



JDE Peet's NV

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

JDE Peet's is the world's leading pure-play coffee company, serving approximately 4,400 cups of coffee per second in more than 100 markets, with a portfolio of strong iconic brands including Peet's, L'OR, Jacobs, Douwe Egberts, Kenco, Pilao, OldTown, Super and Moccona. To truly understand the needs of our customers and consumers, we work at regional and local levels to surpass their evolving expectations. Our business is organised across four commercial segments, taking into account coffee & tea cultures across different geographies. We source approximately 8% of the world's coffee and less than 1% of the world's tea, supplied to our manufacturing facilities for high-volume, flexible production, new coffee & tea products, and technology launches. We operate local manufacturing facilities that respond rapidly to local consumer preferences and tastes. As a global business, we rely on an extensive supply chain. The majority of our direct material supplier base, other than coffee & tea, are concentrated in packaging materials. Marketing and media make up the majority of our total spend on indirect materials and services. No significant changes were made to our supply chain in 2024. Our Supply Chain: Agriculture. We source coffee, tea and other agricultural products from more than 30 countries. Coffee & tea are grown in countries that face significant socio-economic and environmental challenges. Countries such as Indonesia, Ethiopia and Uganda have the greatest concentration of smallholder coffee farmers, many of whom we reach through our Responsible Sourcing pillar, under Common Grounds. Suppliers: We work with more than 1,000 direct material suppliers across more than 60 countries. They are critical to sustaining our business, and some play an important role in helping us achieve our sustainability goals. Production: We manufacture our coffee & tea products primarily at 45 manufacturing facilities in 24 countries, ensuring consistently high product quality while carefully managing the use of resources. Packaging: The packaging of our products is critical

to the great taste and freshness we offer our consumers. However, we recognise that packaging becomes waste and that its lifecycle must be managed to limit the environmental impact and promote circularity. Distribution: We work with third-party logistics partners to reliably distribute our coffee & tea products to customers across the world in a manner that ensures the products' freshness and quality and minimises our environmental footprint. Channels: We sell our full product range through a go-to-market approach that covers the entire spectrum of sales channels, retail channels, online channels, Out-of-Home channels and coffee stores. Consumers: Our mission is to delight consumers with every cup delivering high-quality products, while creating value for our customers. End-of-life: Our multiple partnerships allow consumers to more easily return their used coffee pods for public or private collection and into recycling streams.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 3 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

9146290000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NL0014332678

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JDEP

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

724500EHG519SE5ZRT89

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

☒ Brazil

☒ France

☒ Austria

☒ Greece

☒ Norway

☒ Poland

☒ Sweden

☒ Turkey

☒ Estonia

- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Croatia
- ☒ Czechia
- ☒ Denmark
- ☒ Ireland
- ☒ Morocco
- ☒ Myanmar
- ☒ Romania
- ☒ Ukraine
- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Kazakhstan
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ New Zealand
- ☒ Switzerland

- ☒ Finland
- ☒ Georgia
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Hungary
- ☒ Bulgaria
- ☒ Malaysia
- ☒ Portugal
- ☒ Slovakia
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ South Africa
- ☒ Russian Federation
- ☒ United States of America
- ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, this is confidential data	<i>This data will not be shared for our sites.</i>

[Fixed row]

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ Value chain (excluding own land)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☒ Do not own/manage land

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

JDE Peet's sources coffee, tea and other commodity ingredients from around the globe via importers. The company is not vertically integrated in its agricultural supply chains and does not own or manage any land dedicated to agriculture/forestry

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

86709

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Primary packaging

☒ Secondary packaging

☒ Tertiary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ 91-99%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Almost all our products are packed in secondary packaging made of corrugated boxes. The dependency on this material is significant as we are unable to ship, carry and protect our products without packaging. The revenue attributed to actual timber products is very small, however in this calculation the dependency on secondary packaging has been considered. As part of defining the thresholds, anything over 20% is considered significant to our business.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

5916

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

☒ Palm kernel oil derivatives

☒ Palm oil derivatives

☒ Refined palm oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

Only a limited amount of products are dependent on palm oil, with plenty of alternatives available in the market. Considering a threshold of >20% of revenue, this commodity is not considered significant in terms of revenue.

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

505

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Cocoa powder

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

Considering a threshold of >20% of revenue, this commodity is not considered significant in terms of revenue.

Coffee

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Processing

☒ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

815552

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Coffee green beans

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 51-60%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ 81-90%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

As a pure-play coffee player, coffee is the main product we sell. Considering thresholds of >20%, coffee is very significant to our business in terms of revenue.
[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Some of our products are produced with milk powder, such as Tassimo/Senseo Milk products or Instant Mixes. This number has been calculated based of SAP sales and estimated based on split in SKUs. Although this number is not insignificant, we remain a primary pure coffee player and the products we sell are coffee products and thus will not disclose on it. Coffee remains the key ingredient in what we sell. The water footprint of milk is primarily rainfed with about 86% green water, 8% blue water and 7% grey water.

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

Tea amounts to 3% of our annual revenue and is thus considered as not significant.

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☒ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Through our supplier engagement, we are fully aware of our tier 1 suppliers - due to the financial connection we have to them. Through our suppliers, we require a regional mapping to our suppliers sourcing regions, ensuring we understand the key areas for action. Our Assess, Address, Progress approach enables us to take action to prevent or reduce any negative impacts we have on people or the environment in our supply chain. It builds on our years of knowledge and experience in coffee & tea and the introduction of new tools and technologies that we believe will support our ambition. By focusing on transparency and data-based business decisions, we are able to directly engage and support farmers and nature. We are fully aware that many issues are complex and will take years to solve, and that we cannot act alone. While acting responsibly and doing our part, we will also continue to engage suppliers and our partners in collaborative actions in coffee & tea sourcing origins. • Assess: We apply third-party assessments to understand and map our supply chains and identify focus areas. This includes a representative sample of on-the-ground farmer assessments, covering critical areas such as child labour, working conditions, climate and nature, as well as engaging our suppliers in self-assessments to determine their responsible business practices and risks and opportunities of farming communities. • Address: We use the information and insights to address identified gaps by establishing multi-year farmer programmes, where we partner with farmers, cooperatives, suppliers, NGOs, and governments to improve standards across the relevant focus areas identified by these assessments. • Progress: We chart and further our progress by measuring key performance indicators (KPIs) within our farmer programmes, sharing and learning from the insights of the interventions.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
☒ Downstream value chain
☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landfill | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preparation for reuse |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recycling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Composting (industrial/home) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incineration | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste to Energy | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mismanaged waste | |

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

Cocoa

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

Coffee

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our operational and financial planning is one year, where we create an Annual Operating Plan (AOP). In this cycle we consider all current and short-term risks and opportunities. This includes budgeting and price setting.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our strategic and capital planning is 2-5 years out, ensuring we are able to adapt to changing environments, market conditions and upcoming increased dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In our long term consideration, we take a range up to the year 2050 - mainly considering climate and nature dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. This expands beyond our strategic and capital planning process and is considered at a board level.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 3 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waterplan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Footprint Network Assessment tool |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Encore tool | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WRI Aqueduct | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WWF Water Risk Filter | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify : Enveritas |

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ☑ Desk-based research
- ☑ External consultants
- ☑ Materiality assessment
- ☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☑ Heat waves
- ☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ☑ Soil erosion
- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Soil degradation
- ☑ Change in land-use
- ☑ Groundwater depletion
- ☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☑ Rationing of municipal water supply
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

- ☑ Declining water quality
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Poorly managed sanitation
- ☑ Scarcity of land resources
- ☑ Declining ecosystem services
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

- ☑ Increased pricing of water
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
- ☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights
- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
- ☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
- ☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Market

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☑ Leakage markets
- ☑ Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

