of the companies we invest in via our Indirect Investment portfolio.

Green space

"The number of hectares of green space we look after in our international portfolio increased in 2019 to the equivalent of 4,255 tennis courts."

This is the total of all green space related to assets we manage and comprises the number of hectares of various types of green spaces. This includes: green roofs, managed gardens and squares, country parks (outside of the London estate), and areas of significant planting. These are based on the entire footprint, so this includes footpaths for example.

Where the amount of green space is not detailed on the plans of an asset or development, an estimate of the percentage of green space has been applied to the overall plot size. All these areas are designated as green space and we have no plans to build upon them.

Public realm

"We improved the quality of public realm, spending a total of £34m over and above planning requirements since 2010."

This metric includes all spaces between buildings that can be freely accessed by members of the public. It comprises only outdoor areas, including: roads, parks, squares, pedestrian routes and cycle ways. This public space is government owned, apart from Brown Hart Gardens, London, which sits above an electricity generator plant in which we have proprietary interests.

These figures do not include expenditure required as part of the planning obligations agreed with the local councils.



Making a positive impact on communities: Methodology (continued)

Community events

"345 community events supported, including 107 that Grosvenor led."

Grosvenor-supported events include those we have facilitated, allowed use of Grosvenor-owned land/buildings for, and/or provided a financial contribution towards. These were all public events.

Education

"23 internships within Grosvenor."

This metric includes all internships offered by our Operating Companies as a means of introducing young, diverse talent to our business helping them to develop their career interests and skills.

Biodiversity

"We believe that the protection and restoration of biodiversity is important both in its own right and as a critical component of carbon capture. We believe that it is important to look after and protect the environments of the species who share their homes with us, as well as to create new habitats to support and promote greater biodiversity on our sites. This is the first year we have measured our impact on the net biodiversity across our portfolio. We have installed 11 beehives, 5 bug hotels, 10 bat boxes and 150 bird boxes to ensure the protection of wildlife on our sites. Each hive supports an average of 40,000 bees, and each bug hotel is home to an average 12 types of insect."

This includes data from all assets we manage and includes only new projects, or installations during 2019, that provide habitats for species that were not protected on the site before.

Charitable donations

"£3.9m charitable donations."

At Grosvenor, we strive to make a positive difference to the communities in which we work.

One way that we do this is through our philanthropic activities, fundraising and volunteering efforts to support local charities, organisations and causes to bring about sustainable change.

Grosvenor Group primarily contributes to the Westminster Foundation, a grant-making foundation which manages the philanthropic activities of the Duke of Westminster, the Grosvenor family and the Grosvenor Estate in the UK. In 2019, the Group paid a total of £2.6m (2018: £2.6m) to charitable causes via the Westminster Foundation. The Grosvenor Group contributed £1.3m (2018: £2.2m) directly to other charities.

Each of the Grosvenor Group Limited Operating Companies contributes a percentage of equity to charity every year. Grosvenor Britain & Ireland, Grosvenor Asia Pacific and Grosvenor Europe channel the majority of their giving via The Westminster Foundation. Grosvenor Americas organises its charitable giving independently from The Westminster Foundation.

Through our international network, our Operating Companies also (exclusively by Grosvenor Americas) provide direct financial support to charities, selected by our offices and in locations where we commit to third-party managed investments.

Furthermore, in South Belgravia, a portfolio of approximately 20,000 sq. ft. of office space accommodates around 20 charities in small office units. This portfolio is managed by Grosvenor Britain & Ireland and each charity receives a contribution, typically amounting to 50% of its rent, from the Westminster Foundation. This is funded by the Group and in 2019 totalled £550,000. These charities tell us that they find the central location very helpful and their presence in the portfolio enables us to develop constructive longer-term relationships with them.

Environmental metrics: Methodology

The scope of this report is for Grosvenor's energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions, water and waste usage for the period 1 December 2018 to 30 November 2019. The reporting data is shifted reporting back by a month compared to our financial year reporting period to reduce the amount of estimated data, necessitated by the time lag prevalent when receiving utility bills.

