

ENERGY AND CARBON



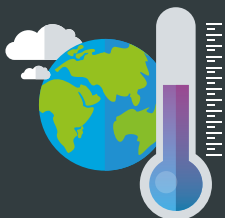
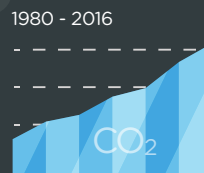
Climate Change is seen as one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. A +1.0 degree temperature rise has been recorded since 1880 and this has been attributed to the increase in greenhouse gases emitted by humans over the same period.



Over 97% of scientists now believe that human activities are having an effect on the climate.

In December 2015, 195 countries met in Paris and agreed to take action to avoid a 2 degree increase in global warming. This agreement focuses on reducing emissions as well as adapting to the changes in climate that are occurring. The Paris agreement was signed in April 2016.

Global carbon emissions from fossil fuels are estimated to have been around 32 gigatonnes in 2016. Although the increase has levelled off in recent years, it is still around 9 gigatonnes higher than in 2000!



Industry is a significant contributor to global carbon emissions, and thus industry consumption of energy needs to be monitored closely.



As well as depleting limited fossil fuel resources, fuel and energy is a major source of expenditure for industry. Increasing energy efficiency and reducing unnecessary energy use is therefore important from both environmental and economic aspects.



Despite a large energy use in industry to produce packaging for goods, the inherent use of packaging offsets some of the emissions by reducing product and food waste.



Products generally have higher carbon footprint than the packaging it is in. Soft drinks are the only major food group that uses less energy to make than the packaging it is sold in.

RPC's CARBON EMISSIONS ARE LINKED DIRECTLY WITH THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS



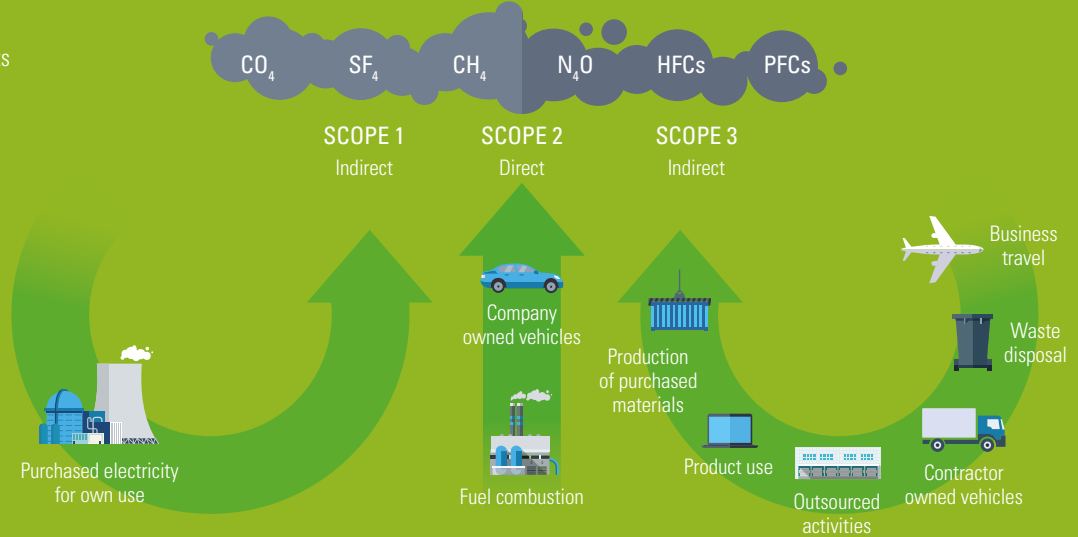
The majority of RPC's emissions are directly linked to the purchase and use of electricity, which is referred to as scope 2 emissions.



RPC's energy use also consists of some fuel use, mainly to transport materials and products on site. This is scope 1 carbon emissions.

RPC aims to reduce scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from direct operations. RPC is also beginning the process of analysing carbon emissions associated with our supply chain, referred to as scope 3 emissions.

This includes carbon emissions from sources such as the plastic RPC purchases, waste disposed of by the factories and also business and commuter travel.



HOW IS RPC INCREASING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND REDUCING OUR CARBON EMISSIONS?

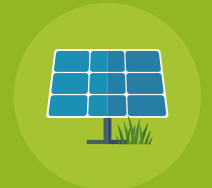
Focusing on energy

Increasing education on energy use to promote behavioural change, such as turning off machines when not in use.



Using non-fossil fuel where possible

Alongside increasing energy efficiency, RPC will continue to investigate the use of non-fossil fuel sources of energy where suitable.



Focusing on energy

Installing lower-carbon energy equipment such as LED lights with motion detectors and upgrading current equipment.



Looking at our supply chain

RPC is beginning to calculate and report indirect emissions for greater transparency. This can include emissions from upstream sources such as electricity production, downstream waste treatment and employee energy use when commuting or on business travel. Researching our energy use in these areas opens up new opportunities to reduce our carbon footprint beyond our direct operations.



RPC's electricity usage and carbon emissions is reported in the RPC Annual Reports and Accounts.



RPC also reports carbon emissions across all scopes annually to requesting customers in the carbon disclosure project (CDP) www.cdp.net



To monitor energy use the energy management system ISO 50001 has been installed at a number of sites to aid the improvement of energy efficiency. ISO 50001 requires facilities to determine an energy policy and to set reduction targets as well as requiring energy use to be measured and monitored which aids increased focus on energy efficiency.