Reputation

- ☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- ☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☑ Limited access to drought-resistant crop varieties
- ☑ Limited access to drought-resistant crop varieties products
- ☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☑ Inability to increase yield of existing production areas
- ☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
- ☑ Limited access to soil conservation and other sustainable techniques
- ☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to litigation
- ☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other commodity users/producers at a local level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The company has a comprehensive enterprise risk management process. It consists of a process of continuous risk assessment, updating the heatmap, defining mitigations and assessing maturity, approval by the Executive Committee and Board and implementation of new mitigations. Risk assessment is carried out continuously during the year through horizon scanning, threat development and mitigation effectiveness reviews. The full cycle is completed annually with a discussion and alignment on the company's overall risk profile in the Executive Committee, and subsequently presented to the Audit Committee and discussed by the Board. During the year, a double materiality assessment was carried out to identify which topics and related risks are most material to our company. The assessment was carried out through desktop research, surveys and interviews with key stakeholder groups using the standard risk management methodology of quantifying and qualifying the risks through assessing their likelihoods and impacts. The material topics and their related risks have been integrated in the company's overall risk profile and detailed Enterprise Risk overview. Carrying out a review once every three years lets topics evolve, gives sufficient time to implement actions based on outcomes, and enables the company to align with periodic strategy updates, such as the Value Creation Plan. As part of the three-year cycle, a light review will be carried out in 2025, where we will perform an update based on desk research and interviews with internal stakeholders. The materiality process is then planned in such a way that Business Planning and Enterprise Risk Management are informed of any outcomes punctually.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Climate change is a huge threat to the planet, and creates a significant risk to the current way of doing business. However, as a business, we need to look for ways to balance risks with opportunities, which can often be leveraged by adapting to changing circumstances. As we have done in previous years, we use the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to determine our climate-related risks and opportunities and adapt our strategy accordingly. Using this framework enables us to create a better understanding of the climate risks and our resilience, while ensuring we have the right governance, strategy, risk and opportunity management in place. In 2023, we reviewed our existing risks and opportunities and expanded our TCFD approach with the newly released Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) guidance. Coffee is heavily dependent on nature and specific environmental assets and ecosystems. Soil health ensures our coffee has access to the right nutrients when growing. Coffee is primarily rain fed, but requires consistent and predictable precipitation patterns for farmers to rely on. Biodiversity is essential for disease prevention, while ecosystem intactness, tree cover and abundance of different tree species provide insights into the current state of nature. Temperature creates the right climate for coffee to grow. Based on current policies and pledges by countries to address climate change, it is estimated that temperatures will rise by between 1.8-2.7°C by the end of the century. To model the risks associated with this, we chose a 1.5°C scenario and a 4°C scenario to represent the full breadth of possible outcomes, covering accelerated global action through to a delay or failure to fully implement current policy pledges. For the 1.5°C scenario, we used the International Energy Agency Net Zero Emissions 2050 (IEA NZE 2050) model and for the 4°C scenario we used the Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5 (RCP 8.5) model. Finally, we mapped these risks and opportunities to where in the value chain they have the largest impact. To define how environmental DIROs could progress, we mapped them to the different climate scenarios. An increase in temperature typically exacerbates the nature related risks and hence requires different solution directions that need to be managed. An example is related to deforestation, where increased deforestation leads to increased carbon being released, whilst increasing the compliance costs associated with the EU Deforestation Regulation.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity
- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

To mitigate and address deforestation, it is first necessary to accurately understand where the risk of deforestation exists. This will enable us to target risk mitigation activities to address deforestation risk. To support us in this journey, Enveritas has developed machine learning technology, to analyse high resolution satellite imagery, coupled with ground truthing in order to map forest as per the EUDR definition, and also generate coffee plots geolocations and polygons. In 2023, Enveritas assessed 76,896 farms, training the satellite software to differentiate between coffee and other commodities. This allowed us to map coffee-related deforestation in the key sourcing regions, and this mapping has been completed for all JDE Peet's coffee sourcing areas by mid-2024, ahead of the implementation of the EUDR obligations. This detailed mapping of coffee-related deforestation risk allow us to target mitigation programmes at origin with the ambition to eradicate coffee-related deforestation. For water-stressed areas, we use the WRI Aqueduct tool to define sites that are in water stressed areas. In these assessments, we see where the risk of limited water availability is highest and hence allow us to put programs in place to reduce the risk and dependency on water.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- ☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In a 1.5°C scenario, environmental regulations will tighten in most regions, beginning in Western countries. This includes sectors such as agriculture, industry and transportation. As a result, the cost of energy from fossil fuels will increase. As actions to limit global warming will be needed in the short-term, the impact is expected to become particularly relevant in the run up to 2030, and can already be seen today. Within the quantitative analysis, while all significant transition risks were high in terms of typical ERM values, we chose to categorise the relative risk levels with climate transition risks in order to ensure suitable assessment of mitigation investments. For JDE Peet's' climate analysis, we used a cumulative EBIT risk between 2023 and 2030. Risks were then split into: • Low 0 to <1% EBIT • Medium >1% to <5% EBIT • High >5% EBIT. Physical risks could pose a greater threat to the food and beverage industry if the world fails to sufficiently curb GHG emissions. Under such a scenario, which focuses on precipitation change and extreme weather events, our agricultural supply chains and infrastructure, including our own operations, could be significantly impacted. In a 4°C scenario – in other words, strong and accelerated climate change – agriculture will increasingly be affected towards 2050. In the absence of any action, coffee yields will decrease due to changing precipitation levels, increased pests, and reduced bean production per tree. The area of land suitable for coffee production, under current practices, would be impacted in many regions and competition for land would likely increase. To estimate the financial impact of these risks, we have used the following assumptions in our models: growth rate of the business; cumulative impact up to 2030 for transition risks; and scenario planning, from no change in regulation, to regulation change in the EU only, to regulation change worldwide. This has been based on current pricing of our products.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In line with the application of the definition of substantive risks, we apply a similar logic to opportunities. Within the quantitative analysis, all significant transition opportunities were low in terms of typical ERM values, we chose to categorise the relative risk levels with climate transition risks in order to ensure suitable assessment of mitigation investments. For JDE Peet's' climate analysis, we used a cumulative EBIT opportunity between 2023 and 2030. Opportunities were then split into: • Low 0 to <1% EBIT • Medium >1% to <5% EBIT • High >5% EBIT.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We identify and classify potential water pollution associated with impact on water ecosystems or human health. Regarding the largest direct discharge onto surface water of our ground water (used for cooling via indirect contact in heat exchangers) after treatment in a de-ironing system it is important to stress that the sole source of this discharge is ground water. The discharge permit is based on risk evaluation on receiving surface water as done by the waterboard (authority for the discharge permit) resulting in the (required by permit) following list of chemical parameters to be validated 42 times a year (6 periods of 1 week with 7 separate 24-h-samples); COD, BOD, iron, chloride, oxygen, temperature, nitrogen. On top of that on a yearly basis we perform chemical analysis of our ground water (prior to be used as cooling agent) on the parameters chloride, KMnO4 and iron.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The potential impacts of coffee extract and cleaning agents on surface water can be significant and multifaceted. Coffee extract, which contains organic compounds such as caffeine, oils, and hydroxycinnamic acids, can lead to the eutrophication of water bodies if not properly managed. Eutrophication can cause excessive growth of algae and other aquatic plants, leading to oxygen depletion and harm to aquatic life. Additionally, the presence of coffee extract in water can affect the taste and odour of the water, potentially impacting human consumption and aquatic ecosystems. Cleaning agents, depending on their chemical composition, can also pose risks to water quality. Agents containing chlorine, sulphides, phenols, and other harsh chemicals can be toxic to micro- and macrofauna, leading to reduced biodiversity and disruption of food chains. These substances can also have direct health implications for humans if they contaminate drinking water sources. The persistence and bioaccumulation of these chemicals can lead to long-term environmental and health issues.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

For the largest discharge onto surface water, which is ground water used for cooling, the following measures are in place: - design and maintenance of cooling heat exchangers in such a way, that if leakages of polluting agents (coffee extract or cleaning agents) occur, that these pollutants will always leak to outside of the heat exchanger to the waste water sewer and never to the ground water section of the cooler - collection infrastructure of ground water to de-ironing facility is well designed and maintained - the de-ironing facility (aeration for oxygenation and methane removal, filtration for iron removal) is well designed (last redesign in 2012) and maintained - operational online monitoring and daily checking of critical parameters, such as; no overflow of untreated ground water to surface water, sufficient aeration, no foaming (as indicator of pollutants) - permit wise monitoring 42 days per year to prove compliance to permit (no overrides since long)

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our forest risks only apply to our upstream value chain as our exposure to our own operations is negligible. Within our own operations we don't encroach on land due to the nature of our business.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Water risks in our own operations have been assessed, but are not seen as having substantive effects on our organization. Water risks upstream in our value chain were considered as being negligible, however we will re-evaluate this this year.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Environmental risks related to plastics risks are only downstream.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

☒ France

☒ Greece

☒ Latvia

☒ Austria

☒ Belgium

☒ Croatia

☒ Denmark

☒ Norway

☒ Poland

☒ Sweden

☒ Algeria

☒ Andorra

☒ Finland

☒ Georgia

☒ Germany

☒ Hungary

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estonia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iceland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovenia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In a 1.5°C scenario, environmental regulation tightens in most regions, beginning in Western countries. This includes sectors such as agriculture, industry and transportation. As a result, the cost of energy from fossil fuels increases. The costs of sourcing agricultural products are also likely to increase due to tightening environmental standards, for example on deforestation and increasing energy and fertiliser costs. As actions to limit global warming will be needed in the short term, the impacts are expected to become particularly relevant in the time horizon up to 2030 and can already be seen today.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

All investments we are making to support our risk management are within our normal run rate, the risks are built into our operational management. We continue to assess if there are any other financial impacts and will adapt and report accordingly. Investments to reduce our carbon footprint generally have a positive NPV and acceptable payback. We hence don't expect any additional negative impacts on our financial position as we anticipate the risks before they materialize.