We have included data from all investment assets that we directly own or manage and where we have responsibility for the procurement of utilities and/or waste collection. We have also included the utilities and waste data, where known, from our leased occupied offices; these assets are excluded from our absolute and like-for-like analyses but included in the standardised environmental reporting section of this report. The exception is 70 Grosvenor Street which we occupy and partly own. All assets in our indirect investment portfolio have been excluded as we do not have any operational control of these assets.

We collect data direct from our suppliers and are reliant upon them for the completeness and accuracy of this data. Our data is hosted on our environmental consultant's (Carbon Intelligence) database and they undertake further validation checks for data completeness and accuracy. Where we have been unable to collect data, we have applied estimations using a robust, replicable estimation methodology and have stated where this has been done. For properties where we have concerns about the quality of data, we undertake a structured query process with the supplier to ensure accurate data is received.

The report details two years' worth of data to show year on year trends across all metrics. For prior year figures, we endeavour to use the same data that was reported in that year. However, occasionally, there are changes to the underlying data or meter characteristics after the time of reporting which change the reported prior year figures. Where this is the case, we update the prior year figures accordingly. We would expect any changes to the overall totals to be immaterial, for example, the changes this year to the 2018 totals are less than 1%. In doing this, we ensure that we always report the most up to date and accurate trends available.

Energy and water

Absolute energy and water analysis

The absolute energy analysis records total energy consumption from the activities under our control in the buildings which we directly manage or own, from our corporate offices and from business-related travel.

All directly managed properties are reported in this analysis, including assets acquired or sold during the reporting year. In total, we reported on the absolute energy data for 428 properties compared to 423 in 2018. Where source data is not available at the time of reporting, a pro-rata is applied based upon consumption available for the year to calculate expected consumption for the missing period. 4% of total energy data was estimated for this reason in 2019.

We carried out a similar analysis for water and have reported on the absolute water data for 232 properties compared to 168 in 2018. This increase is accounted for by Grosvenor Britain & Ireland where efforts have been made to increase the coverage and accuracy of water data over the last two years. 9% of the total footprint was estimated and zero properties were excluded from the analysis because of questionable water data.

Like-for-like energy and water analysis

The like-for-like analysis uses a consistent portfolio approach, which includes only those directly-managed properties that were in the portfolio for the period 1 December 2017 to 30 November 2019. It therefore allows us to compare the same group of properties year-on-year and it shows the total energy and water consumption from the activities under Grosvenor's control within those buildings.

This measure excludes business travel, utilities sub-metered to tenants, consumption from Grosvenor's own offices (except for 70 Grosvenor Street which we partly own) and any assets for which the data quality was in question. This year, 246 properties are included in the like-for-like energy and 101 properties in the water analysis. Compared to last year, the number of like-for-like assets has decreased by 27 for energy and by 7 for water. These changes are in the most part due to changes in tenancy in the Grosvenor Britain & Ireland (GBI) portfolio. Each year there is a fluctuation as utility supplies move in and out of Grosvenor's responsibility.

Weather trends

Weather in 2019 has had an impact on results, overall temperatures throughout the year were much milder, resulting in lower heating and cooling demand compared with 2018. Heating and Cooling Degree Days are tracked as a part of the quarterly reporting process to give context to the impact of the weather on asset level performance. Degree days are a measure of how much (in degrees), and for how long (in days), the outside air temperature was below, for Heating Degree Days, or above, for Cooling Degree Days, 15.5°C. For example, when the weather is colder, indicated by the number of Heating Degree Days, more natural gas is required to heat an asset and conversely when the weather is warmer, indicated by the number of Cooling Degree Days, more electricity is required to cool an asset.

Environmental metrics: Methodology (continued)

When comparing Heating Degree Days in 2019 against 2018, the total number was 8% lower in Washington DC, 3% lower in London and 4% lower in Sweden, which means it was milder in 2019. When comparing Cooling Degree Days in 2019 against 2018, the total number was 23% lower in London and 43% lower in Sweden, which means the summer of 2019 was much milder in Europe. As a result of these trends we would expect to see reduced consumption.