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

All investments we are making to support our risk management are within our normal run rate, the risks are built into our operational management. We continue to assess if there are any other financial impacts and will adapt and report accordingly. Investments to reduce our carbon footprint generally have a positive NPV and acceptable payback. As the 'low-hanging' fruit is gone, it is possible that investments will have poorer paybacks and negative NPVs, however we expect that advancements in regulation and innovation clear the path for the short and medium term future.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

2500000

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

2000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

5000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

44000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

54000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Short term reflect price risk in next years given existing scope. Medium term reflects the unlikely expansion of ETS schemes to the global portfolio, with no allowances using existing pricing and a future price estimate

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

10000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Average routine investment per year to deliver transition roadmap.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our primary focus is to operate our manufacturing facilities efficiently and to reduce fossil fuel use. To this end we have put in place an SBTi validated climate target to reduce emissions. For example: JDE Peet's uses spent coffee grounds from our instant coffee manufacturing processes as fuel for on-site energy generation, and the use of biogas from some of our own waste treatment facilities as renewable energy sources. We have converted over past few years 3 of our coal burning plants, to now use renewable agriculture waste (hazelnut shells), significantly reducing JDE Peet's GHG emissions. We continue to invest in line with our roadmap. In addition, we are increasing the share of electricity that we purchase from renewable sources such as hydro, wind and solar. From 17% in 2021 to nearly 50% in 2024.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Coffee

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Peru

☒ Congo

☒ India

☒ Brazil

☒ Mexico

☒ Honduras

☒ Viet Nam

☒ Guatemala

☒ Indonesia

☒ Nicaragua

☒ Rwanda

☒ Uganda

☒ Zambia

☒ Myanmar

☒ Colombia

☒ South Africa

☒ Papua New Guinea

☒ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

☒ Lao People's Democratic Republic

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Continued deforestation leads to carbon sinks being depleted and nature being destroyed. The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) is in place, which mandates all coffee imported into the European Union be deforestation-free with accompanied due diligence requirements. Mapping all coffee plots globally allows us to detect deforestation when it happens and allows for restoration before coffee is grown on those plots. For key regions, we have mapped coffee-related deforestation to be negligible since the cut-off date of year-end 2020. As the regulation requires all coffee plots to be mapped, we expect premiums will be paid to ensure supply chains of validated

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased compliance costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The expected on-cost will need to be reflected in the new price for our customers and consumers. Not all pricing will be accepted by customers, it is possible that not the full new on-cost can be priced through which could negatively impact our EBIT. We are however aware that these costs, same as the increased coffee price are

transparent and also need to be taken by customers themselves for private label. It will however also lead to increased prices for consumers, which could impact their ability to keep buying the same amounts. Considering both elements, we anticipate that our financial position will remain stable, increasing revenues and stable EBIT.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

40000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

50000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

40000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

50000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Relate to possible supply chain compliance costs with EUDR. Deforestation is actually very low in coffee. risk is directly related to potential cost to comply

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Improve alignment of public policy influencing activity with environmental commitments

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Linked directly to potential risk cost - as it is potential cost for compliance

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate and address deforestation, it is first necessary to accurately understand where the risk of deforestation exists. This will enable us to target risk mitigation activities to address deforestation risk. To support us in this journey, Enveritas has developed machine learning technology, to analyse high resolution satellite imagery, coupled with ground truthing in order to map forest as per the EUDR definition, and also generate coffee plots geolocations and polygons. This allowed us to map coffee related deforestation in the key sourcing regions, This detailed mapping of coffee-related deforestation risk will also allow us to target mitigation programmes at origin with the ambition to eradicate coffee-related deforestation.. Enveritas' ongoing risk mapping has shown that 99.9% of the coffee-growing plots analysed are free from deforestation. Our current engagement with origin countries is focused on mitigating the risk related to the <0.1% of deforested coffee plots so that to transform them back into forest and ensure that all coffee farmers can access the EU market while mitigating the deforestation risk.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☒ Transition to recyclable plastic products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Albania |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latvia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Georgia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estonia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iceland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovenia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (PPWR) requires all products in the EU to be recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2030. As many products of us are sold in plastic packaging that is not yet recyclable, we have a big transition ahead to get all products recyclable, compostable or reusable in line with our 2030 packaging commitment.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Loss of license to operate

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

As we spread the investment over multiple years, it is anticipated that we will invest annually towards the transition by 2030. This includes the annual budget spend on R&D and engineering resources and capex investments into new production lines.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Take action to switch to technically recyclable plastic

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our packaging roadmap is in place to transform all materials towards recyclable, reusable or compostable materials. This will be delivered in a sequential approach, leading to yearly investments in new production lines and trials to validate material changes. More information can be found in the Packaging section of this report. Initial estimates for the cost and capital expenditures to mitigate the financial implication are roughly estimated at EUR 300 million up to 2030.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :EBIT

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1277000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Given risks have different time effects, we look at % Adjusted EBIT at risk. We only report this for short and medium term risk as while chronic physical risk in the long term exist for coffee the financial implications are less certain.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :EBIT

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1277000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Given risks have different time effects, we look at % Adjusted EBIT at risk. No physical risk linked to Forests - only transition risk.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	We received no fines in 2024 on water related regulatory violations.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☒ EU ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

18

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

14509

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

37297

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

51806

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

2 facilities fall under EU ETS, 1 in Germany 1 in the Netherlands In 2024 we closed the operational facility in the UK which sat under the UK ETS equivalent program.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Facilities have roadmaps in place for energy reduction, and delivery of our SBTi targets. Associated investment decisions take into account future carbon pricing and changing allowance levels. Energy productivity projects are accepted with a lower ROI vs alternate productivity investments. Investment decisions also take into account alternative investments that might be needed should a particular roadmap investment not go ahead, eg considering avoided future investments

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Through our ERM and TCFD/TNFD process we have a structured way in place to define risks and opportunities. As thresholds for 'substantive effect' we consider opportunities that exceed the threshold of >1% EBIT and the opportunities we defined did not meet that threshold.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

- ☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Through our ERM and TCFD/TNFD process we have a structured way in place to define risks and opportunities. As thresholds for 'substantive effect' we consider opportunities that exceed the threshold of >1% EBIT and the opportunities we defined did not meet that threshold.

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- ☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- ☒ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Morocco | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Zealand | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As an organisation we are committed to reducing our environmental footprint while providing quality products that meet the needs and preferences of our consumers and customers. To this end, our Global Environmental Management System pursues continuous sustainability improvements by optimising our use of energy, water and other resources while reducing waste across our manufacturing activities. Increasing the resource efficiency of our operations delivers direct financial benefits while helping to minimise our environmental footprint and reduce GHG emissions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

All investments we are making to support our risk management are within our normal run rate, the risks are built into our operational management. We continue to assess if there are any other financial impacts and will adapt and report accordingly. Investments to reduce our carbon footprint generally have a positive NPV and acceptable payback. As the 'low-hanging' fruit is gone, it is possible that investments will have poorer paybacks and negative NPVs, however we expect that advancements in regulation and innovation clear the path for the short and medium term future.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

2000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

4000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

All investments are expected to deliver a return. Our capex programme carefully evaluates emerging regulation and ensures we invest in the technology choices that maintain and strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of our business. Lower returns are accepted for investments in energy reduction. Our roadmap for target compliance shows a negative MACC curve - indicating all projects will have a return. Anticipated benefits are based on minimum accepted returns versus our average investment capex spend. They represent typical average - and do not represent a specific actual time frame.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This is the average annual capex spend linked to our transition roadmap to manage our SBTi target commitments and manage our transition risk exposure on climate.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our capex programme carefully evaluates emerging regulation and ensures we invest in the technology choices that maintain and strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of our business. In 2024 our scope 1&2 emissions were 31% lower than our 2020 base year

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :EBIT

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

330000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Financial figure represents a typical capex reinvestment rate back into the business and with it the associated % of that investment which is focussed on the opportunities in driving operational energy efficiency linked to climate.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

By reflecting the world we live in through the composition of our workforce, we are better able to serve our increasingly diverse consumer base and deliver on our vision “A coffee & tea for every cup”. By living our values, we make sure that we are an organisation free of potential barriers, where all employees can use their talents, we all take responsibility to progress our commitments, and where we stand together in our differences. Reinforcing our commitment to contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal #5 on Gender Equality, we believe there should be no barriers for women to grow into leadership positions. This is why our ambition is to ensure that the representation of women in leadership positions is reflective of our total workforce. Consistent with the Act on Gender Diversity,

which applies to us as a company headquartered and based in the Netherlands, we will continue to ensure that: - at least one-third of the non-executive directors on the Board are women and at least one-third of the non-executive directors on the Board are men (in each case rounded up); - if more than one executive director is appointed, at least 30% of the executive directors on the Board are women and at least 30% are men; - at least 30% of the positions in the Executive Committee are held by women and at least 30% are held by men; and - at least 30% of the positions in the Global Leadership Team are held by women and at least 30% are held by men.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board regularly, but at least two times per year, (i) oversees the implementation of the sustainability and climate change and nature strategies and policies linked to the identified climate related financial risk, (ii) reviews the progress on ESG-related matters, including climate related issues on the company's sustainability dashboard as well as responsible sourcing, packaging, nature, forest, water, waste, health and safety, and diversity, equity and inclusion, amongst others, and (iii) monitors the company's progress against ESG- and climate- and nature-related goals and targets

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board regularly, but at least two times per year, (i) oversees the implementation of the sustainability and climate change and nature strategies and policies linked to the identified climate related financial risk, (ii) reviews the progress on ESG-related matters, including climate related issues on the company's sustainability

dashboard as well as responsible sourcing, packaging, nature, forest, water, waste, health and safety, and diversity, equity and inclusion, amongst others, and (iii) monitors the company's progress against ESG- and climate- and nature-related goals and targets

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board regularly, but at least two times per year, (i) oversees the implementation of the sustainability and climate change and nature strategies and policies linked to the identified climate related financial risk, (ii) reviews the progress on ESG-related matters, including climate related issues on the company's sustainability dashboard as well as responsible sourcing, packaging, nature, forest, water, waste, health and safety, and diversity, equity and inclusion, amongst others, and (iii) monitors the company's progress against ESG- and climate- and nature-related goals and targets