Carbon footprint methodology

Our footprint is calculated according to the accounting and reporting principles of the Greenhouse Gas ('GHG') Protocol. The GHG Protocol's defined organisational boundary has been determined using the 'operational control' approach and therefore only includes emissions within our direct control. The carbon footprint covers the GHG Protocol defined scopes for setting operational boundaries. For purchased electricity, both location-based and market-based emissions are calculated and reported.

For emissions from electricity purchased, both location-based and market-based emissions are calculated. The location-based method uses average emissions intensity of the electricity grids from which consumption is drawn; the market-based method uses emission factors specific to each electricity supply/contract. For market-based emissions we followed the GHG Scope 2 reporting hierarchy. See page 6 for more details.

Where we purchase energy as the landlord and recharge it to our tenants on a non-metered basis, we have reported this as part of our own Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Where we can sub-meter tenant consumption, we have reported this as Scope 3 in line with European Public Real Estate Association (EPRA) guidelines and Appendix F of the GHG Protocol. We have also recorded emissions from our business travel as Scope 3.

We use the 2019 Government emissions factors in order to calculate our carbon footprint, with the exception of non-UK electricity emission factors that are sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA) from its 2017 inventory. Residual mix factors for market-based reporting were sourced from the Association of Issuing Bodies (2019) for Grosvenor Europe and Green-e (2019) for Grosvenor America.

The 2019 footprint is reported against a baseline year of 1 December 2017 to 30 November 2018 in absolute terms and on a like-for-like basis.

Waste

All operational waste figures are reported by mass. Where waste data was only available in volume, we have converted to mass using the BBP Volume to Weight Conversions 2017. This year, we have reported on 73 sites and where waste data is not available for a proportion of the year, we have estimated based upon the available waste streams in the reporting year.

The number of reporting assets has increased from 66 in 2018. For GEurope, waste data is now tracked for all shopping centres with Burlov being able to provide data for the first time in 2019. The remaining increase is due to 6 additional sites reporting waste data for Grosvenor Britain & Ireland.

In 2019, we have collected construction waste from our development projects for the third year running. This data has been provided directly by the project teams and represents construction waste generated during the reporting year.



Environmental metrics adviser's statement



Carbon Intelligence is responsible for managing Grosvenor's global data management and reporting programme. Over the last three years, a strong emphasis has been placed on building a strong base of robust and accurate data across Grosvenor's global portfolio to support their environmental reporting. Over this time a more complete and accurate dataset has been curated, this is demonstrated by an increased number of reporting assets and meters as well as a significantly reduced percentage of estimated data.

Throughout 2019, Carbon Intelligence has collated and validated Grosvenor's energy, business travel, water and waste data. Utilising this data Grosvenor's global greenhouse gas emissions have been calculated. For these calculations and this report, all data has been prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and European Public Real Estate Association (EPRA) Guidelines.

Data is collected direct from utility providers which reduces the risk of data handling errors and provides greater confidence in reporting an accurate representation of Grosvenor's footprint and impact. These efforts have resulted in a continued low energy estimation percentage with 4% in 2019 and 3% in 2018 being estimated compared to 8% in 2017. The data collected was subject to Carbon Intelligence's rigorous data validation process on a quarterly basis before being passed on to the site teams for variance commentary. This ensures that the data has the right checks and balances in place to ensure the highest possible level of data quality.

Over the last few years, the dissemination of performance data and engagement at a property level has led to greater awareness of performance and ultimately more effective energy management. Continual sharing of best practice is a significant focus for the programme and has helped to ensure all assets within the portfolio have considered potential savings opportunities. The contextual information gathered at the asset level has led to greater insight at OpCo level, equipping management with the information to make effective decisions and the structure to execute in a timely manner.

As the level of data quality and understanding of performance has heightened, an increased focus has been spent on embedding a structured framework for effectively delivering energy savings and sharing best practice in each region.