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board regularly, but at least two times per year, (i) oversees the implementation of the sustainability and climate change and nature strategies and policies linked to the identified climate related financial risk, (ii) reviews the progress on ESG-related matters, including climate related issues on the company's sustainability dashboard as well as responsible sourcing, packaging, nature, forest, water, waste, health and safety, and diversity, equity and inclusion, amongst others, and (iii) monitors the company's progress against ESG- and climate- and nature-related goals and targets
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Responsibility for JDE Peet's' Common Grounds sustainability agenda and programme lies with the CEO and with that the individual members of the Executive Committee responsible for specific business areas that specific targets relate to. Specifically, each member of the Executive Committee owns respective ESG targets that build our Common Grounds strategy and programme and are accountable for achieving these targets to the CEO. Led by the Global VP Sustainability, the Sustainability team subsequently supports the Executive Committee by working with a cross-functional leadership group composed of the subject-matter experts from across the company, including areas such as procurement, manufacturing, research and development, marketing, human resources, and compliance to support execution of transition plans and measure the company's ESG and climate-change strategy. In 2023, the Global Sustainability Team implemented 'Quarterly Program Reviews' where ESG subject matter experts and senior cross functional leaders, report on functional KPI performance to the Global VP Sustainability Director. The company's CEO is part of these sessions at least once a year.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Supply Officer (option not available in CDP, Chief Operating Officer comes closest) at JDE Peet's is responsible for managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements, monitoring compliance with corporate and environmental policies and commitments, and setting corporate environmental targets. This is achieved through a governance structure that integrates the topic of no-deforestation into the Enterprise Risk Management and business strategy. The processes and procedures to identify, manage, and prevent deforestation are based on due diligence and responsible sourcing principles, which include supply chain mapping to origins, leveraging machine learning technology, analysing high resolution satellite imagery, and ground truthing, supplier self-assessments, desktop-based risk assessments, and on-the-ground assessments and surveys. This risk-based approach focuses on addressing challenges in the supply chain to prevent future deforestation issues. Additionally, the Chief Supply Officer is accountable for deploying procedures designed to effectively comply with the Deforestation Policy and Forest Policy, ensuring transparency on the priority sustainability challenges in the supply chain of sourced commodities, and driving action to address these challenges. Reporting of concerns or violations is also a critical aspect, where employees have a duty to report any actual or suspected misconduct that impacts the

company, including concerns related to suppliers or employees. There are resources available for reporting, such as the Alert Line and the Ethics and Compliance team. The Chief Supply Officer's role is crucial in maintaining the integrity of JDE Peet's commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In managing water-related responsibilities, the Chief Supply Officer (option not available in CDP, Chief Operating Officer comes closest) at JDE Peet's is tasked with establishing and enforcing corporate environmental policies and commitments. This role involves strategizing business operations with environmental considerations at the forefront, allocating budgets for environmental initiatives, and supervising the processes of environmental reporting, auditing, and verification. The company's Water Stewardship Policy, which is part of a comprehensive sustainability strategy, mandates responsible water usage to ensure long-term water security. The policy is applied across all direct manufacturing operations, addressing water-related challenges and setting measurable targets. The Chief Supply Officer has set ambitious targets, such as reducing water withdrawal in manufacturing operations by 18% by 2030 from the 2020 baseline and committing to the treatment of all wastewater before discharge by 2030. These targets are integral to the company's water stewardship commitments. The Chief Supply Officer ensures compliance with the Water Stewardship Policy, promotes transparency in addressing supply chain sustainability challenges, and drives actions to meet these challenges. This leadership role is essential in upholding JDE Peet's dedication to water stewardship and achieving the environmental targets established by the organization.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The VP Sustainability (option not available in CDP, Chief Sustainability Officer comes closest) is responsible. In managing environmental responsibilities related to biodiversity, the role involves assessing current and future environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. It encompasses managing engagement in various landscapes and jurisdictions, measuring progress towards corporate environmental targets, setting these targets, and conducting environmental scenario analysis. Adopting the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework, the strategy includes identifying key biodiversity impacts and executing remediation strategies. This is part of the commitment to sustainability, aiming for net-zero GHG emissions and responsibly sourced commodities by predetermined deadlines. The approach also includes managing budgets and strategies that consider environmental issues, ensuring business practices contribute positively to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. This comprehensive strategy reflects the dedication to environmental stewardship and a proactive stance on biodiversity conservation.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

As part of the CEO's remuneration package, 10% is tied to ESG targets aligned with our Scope 1 and 2 reduction goals under the SBTi framework

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

EUDR compliance is a mandatory need and no incentive needed

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Water is important to manage as a risk for individual sites in high water risk. Water management is part of normal objectives, but not sufficiently material to link to an incentive mechanism

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Long Term Incentive grant is aimed at encouraging ownership, incentivising sustainable long-term value creation and further aligning the long-term interests of the executive Director with those of shareholders. The maximum annual grant under the Remuneration Policy is 500% of the annual base fee. In line with the terms agreed upon joining, for 2024 the Board approved the grant to the stand-in executive Director and CEO of 217,038 PSUs. This equates to a value of EUR 4 million, equivalent to 320% of his annual base fee. The performance period for the 2024 PSU award will cover the three-year period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2027. 10% of the performance targets are linked to ESG – reduction in GHG emissions (scope 1 & 2) The 2024 PSU award will vest in March 2028 to the extent the performance conditions are met and, subject to continuous employment. Any shares vesting will be subject to a two-year holding period, in line with the Policy, unless the executive Director has met the significant share ownership guideline.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The CEO is accountable for the full delivery of the company strategy, including the sustainability strategy. Through the use of LTI's, the CEO ensures the delivery of our environmental commitments and our climate transition plan.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our environmental policy covers how we manage our environmental impacts in our own operations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our waterpolicy covers how we manage our environmental impacts in our own operations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Water-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

☒ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Forest policy covers how we manage our environmental impacts in our own operations and our upstream value chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☒ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Forests-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion

☒ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain

- ☒ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :31st of December 2025

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- ☒ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of commodities covered by the policy
- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
- ☒ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)
- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☒ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

RSPO: We are an ordinary member, submitting our volumes through the Annual Communication of Progress. SBTN: In 2023, we became an SBTN Corporate Engagement Partner, seeking to advance our work on this topic. We follow the process set up for identifying and assessing dependencies and impact related biodiversity through the SBTN approach. As recommended by the TNFD framework, our approach is aligned with the LEAP approach which consists of Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare. SBTi: Through the Science Based Targets initiative we validate our climate targets and in 2023/2024 set out new net zero FLAG climate targets TCFD/TNFD: Each year we disclose on climate risks following the TCFD methodology. In 2023 we integrated nature targets and announced that we would be Early Adopters of the TNFD framework in our 2024 Annual Report. In our 2024 annual report we delivered our first nature transition plan and we are piloting the TNFD full nature transition guidance for full nature transition disclosure by year end.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- ☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

- ☒ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency register: 953017548438-73

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Only Company employees who have received approval from their line manager and the Legal Director Corporate & Compliance, and third parties authorised in accordance with this policy, may engage in any lobbying activity.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EU Deforestation Regulation

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☒ Deforestation-free products

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Clarifying topics on mapping. Impact of legislation on downstream traders harmonisation of the requirements among member states Clarifying text of the legislation

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Ad-hoc meetings

☒ Participation in voluntary government programs

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Desire to drive actual deforestation free status for coffee.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- ☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :European Coffee Federation

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

EUDR - consistent alignment with the regulation but more definition required, samples needed to be excluded, and systems need to be operational and consistent among member states Green Claims - Consistent - pressing for consistent approach across member states, and clarity on definitions. PPWR - consistent application of fees across member states, clarity on definitions, and the focus on pack material weights only - weights to not include residual product left in packs.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Supports Secretariat only to provide governance to pre-competitively collate sectors common position

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ FoodDrinkEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

EUDR - consistent alignment with the regulation but more definition required, samples needed to be excluded, and systems need to be operational and consistent among member states Green Claims - Consistent - pressing for consistent approach across member states, and clarity on definitions. PPWR - consistent application of fees across member states

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

86000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Supports Secretariat only to provide governance to pre-competitively collate sectors common position

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- ☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :European Organization for Packaging and the Environment

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

PPWR - Consistent Call for evidence based secondary legislation grounded in science and supported by industry expertise. Warning against fragmented national rule that could disrupt trade and increase costs

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

21000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Supports Secretariat only to provide governance to pre-competitively collate sectors common position

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :European Brands Association (AIM)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

25000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Supports Secretariat only to provide governance to pre-competitively collate sectors common position

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ ESRS

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Content of environmental policies
- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Public policy engagement
- ☒ Dependencies & Impacts

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Integrated report ESRs 1-5 P89-206

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

FY - JDE-Peets FS 2024_20M.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Integrated report, with 3rd party limited assurance on ESRS related topics
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

- ☒ Liability
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Used Net Zero European regulatory position as a guide to define possible legislative pressure that would be needed in broader geography to manage to a 1.5C future. Long term impact of possible price pressure on fertilisers and long term impact on coffee growing are imagined, but not quantifiable