With Grosvenor Group publicly announcing their net zero commitment in 2019, there is an increasing awareness and importance of data from indirect sources such as tenant supplies. This will shape how we manage and report performance over the coming years. As a result, the amount of Scope 3 emissions will increase in future reports.

Henry Gilks

Senior Consultant, Carbon Intelligence

Environmental metrics independent adviser's statement

Independent assurance statement by Deloitte LLP to Grosvenor Group Limited ('Grosvenor') on selected environmental indicators for inclusion in the 2019 Review and the 2019 Non-Financial Data Report.

Scope of our work

Grosvenor Group Limited ('Grosvenor') engaged us to provide limited assurance on the following selected key performance data for inclusion in the 2019 Review and the 2019 Non-Financial Data Report:

Carbon

- Absolute carbon emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) (tCO₂e)
- Absolute carbon emissions (Scope 3) (tCO₂e)
- Absolute carbon emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2) (tCO₂e/m²)

Energy

- Total energy consumption (MWh)
- Total electricity consumption (MWh)
- Total natural gas consumption (MWh)
- Like-for-like energy consumption (MWh)

Water

- Total water consumption (m³)
- Like-for-like water consumption (m³)

Waste

- Total waste (metric tonnes)

Our assurance opinion

Based on the assurance work performed we have concluded that for the indicators described in the scope of our work, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the indicators have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Grosvenor's Reporting Criteria, as disclosed on page 12 of the 2019 Non-Financial Data Report.

Basis of our work and level of assurance

We carried out limited assurance on the selected key performance indicators in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) ('ISAE 3000'). To achieve limited assurance the ISAE 3000 requires that we review the processes, systems and competencies used to compile the areas on which we provide assurance. This is designed to give a similar level of assurance to that obtained in the review of interim financial information. It does not include detailed testing of source data or the operating effectiveness of processes and internal controls.

Our engagement provides limited assurance as defined in ISAE 3000. The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement and consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Limited assurance procedures performed

To form our conclusions we undertook the following procedures:

- Interviewed key personnel involved in the data collection, management and reporting processes, including how the information is captured at site level and how this feeds up to business level and to Group;
- Interviewed key personnel involved in the data collection, management and reporting processes, including how the information is captured at site level and how this feeds up to business level and to Group;
- Performed testing to corroborate the results of these interviews, including seeking supporting evidence for the statements made, such as a group structure that reflects the proposed boundary, documentation of reporting processes, minutes of relevant meetings, and communications with Property and Asset Managers; and
- Understood, analysed and tested on a non-statistical sample basis the key structures, systems, processes, procedures and controls related to the collation, validation and reporting of sustainability performance data.

Environmental metrics independent adviser's statement (continued)

Responsibilities of Directors and independent assurance provider

Grosvenor's responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the 2019 Review, the 2019 Non-Financial Data Report and for the information and statements contained within them. They are responsible for determining the sustainability targets and for establishing and maintaining appropriate performance management and internal control systems from which the reported information is derived.



Deloitte's responsibilities, independence and team competencies

We complied with Deloitte's independence policies, which address and, in certain cases, exceed the requirements of the International Federation of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in their role as independent auditors, and in particular preclude us from taking financial, commercial, governance and ownership positions which might affect, or be perceived to affect, our independence and impartiality, and from any involvement in the preparation of the 2019 Review and the 2019 Non-Financial Data Report.

The firm applies the International Standard on Quality Control 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We have confirmed to Grosvenor that we have maintained our independence and objectivity throughout the year and in particular that there were no events or prohibited services provided which could impair our independence and objectivity.

Our team consisted of a combination of Chartered Accountants with professional assurance qualifications and professionals with a combination of environmental, CR and stakeholder engagement experience, including many years' experience in providing corporate responsibility report assurance.

Our responsibility is to independently express conclusions on the subject matters as defined within the scope of work above to Grosvenor in accordance with our letter of engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Firm those matters we are required to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Grosvenor for our work, for this report, or for the conclusions we have formed.

Deloitte LLP

London, United Kingdom

Mike Barber

Partner | Deloitte LLP

22 March 2020

Appendix A: Standardised environmental reporting

Environmental

This table, alongside the subsequent tables on pages 18 and 19, provides additional information on our results in the standardised environmental reporting format of the European Public Real Estate Association ('EPRA').

Directly-managed properties – absolute measures

Impact area	EPRA code	Indicator	Units of measurement	2018	2019	
Energy	Elec-Abs, Elec-LFL	Electricity	for landlord shared services	MWh	87,010	92,130
			(sub)metered exclusively to tenants		14,648	18,229
			Total landlord-obtained electricity		101,658	110,359
	DH&C-Abs, DH&C-LFL	District heating and cooling	for landlord shared services		25,748	23,593
			(sub)metered exclusively to tenants		-	-
			Total landlord-obtained district heating and cooling		25,748	23,593
	Fuels-Abs, Fuels-LFL	Fuels	for landlord shared services		30,206	34,978
(sub)metered exclusively to tenants				1,003	880	
		Total landlord-obtained fuels		31,209	35,858	
	No. of applicable properties	Energy and associated GHG disclosure coverage		423	428	
	%	Proportion of energy and associated GHG estimated		3%	4%	
Greenhouse gas emissions	GHG-Dir-Abs, GHG-Dir-LfL	Direct	Scope 1	tonnes (CO2e)	5,607	6,505
			Scope 2		31,055	30,895
	GHG-Indir-Abs, GHG-Indir-LfL	Indirect	Scope 3*		5,753	6,468
Water	Water-Abs, Water LfL	Water	for landlord shared services	cubic	914,837	1,065,179
			(sub)metered exclusively to tenants	metres (m ³)	49,457	46,610
			Total landlord-obtained water		964,294	1,111,789
		No. of applicable properties	Water disclosure coverage		168	232
	%	Proportion of water estimated		11%	9%	

*Scope 3 includes landlord-obtained (only if sub-metered to tenants), tenant-obtained, all transmission and distribution losses, emissions from the supply and treatment of water, and business travel.

Appendix A: Standardised environmental reporting (continued)

Environmental

Directly-managed properties – intensity measures

Impact area	EPRA code	Indicator	Units of measurement	2018	2019
Energy	Energy-Int	Building energy intensity	kWh/m ² /year	171	164
Greenhouse gas emissions	GHG-Int	Greenhouse gas intensity	kg CO ₂ e/m ² /year	40	38
Water	Water-Int	Building water intensity	m ³ /m ² /year	0.96	1.01

Directly-managed properties – waste measures

Impact area	EPRA code	Indicator	Units of measurement	2018	2019
Waste (landlord-handled)	Waste-Abs	Waste by disposal route	metric tonnes	9,943	10,878
		Composted/anaerobic digestion	proportion by weight (%)	5%	5%
		Recycled		42%	44%
		Off-site Materials Recovery Facility		-	-
		Incineration with energy recovery		29%	26%
		Incineration with no energy recovery		-	-
		Hazardous waste treatment facility		-	-
		Landfill		24%	25%
		Waste disclosure coverage	No. of applicable properties	66	73

Appendix A: Standardised environmental reporting (continued)