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Scenarios were intentionally selected at the extreme to provide a range of outcomes to be managed. Given limited specific coffee based impact data, intermediate scenarios were not expected to add any additional value to the analysis.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Liability
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets
- ☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Transition scenarios: Qualitative analysis 2 timeframes assessed - up to 2030 and up to 2050. Assessed total company, split by Supply Chain, Own Operations, downstream. Transition Risk assessment covered: 4 Risks (Policy and Legal; Market & Economy; Technology; Reputation) and within those areas 7 Events (Increased Climate regulation, increased risk of litigation, changing customer behaviour, increased cost of raw materials, valuation of the organisation, Green technology and products, pressure from stakeholders). From initial total overview, further assessment was conducted into the most material transition risk: Climate regulation on own operations. This is expected to impact within 2030 timeframe. Chronic physical: Qualitative analysis 2 timeframes assessed - up to 2030 and up to 2050 Assessed total company, split by Supply Chain, Own Operations, downstream. Physical climate risk assessment covered: 3 Risk types (Acute, chronic and General) and within those areas 7 Events (Acute physical hazards & asset vulnerability, Chronic physical hazards & asset vulnerability, Vulnerability of Insurance, Critical infrastructure, vulnerability off workforce). From initial total overview, further assessment was conducted into the most material physical risks covering Chronic climate impact on JDE Peet's raw material supply chain, through temperature change, and changes in precipitation and water availability. Also assessed was Acute risk of transport disruption through extreme weather events

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Scenarios were intentionally selected at the extreme to provide a range of outcomes to be managed. Given limited specific coffee based impact data, intermediate scenarios were not expected to add any additional value to the analysis.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acute physical |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Market | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chronic physical |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liability | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reputation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology | |

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Water Risk Tool and the WRI Aqueduct tool both support the creation of future water scenarios and the key priorities along those lines. We updated our analysis to include the latest figures from our internal analysis to prioritize the right factories, sourcing regions and basins for our strategy to focus on. In the scenario analysis, different drivers have been considered, among others the water volumes, internal growth projections, alignments with local factory operators but also external drivers such as GDP and population density through the WWF Water Risk Filter. The outside-in, combined with the inside-out view with a mix of quantitative and qualitative data provide a good overview of the current and future water-related outcome

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Scenarios were intentionally selected at the extreme to provide a range of outcomes to be managed. Given limited specific coffee based impact data, intermediate scenarios were not expected to add any additional value to the analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

While climate models for coffee show that farmers will be impacted by changes, consumption pattern changes were not included. Consumers coffee consumption is not significantly impacted by price, so this is excluded. As a business offering both hot and cold solutions, no changes in consumer beverage type consumption patterns was considered.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Scenarios were intentionally selected at the extreme to provide a range of outcomes to be managed. Given limited specific coffee based impact data, intermediate scenarios were not expected to add any additional value to the analysis.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

At JDE Peet's, we take the threat of climate change seriously. While climate change poses risks to current business models, it also creates opportunities for companies that act decisively in a competitive environment. In addition to our own actions to tackle climate change, we assess how climate change may impact our business. We adopt the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). To fulfil TCFD recommendations and deepen our understanding of climate risk and resilience for JDE Peet's, we are undertaking climate scenario assessments. We therefore chose a 1.5°C scenario and a 4°C scenario to represent the full breadth of possible outcomes, ranging from accelerated global action to a delay or failure to fully implement current policy pledges. We split the assessment into near to medium-term impacts (up to 2030) and long term impacts (2050) to adequately reflect both the transition and physical risks associated with climate change. The outcome of this scenario analysis supports our expectation that in the near to medium term, our business will need to navigate transition risks, as already evident in the evolving policy landscape in many of our markets. Physical risks could pose a greater threat to the food and beverage industry in the long term (2050) if the world fails to sufficiently curb GHG emissions, such as in the 4°C scenario that we assessed. Under such a scenario, these longer-term physical risks, which centre around precipitation change and extreme weather events, would have significant impact on our agricultural supply chains and infrastructure, including our own operations. As such these reinforce our present climate strategy, and underpin our SBTi validated commitment.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

At JDE Peet's, we take the threat of climate change seriously. While climate change poses risks to current business models, it also creates opportunities for companies that act decisively in a competitive environment. In addition to our own actions to tackle climate change, we assess how climate change may impact our business. We adopt the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and added the recommendations of TNFD to focus on elements beyond climate. To fulfil TCFD/TNFD recommendations and deepen our understanding of climate and nature risk and resilience for JDE Peet's, we are undertaking climate scenario assessments. We therefore chose a 1.5°C scenario and a 4°C scenario to represent the full breadth of possible outcomes, ranging from accelerated global action to a delay or failure to fully implement current policy pledges. We split the assessment into near to medium-term impacts (up to 2030) and long term impacts (2050) to adequately reflect both the transition and physical risks associated with climate change, forest degradation and water availability, quality and access. The outcomes of the assessment are that in the short term, we will be exposed to regulatory pressures that require transition costs to be paid to remain compliant and secure our license to operate in the EU market. This implies that our engagement with suppliers needed to step up, our due diligence system to be expanded and budgets needed to be expanded to manage incoming transition costs. This directly influenced our advocacy stance and governmental engagement approach to allow for coffee deforestation to be remediated in the short term and disappeared in the medium term.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

At JDE Peet's, we take the threat of climate change seriously. While climate change poses risks to current business models, it also creates opportunities for companies that act decisively in a competitive environment. In addition to our own actions to tackle climate change, we assess how climate change may impact our business. We adopt the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and added the recommendations of TNFD to focus on elements beyond climate. To fulfil TCFD/TNFD recommendations and deepen our understanding of climate and nature risk and resilience for JDE Peet's, we are undertaking climate scenario assessments. We therefore chose a 1.5°C scenario and a 4°C scenario to represent the full breadth of possible outcomes, ranging from accelerated global action to a delay or failure to fully implement current policy pledges. We split the assessment into near to medium-term impacts (up to 2030) and long term impacts (2050) to adequately reflect both the transition and physical risks associated with climate change, forest degradation and water availability, quality and access. The outcomes of this scenario analysis showed that we need to reduce our dependency on water, primarily in water stressed areas and in water-intensive operations. This analysis led to a series of commitments in line with SDG6 and the operational setup to enable tracking towards those targets. Subsequently, we required water intensive and water stressed operations to create water roadmaps, ensure engagement with local authorities and a pro-active stance when it comes to waste water discharge quality. This led to for instance a 10M investment in our waste water treatment at our site in Malaysia, leading to reduce exposure to regulatory risk and engagement internally to properly treat waste water.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

All activities within operational control of the business

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Transition plan is defined in our annual feedback and investors are able to contact our investor relations team directly, or ask questions during public sharing of both performance and plans

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Plan includes growth assumptions included in any external reporting. While investment and operating costs linked to the transition plan are made public, they form part of normal cost / investment business plans, and are not separate / additional costs to be allocated. While roadmaps levers are shared, specific timings are not shared, and the business adapts actions as needed to deliver on both financial and climate commitments

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Progress is reported in annual report. Significant progress achieved on Scope 1&2. Scope 3 was impacted by changes in supply, linked to commodity pressures,. This show the resilience of our value chain to supply shocks, but negatively impacted progress on tracking vs targets. all roadmap investments in line with the transition plan in place for year.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

FY - JDE-Peets FS 2024_20M.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Plastics
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

The future of JDE Peet's is dependent on the continued success of coffee farmers to grow coffee in a Net Zero / deforestation free world, supported by a healthy natural ecosystem with sufficient water availability. All these topics are key to the future of coffee and so are embedded in our climate transition plans under our responsible sourcing programs and our associated 70+ farmer projects we operate. It is also embedded in our sourcing principles, and so also key to the way we interact with our supplier partners in the coffee sector.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- ☒ Products and services

- ☒ Upstream/downstream value chain
 - ☒ Investment in R&D
 - ☒ Operations
- [Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Consumers, and therefore also our customers, have increasing expectations regarding the sustainability performance of the products they buy and the transparency into a company's supply chain. Demonstrating continued improvement to minimise the environmental impact and to reduce emissions associated with our products and services offers an opportunity to enhance our reputation with our customers and consumers. In line with our materiality assessment, our priority sustainability commitments make a direct contribution to reduce the emissions of our products: 1. Working towards 100% responsibly sourced coffee, tea and palm oil by 2025 2. Designing 100% of our packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable (by weight (see further details below) 3. Following an SBTi validated target

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Coffee & tea are our two primary raw materials. We source approximately 8% of the world's green coffee and less than 1% of the world's tea. As a leading pure-play coffee & tea company, the commodities we rely on are often grown in countries facing significant socio-economic and environmental challenges, that will potentially become more significant through climate change. Eg 50% of land area suitable for coffee may become degraded. If not addressed properly, we risk contributing to the degradation of the environment and exploitation of farmers, women, and/or children. We believe that it is our obligation to contribute to prosperous, nature-positive agricultural value chains through our Responsible Sourcing principles which underline Regenerative Agricultural Practices as drivers to deliver climate change mitigation and improvement in farmer livelihoods. Focusing on upstream operations of our suppliers and traders, our approach to responsible sourcing also involves implementing farmer projects to improve yield and boost income diversification whilst maintaining a fair balance with nature. In 2023, we further intensified our due diligence process across our supply chain to identify priority issues and take action to prevent and mitigate against the risks. We have engaged Enveritas, a non-profit organisation that verifies coffee purchases against sustainable coffee standards. To reach our responsibly sourced status, Enveritas requires that we implement a defined number of farmer programmes targeting the identified issues to drive continuous improvement. We also reaffirmed our engagement and increased our investment into World Coffee Research (WCR), supporting collaborative coffee agricultural research to grow, protect, and enhance supplies of quality coffee while improving the livelihoods of the families who produce it. We continuously aspire to reach and exceed our self-imposed target of responsibly sourced coffee & tea, against a background of a challenging and highly dynamic coffee & tea supply chains. We made strong progress towards our commitment of 100% responsibly sourced green coffee by 2025, reaching 83.2% in 2024. We have 73 projects in 24 origin countries and have reached over 835,000 farmers since we started in 2015

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The packaging of our coffee & tea products is critical to ensure great taste, freshness, safety and an attractive consumer experience. But we recognise that all packaging becomes waste and that its lifecycle must be managed to limit the environmental impact. A large portion of our revenue is within Europe and covered by the Green Deal legislation. We see that this legislation and need to drive for circular packaging solutions will become stronger across more geographies. Minimising our material footprint is therefore vital if we are to maximise our resource efficiency and manage our regulatory transition risks. To support the transition to designing 100% of our product portfolio for reuse, recyclable, compostable, we will further invest resources in packaging R&D. These resources will work on incorporating recycled content into our aluminium coffee capsules, determine and deploy an end-of-life solution for our Senseo milky product offerings, and transition our Tassimo portfolio to being 100% recyclable. These teams will also explore more renewable material sources, such as paper laminate alternatives for multiple formats, as well as working closely with our broad supplier base on future material compositions. At the same time, the teams will continue to engage in consortiums, pre-competitive initiatives, and local partnerships with NGOs, governments, suppliers and others to drive impact reduction, and advocate for consistent standards in the regulatory arenas to bring certainty to our investments. We expect to invest more than EUR 300 million in pre-competitive activation, innovation development and new production lines to optimise material performance by 2030. Preventing or reducing packaging material sits at the top of our waste hierarchy, and constitutes the most effective way to deliver on our packaging commitments. In 2024, we implemented two projects to reduce the use of virgin plastics across the company. At Pickwick we transitioned our tea packaging to remove the plastic overwrap the new design allowed for the avoidance of 55.7 million pieces of non-recyclable plastics in 2024. This resulted in 16% less carbon per packaging format. Our brand Marcilla redesigned their top lid from virgin polypropylene to bio-propylene. Achievements include:

- 10 g per pack of fossil-derived materials replaced by renewable resources versus previous format
- A 335-tonne reduction in virgin fossil-based plastics in 2024

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In our own operations, direct Scope 1 & 2 emissions arise in our manufacturing processes, our warehouses, offices and restaurants, and from the fuel use of our fleet. More than 90% of those Scope 1 & 2 emissions occur within our manufacturing facilities. A number of these are covered by EU emissions trading, and we see that this will become a regulatory mechanism over a broader range of geographies in time. To remain competitive our primary focus is therefore to operate our manufacturing facilities efficiently and reduce fossil fuel use. Wherever possible we are utilising the spent coffee grounds from our instant coffee manufacturing

processes, for example as fuel for on-site energy generation. Some of our manufacturing facilities with their own wastewater treatment facilities, such as those in Banbury, UK and Joure, the Netherlands, capture the methane that is generated in the process and use it as biogas. This reduces our need for natural gas and avoids the associated GHG emissions. To manage the transition risk, each manufacturing facility has a roadmap for energy and environmental footprint reduction, while our investment programme carefully evaluates emerging regulation and ensures we invest in the technology choices that maintain and strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of our business by embedding ROI from a GHG emissions and water intensity perspective in our investment process. This will include investments, aimed at extending our use of renewable biomass waste to provide energy for our manufacturing facilities. Going forward, we remain focused on reducing our energy use, especially in the current geopolitical context and the uncertainty surrounding gas and energy supplies in Europe. We will continue to roll out our investment programme and further develop Net-Zero Factory designs and technologies, through ongoing capability building and a culture shift in the organisation. During 2023, we invested in the ongoing roll out of best practice heat recovery systems across our manufacturing sites, and tested new processes at scale to support our network roadmaps. We also leveraged support in the EU through Green Deal government grants, including a new heat recovery unit in our factory in Valasske, Czech Republic. Recovered heat is used for heating purposes, reducing overall gas consumption. We are assessing the feasibility of similar heat recovery units in other roasting facilities. We also saw excellent continuous improvement in reducing gas consumption through smarter equipment operations and maintenance. Examples include our factory in Andrézieux, in France, where through operational improvement, we reduced consumption of natural gas by up to 10%. In Berlin, our roadmap investments were fully operational and this, combined with the team's optimisation work, has led to a 30% drop in gas use per pack of finished coffee since 2020.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

As part of our corporate responsibility programme, our research and development teams work closely with our marketing, supply chain and procurement teams to develop new products and modify existing products for all our product lines in response to consumer trends. A recent example includes our Senseo® brand now offering a more sustainable choice to consumers with a full relaunch in 2023 into mono-material films, on top of the existing compostable coffee pads, certified coffee, energy-efficient brewers and increased usage of recycled plastic material by our partner Versuni®. At the product level, our packaging reduction target creates immediate environmental benefits and allows to make an impact in places where collection and recycling facilities do not exist. It also challenges our packaging engineers and marketers to find the most efficient ways of delivering our products to our customers and consumers. Similarly, operating our manufacturing facilities efficiently and reducing fossil fuel use is a key focus of our manufacturing facilities. Resource efficiency will reduce costs of operations and reduce exposure to current and emerging climate-related taxes and regulation (incl. carbon pricing). For example, we are utilising the spent coffee grounds from our instant coffee manufacturing processes where possible as fuel for on-site energy generation, reducing the need for fossil fuel use and reducing associated energy costs. The GHG emission impact is also considered in the business case of our capital investment programme.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

2

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

98

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

EU Taxonomy, alignment requires specific spend, and no spend / revenue is covered by these specific activities, though we do operate sustainable products that link to Eu Taxonomy eligibility

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

9.7

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

90.3

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

EU Taxonomy, alignment requires specific spend, and no investment is covered by these specific activities, though we do invest in sustainable products that link to Eu Taxonomy eligibility

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

13

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

87

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

EU Taxonomy, alignment requires specific spend, and no spend / revenue is covered by these specific activities, though we do operate sustainable products that link to Eu Taxonomy eligibility

[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Assessment of compliance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852. A precise definition is provided per activity included in the annexes of the Climate Delegated Act and Environmental Delegated Act, describing the economic activities that fall within the scope of the EU Taxonomy. The eligible activities reported on in these disclosures were activities that fall within these precise definitions provided by delegated acts and recommendations by the Platform on Sustainable Finance. In our assessment of the eligibility of our businesses' activities, we used the available definitions provided so far and applicable to companies falling under the NFRD for 2022: • The Disclosures Delegated Act, published 10 December 2021 and amended 21 November 2023 • The Environmental Delegated Act, the amendments to the Climate Delegated Act and the amendments to the Disclosures Delegated Act, published 21 November 2023 In addition to these, the reporting utilised the most recent information available from the FAQ document (related to the EU Taxonomy Regulation on the reporting of eligible economic activities and assets) published by the

EU Commission in February 2022, December 2022 and June 2023. We have acted in good conscience and have rigorously followed the scope in the definitions provided by the delegated acts and the information provided in the FAQ published by the EU Commission. We have not included as eligible any activities that were deemed out of the scope of these definitions. When there was doubt regarding the inclusion of an activity, we have not included the activity as eligible. If, in the future, any of JDE Peet's' activities are shown to be within the scope of the descriptions included in the EU Taxonomy eligible, they will be added in subsequent reporting years.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-94.44

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

587.49

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-11

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

7

(5.9.5) Please explain

CAPEX drop in 2024 can be explained as some investments were moved from 2024 to 2025, leading to very few investments made in 2024. In 2025 these investments are expected to take place, together with additional work to improve the waste water situation in newly acquired manufacturing locations. OPEX change can be explained due to volumes shifting to factories in Germany, where water costs are significantly higher than elsewhere in the network.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☒ Drive low-carbon investment

☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment to scientific guidance
- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The shadow price is calculated as the company-wide average marginal abatement costs of carbon, based on the planned investment portfolio up to 2030 and the associated carbon emission reductions.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 5 - Waste generated in operations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, other (upstream) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, other (downstream) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 9 - Downstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) | |

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

62

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

62

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Impact management
- ☒ Product and R&D

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Business case evaluation

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The shadow price is incorporated in business case evaluation. On an annual basis we evaluate the effectiveness of the shadow price in driving low-carbon investments and driving down emissions.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests
Smallholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i>
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Coverage is based on: All direct suppliers are assessed using our vendor rating tool that links all purchases, to their scope 3 impact using the same methodology we use for corporate reporting. For purchase of coffee - actions are focussed on smallholder base rather than intermediary traders. Focus then on those with higher spend and high impacts. Internal target is to manage suppliers covering 50% of JDE Peet's Scope 3 footprint linked to Direct, non-coffee, raw and pack materials.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

70

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Review all Direct suppliers. Substantive suppliers Cover all traders supplying coffee and all suppliers providing commodities linked to JDE Peet's Forest policy and Net Zero aligned SBTi commitment. This covers Direct material suppliers - not in-directs