Environmental

Occupied offices – absolute measures

Impact area	EPRA code	Indicator	Units of measurement	2018	2019	
Energy	Elec-Abs, Elec-LFL	Electricity	for landlord-shared services	MWh	380	513
			(sub)metered exclusively to tenants		-	-
	Total landlord-obtained electricity				380	513
	DH&C-Abs, DH&C-LFL	District heating and cooling	for landlord-shared services		-	-
			(sub)metered exclusively to tenants		-	-
	Total landlord-obtained district heating and cooling				-	-
	Fuels-Abs, Fuels-LFL	Fuels	for landlord-shared services		246	182
(sub)metered exclusively to tenants				-	-	
Total landlord-obtained fuels				246	182	
No. of applicable properties		Energy and associated GHG disclosure coverage		12	14	
%		Proportion of energy and associated GHG estimated		40%	8%	
Greenhouse gas emissions	GHG-Dir-Abs, GHG-Dir-LfL	Direct	Scope 1*	tonnes carbon dioxide emissions	-	-
		Indirect	Scope 2	(CO2e)	-	-
	GHG-Indir-Abs, GHG-Indir-LfL	Scope 3**		175	299	
Water	Water-Abs, Water LfL	Water	for landlord-shared services	cubic metres (m ³)	20,411	90,409
			(sub)metered exclusively to tenants		-	-
	Total landlord-obtained water				20,411	90,409
	No. of applicable properties		Water disclosure coverage		8	9
%		Proportion of water estimated		82.5%	66%	
Waste (landlord- handled)	Waste-Abs	Waste by disposal route	metric tonnes	2	2	
		Composted/anaerobic digestion	proportion by weight (%)	-	-	
		Recycled		7%	10%	
		Off-site Materials Recovery Facility		-	-	
		Incineration with energy recovery		-	1%	
		Incineration with no energy recovery		-	-	
		Hazardous waste treatment facility		-	-	
		Landfill		93%	89%	
Waste disclosure coverage			No. of applicable properties	2	2	

In this disclosure, estimation refers to filling invoice gaps, not to whether invoices are based on 'estimated' or 'actual' readings.

*Scope 1 includes refrigerants and owned fleet business travel emissions.

**Scope 3 includes landlord-obtained (only if sub-metered to tenants), tenant-obtained, all transmission and distribution losses, emissions from the supply and treatment of water, and business travel.

Glossary

Absolute carbon emissions

Total tonnes of carbon emissions attributable to Grosvenor's directly-owned and managed properties for a 12-month period.

Better Building Partnership ('BBP')

The BBP is a collaboration of the UK's leading commercial property owners who are working together to improve the sustainability of existing commercial building stock.

Carbon footprint

A measure of the amount of carbon dioxide, and equivalent greenhouse gases, emitted by Grosvenor's activities during a 12-month period.

DEFRA

The UK Government Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs.

Directly-managed

Properties under Grosvenor's operational control, where Grosvenor is responsible for procuring the utilities and/or waste collection. Our properties are either internally or externally managed. This does not include minority interests in joint ventures, indirect investments or properties with full repairing and insuring leases (where the tenant is responsible for utility procurement and waste collection). This is in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

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EPRA

European Public Real Estate Association, an industry body that has published best practice sustainability reporting guidelines.

Global Reporting Initiative ('GRI')

This is a non-profit international organisation, associated with the United Nations, that promotes economic, environmental, social and governance reporting through providing a comprehensive framework.

Greenhouse Gas ('GHG') Protocol

International best practice accounting tool for greenhouse gas emissions.

Greenhouse Gas

A gas in the atmosphere that contributes towards global warming.

Grosvenor Group

Grosvenor Group Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Like-for-like

A comparison of assets that have been in our management control for at least two years.

London estate

Grosvenor's portfolio of office, retail and residential properties in the Mayfair and Belgravia areas of London's West End.

Net Zero Carbon Commitment

Commitment to achieving net zero carbon operational emissions from all of our directly managed buildings globally by 2030, and to work towards all buildings, directly and indirectly managed, being embodied and operationally 'net zero' across our portfolio by 2050.

Operating Companies

Grosvenor's four regional investment and development businesses: Grosvenor Britain & Ireland, Grosvenor Americas, Grosvenor Asia Pacific and Grosvenor Europe.

Renewable energy

Energy that comes from resources which are continually replenished such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves and geothermal heat.

tCO2e

Tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions. This is the best practice metric for measuring a carbon footprint and aligns with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Waste footprint

The volume or mass of waste produced by Grosvenor's activities during 2019.

WGBC

The World Green Building Council is a global network leading the transformation of the built environment to make it healthier and sustainable.