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

95

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The degree of engagement on environmental issues concerning climate change are directly linked to their contribution to our scope 3 impact. We have a core group of strategic suppliers and are also linked to a number of suppliers who have a large impact on scope 3 for us, that we engage with. We engage more directly with this group - but also set expectations in all tenders that suppliers should transition to setting climate targets and have a transition plan in place

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The degree of engagement on environmental issues concerning forests are directly linked to the exposure of our suppliers to deforestation linked to our Forest policy and SBTi net Zero commitments in key commodities. Compliance for EUDR is also a key component driving engagement.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We have a supplier code of conduct in place. JDE Peets N.V. and its affiliated companies ("JDE Peet's") are committed to high standards of social and environmental responsibility and ethical conduct. Responsible and ethical business practices in our supply chains improve our products, allow us to enjoy long-term sustainable and mutually-beneficial relationships with our suppliers and minimise adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the goods and services sourced by JDE Peet's. We expect our Suppliers to adhere to the policies, principles, standards, and requirements set out in this JDE Peet's Supplier Code of Conduct ("Code"). This Code is informed by the International Bill of Human Rights, the principles set forth in the International Labour Organization's 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and JDE Peet's Human Rights Policy. All Suppliers, defined as a person or organisation with whom JDE Peet's has active and direct commercial relationships for the supply of goods or services, are expected to comply with this Code. This Code applies to Supplier's officers, directors, employees, third-party contractors, subcontractors, and temporary and migrant workers. JDE Peet's expects its Suppliers to support our commitment to responsible and ethical business practices and compliance with this Code by developing and implementing similar standards.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We have a supplier code of conduct in place. JDE Peets N.V. and its affiliated companies ("JDE Peet's") are committed to high standards of social and environmental responsibility and ethical conduct. Responsible and ethical business practices in our supply chains improve our products, allow us to enjoy long-term sustainable and mutually-beneficial relationships with our suppliers and minimise adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the goods and services sourced by JDE Peet's. We expect our Suppliers to adhere to the policies, principles, standards, and requirements set out in this JDE Peet's Supplier Code of Conduct ("Code"). This Code is informed by the International Bill of Human Rights, the principles set forth in the International Labour Organization's 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and JDE Peet's Human Rights Policy. All Suppliers, defined as a person or organisation with whom JDE Peet's has active and direct commercial relationships for the supply of goods or services, are expected to comply with this Code. This Code applies to Supplier's officers, directors, employees, third-party contractors, subcontractors, and temporary and migrant workers. JDE Peet's expects its Suppliers to support our commitment to responsible and ethical business practices and compliance with this Code by developing and implementing similar standards.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Excluding the impact from green coffee & tea, 23% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions comes from our packaging and raw material suppliers, highlighting the significant dependency of this value chain on energy. We have worked closely with this supplier group to build their resilience, which will ultimately support JDE Peet's' resilience. Supplier collaboration: 50% of our raw and pack material footprint is now covered by suppliers signed up to Science Based Targets and focussed on delivering on our aligned 1.5°C reduction pathway. We have also reached out to the next top 70 suppliers to begin setting expectations of both a reduction of impact and improved data quality directly linked to the products these suppliers provide. As well as improving reporting, this will also form the backbone of our new vendor rating system which will link multiple supplier data sources together to build on our long-term strategic relationship with these suppliers. While we directly support our suppliers on understanding the SBTi journey, when they feel unable to commit, we will, where necessary, also look for alternative suppliers who are prepared to commit and support us on our shared journey. As we build from our core strategic suppliers, we continue to set clear expectations with all our suppliers on reporting and target setting. In 2024 we used the CDP supplier engagement programme to extend our reach to a further 500 of our top suppliers.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Geospatial monitoring tool
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☒ Other, please specify :Regulated due diligence statements

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Given the delay in EUDR this was not actioned in 2024 but forms part of 2025 deliverable. As part of the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) all European bound coffee needs to be deforestation-free. Through our supplier engagement, the EU Traces system and our own geospatial monitoring tool, we are able to see whether shipments are deforestation-free. If a shipment is marked as coming from deforested land, we require can not import the batch into the EU. Suppliers may find themselves unknowingly importing coffee coming from deforested land, hence we believe a retain and engage approach ensures suppliers and in the end smallholders are not excluded from our supply chain. Excluding would lead to volumes going to other regions and deforestation still taking place, moving us away from our deforestation-free commitments.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

- ☒ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Through our Supplier Relationship Management approach, we have connected to the biggest spend and critical suppliers when it comes to climate action. Our reach out has revolved around suppliers signing up to the Science-Based Targets initiative, setting climate targets and joining us on our net zero journey together. Through this engagement, we have seen two major suppliers actually setting climate targets and with that showing their determination to join us in the future.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Meeting climate targets and regulatory and customer expectations

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Coffee

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

Information collection

☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Through our supplier engagement with our top suppliers in coffee, we have been able to understand their risk exposure and preparedness for the upcoming EUDR. This involved us clarifying their exposure to deforestation in their supply chains, their exposure to liabilities in the future, such as fines and above all business continuity. Our engagements have led to our suppliers being fully aware of the EUDR and our expectations when it comes to becoming deforestation-free, and we've seen an active stance towards delivering compliant coffee by the end of 2025. By providing insights in the hot spots, our suppliers have been able to address gaps in their supply chain and ensure their due diligence systems are updated accordingly.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Meeting EUDR regulation requirements

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Coffee

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

- ☒ Organize capacity building events
- ☒ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services
- ☒ Support smallholders to adhere to standards in upstream value chain
- ☒ Support smallholders to adhere to regenerative agriculture principles
- ☒ Support smallholders to adopt best practices which protect biodiversity
- ☒ Support smallholders to measure and address their exposure to environmental risk
- ☒ Support smallholders to measure and report on environmental and social indicators
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management
- ☒ Prioritize support for smallholders in regions at high-risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems

Financial incentives

- ☒ Provide financial support to smallholders to invest in precise fertilization techniques, sustainable agricultural practices and nutrient management

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with smallholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

835000

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

JDE Peet's operates over 70 projects on various aspect of small holder farming and risks. Farm surveys inform on appropriate risks, and projects cover mitigation of these risks, covering Climate / Social / Financial risks for smallholders. We use third parties to support driving impact and change across multiple topic areas. Since 2015 we have reached 835,000 smallholder farmers.

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Some of our customers are highly engaged in delivering their climate targets, We engage to ensure coffee is correctly reported as part of the overall strategy and look for shared opportunities

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Ensuring coffee aisle is correctly valued in total portfolio. Coffee aisle has a higher share of profit for a retail customer than % of emissions for that customer. We also look for shared value, opportunities to work collaboratively with upstream actors with private label partners of our customers. We also work to ensure customer targets are aligned with driving a collaborative sector upstream. Also review options to optimise delivery using shared services to ensure full logistic loads and reduced customer working capital.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Local governments

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals
- ☒ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In the light of the EUDR, we reached out to all coffee producing nations to join our approach to be(come) coffee deforestation-free as a nation. The approach was to sign Memorandums of Understanding (together), share the coffee plots that were growing on deforested land (JDE Peet's/Enveritas) and for local governments to remove any coffee growing on those plots. We also work to bring the sector together to ensure data tools are accurate.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The engagement has led to 6 countries being coffee deforestation-free due to our efforts. Burundi, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda have no coffee growing on deforested land. This is a great success and we will continue the engagement with all countries to ensure the list gets expanded.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

As a listed company it is imperative to share with our investors and shareholders what our perspective is on several environmental topics, including water. Investors are mainly managing their risk and thus interested in understanding how we are managing our dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. Through our annual report, ESG ratings and our one-to-one conversations, we showcase our Common Grounds Sustainability Program and clarify any details that are insufficiently clear.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We have received leading scores in ESG raters such as Sustainalytics, ISS and EcoVadis, showcasing our sustainability efforts and quality of the program. In conversations with investors, our valuation improves based on our sustainability performance and credentials.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

As a listed company is it imperative to share with our investors and shareholders what the effects of climate change are and how we are managing these impacts. Through our annual report, ESG ratings and our one-to-one conversations, we showcase our climate transition plan and clarify any details that are insufficiently clear. Their investment is in the future of coffee, which is impacted by climate

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We have received leading scores in ESG raters such as Sustainalytics, ISS and EcoVadis, showcasing our sustainability efforts and quality of the program. In conversations with investors, our valuation improves based on our sustainability performance and credentials.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	<i>Unaware of the possibility to use the CDP Supply Chain member engagement to address environmental initiatives.</i>

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>In line with business operating model, and financial reporting for partially owned entities</i>
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>In line with Climate reporting which is in line with business operating model, and financial reporting for partially owned entities</i>
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>In line with Climate reporting which is in line with business operating model, and financial reporting for partially owned entities</i>
Plastics	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>In line with Climate reporting which is in line with business operating model, and financial reporting for partially owned entities</i>
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>In line with Climate reporting which is in line with business operating model, and financial reporting for partially owned entities</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Caribou Coffee and Marata.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Acquisition of roastery and CPG business of Caribou in USA. Completed End March 2025. Acquisition of Marata Brazil - full business including 2 roasteries - completion January 2024

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Application of regional specific average waste disposal routes, rather than assuming EU averages for Global. Affects impact 3.12 EOL,. Use of new DEFRA spend based Emissions factors for more recent years rather than inflation adapted 2011 data. Fixed some heating value reporting anomalies
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Policy is to update for any changes that result in a cumulative 5% change, or with approval of VP Sustainability as part of Governance process

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	Note SBTi targets are set on Market based data

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

366560

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA based emissions data. This includes use of biomass as a fuel, which uses GaBi based emissions data

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

166734

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA grid mix emissions data

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

162384

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Metered or invoiced data linked to residual mix factors where available and when usage is not covered by either a Guarantee of Origin for renewable or market based factor from the supplier.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3801404

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Green coffee purchase uses sampling of the complete farm-to-port value chain, through third party Enveritas, which is converted to emissions using a standardised methodology. Includes both land management and post-harvest activities. Land Use change is included using FAO stat commodity data by country. Laminate packaging uses supplier-specific data. Raw materials (e.g. tea, dairy, sugar, oils) and pack materials purchases, product-related emissions are linked to activity data on usage to GaBi average emissions data by material, unless supplier-specific data is available. All remaining goods and services use a spend-based methodology using factors from DEFRA

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127249

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend based methodology, capex spend linked by standard industry codes to spend based emission reporting factors from DEFRA

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96204

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Energy usage as per Scope 1 & 2 linked to GaBi country average transmission losses

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

221870

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GLEC (Global Logistics Emissions Council) data linked to individual route distance & mode from supplier to JDE Peet's and JDE Peet's to customer distribution

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on waste type and disposal route linked to DEFRA emissions data

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2544

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Use distance / mode data linked to GaBi data sets for when data is available from central travel agent (majority of data). Use spend based for other travel from expense data

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9044

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on average DE public commuting data linked to average emissions per transport type and distance Data adapted by employees in operations (no WFH) and those in wider business (hybrid working but working to WFH policy)

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable no leased upstream assets

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101352

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Estimated impact per pallet based on customer public report, and retail store impact from retailer scope 1&2 reported data, converted to tonnes of delivered volume

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable No Processing of Sold products

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14927

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Account as per the SBTi target for direct energy use of machines sold / leased through JDE Peet's under our operational control. This does not include generic equipment used by our consumers to prepare our products. Use servings sold by the professional business within both the Beans and Liquid categories, as proxies for the servings prepared in JDE Peet's equipment, and apply regional location-based data to these servings to the average energy use per serving type. For other vending machines use average energy / machine. For e-commerce machine sales - take sales and apply average energy use in the lifetime of that machine, in the year of sale, based on region of sale and regional average location-based electricity data

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

570514

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Assume Regional based average domestic disposal routes for our products. Using ISO 14040 LCA data on typical products by product category, apply average EOL life data from this to all servings sold in each product category by region, globally

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable - No Downstream leased Assets

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3528

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Utilise JDE Peet's Scope 1 & 2 average coffee store data. Apply this to franchise coffee stores where possible by known square footage, or by average coffee store. Note: all coffee sold through franchises is included in Scope 3.1 reporting as it is provided by JDE Peet's, as is any equipment provided by JDE Peet's to the coffee store. In a franchise, this is all that JDE Peet's has operational control of

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	283221	Date input [must be between 11/19/2015 - 11/19/2024]	Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA based emissions data. This includes use of biomass as a fuel, which uses GaBi based emissions data
Past year 1	317235	12/31/2023	Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA based emissions data. This includes use of biomass as a fuel, which uses GaBi based emissions data
Past year 2	334874	12/31/2022	Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA based emissions data. This includes use of biomass as a fuel, which uses GaBi based emissions data
Past year 3	363910	12/31/2021	Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA based emissions data. This includes use of biomass as a fuel, which uses GaBi based emissions data

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121434

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81679

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA factor for location based, or residual mix factors where available for market based, and when usage is not covered by either a Guarantee of Origin for renewable or market based factor from the supplier.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130981

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92958

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA factor for location based, or residual mix factors where available for market based, and when usage is not covered by either a Guarantee of Origin for renewable or market based factor from the supplier

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

153326

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106846

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA factor for location based, or residual mix factors where available for market based, and when usage is not covered by either a Guarantee of Origin for renewable or market based factor from the supplier

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161651

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

138349

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA factor for location based, or residual mix factors where available for market based, and when usage is not covered by either a Guarantee of Origin for renewable or market based factor from the supplier

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3787073

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

69.8

(7.8.5) Please explain

All Green coffee uses sampled farm data for every region supplied from, utilising 80,000 farm data points and applied to standardised IPCC calculations - including supply weighting by location. All laminates utilise supplier data as industry average data and LCA data sets do not correctly represent the lamination process. Other data uses activity data linked to industry average data from GaBi or other public data sets. DEFRA spend based is used for indirect spend linked to SIC activity codes.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

109204

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on DEFRA spend data linked by SIC codes to activity

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

83080

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Energy usage as per Scope 1 & 2 linked to GaBi country average transmission losses

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

208982

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GLEC (Global Logistics Emissions Council) data linked to individual route distance & mode from supplier to JDE Peet's and JDE Peet's to customer distribution

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1455

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on waste type and disposal route linked to DEFRA emissions data

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11873

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Use distance / mode data linked to GaBi data sets for when data is available from central travel agent (majority of data). Use spend based for other travel from expense data

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12154

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on average DE public commuting data linked to average emissions per transport type and distance Data adapted by employees in operations (no WFH) and those in wider business (hybrid working but working to WFH policy)

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No upstream Leased assets

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

90999

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Estimated impact per pallet based on typical customer public report, and retail store impact from retailer scope 1&2 reported data, converted to tonnes of delivered volume

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sold products are ready for use by consumers and need no further processing

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

22638

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Account as per the SBTi target for direct energy use of machines sold / leased through JDE Peet's under our operational control. This does not include generic equipment used by our consumers to prepare our products. Use servings sold by the professional business within both the Beans and Liquid categories, as proxies for the servings prepared in JDE Peet's equipment, and apply regional location-based data to these servings to the average energy use per serving type. For other vending machines use average energy / machine. For e-commerce machine sales - take sales and apply average energy use in the lifetime of that machine, in the year of sale, based on region of sale and regional average location-based electricity data

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

549773

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Assume Regional based average domestic disposal routes for our products. Using ISO 14040 LCA data on typical products by product category, apply average EOL life data from this to all servings sold in each product category by region, globally

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No Downstream Leased Assets

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2831

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Utilise JDE Peet's Scope 1 & 2 average coffee store data. Apply this to franchise coffee stores where possible by known square footage, or by average coffee store. Note: all coffee sold through franchises is included in Scope 3.1 reporting as it is provided by JDE Peet's, as is any equipment provided by JDE Peet's to the coffee store. In a franchise, this is all that JDE Peet's has operational control of

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No investments

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All relevant upstream activities already covered

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All relevant downstream activities already covered

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3409516

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

122727

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

90411

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

196711

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1274

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

13446

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

9846

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

103360

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

22863

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

546495

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

2433

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Blank columns reflect not relevant categories - all relevant activities reported

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3886051

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

112521

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

97384

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

202912

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1573

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

9923

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

9623

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100427

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

22365

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

571007

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

2700

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Blank columns reflect not relevant categories - all relevant activities reported

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3668939

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

122952

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

106655

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

203715

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1454

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

3902

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

9658

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

103974

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

15219

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

574494

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

3036

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Blank columns reflect not relevant categories - all relevant activities reported
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

FY - JDE-Peets FS 2024_20M.pdf, FY - JDE-Peets FS 2024_20M.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

See Page 315

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 315

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 315

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Franchises
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY - JDE-Peets FS 2024_20M.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 315

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

While changes were made, changes in operational mix meant no net increase in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13809

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Continuous improvement and roadmap investments on energy reduction, as well as expansion of direct supply agreement for Nuclear power.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Network optimisation leading to the closure of a high intensity manufacturing location for instant coffee

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Acquisitions were made - but they were integrated into base line reset and prior year data reset - so no net reduction / increase therefore in reporting year

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers in year

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8640

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Network optimisation led to the closure of one site, but increased output in other network sites.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No methodology changes made

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Operational Control boundary remains

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No impact

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

All changes reported

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

All included above

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

107511

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Burn waste coffee generated through our instant manufacturing process. We use biogas recovered from our own anaerobic digestion processes, and purchased biogas. We use other biomass - including waste hazelnuts to provide energy for a number of our facilities.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

No owned mobile biofuel driven vehicles All biofuels are used in processing / manufacturing
[Fixed row]

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Coffee

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☒ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2502379

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(7.14.6) Please explain

Increase in volume and change in supply mix to manage supply pressures

Dairy & egg products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☒ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

226682

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

Steady Volume

Timber products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☒ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54190

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

No significant change in finished product volumes or linked pack designs

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

715

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1032

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1028

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

346

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13023

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1510

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2042

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1731

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

671

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

38388

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

38387

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1445

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3860

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

53

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

595

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

64

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

128

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8065

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1739

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32

Georgia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77022

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16143

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1194

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

724

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

258

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

182

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

182

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20883

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21312

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24038

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

247

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

261

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

481

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

39

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17508

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12160

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

562

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

144

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

70

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1232

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

70

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2885

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2747

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

59

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

342

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Russian Federation**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

85544

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

67

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56

Slovakia**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

South Africa**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1965

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

485

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1159

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

122

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

90

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1939

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1939

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15849

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3973

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3958

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

447

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

447

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2307

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

30

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19492

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9491

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5670

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	JDE	263000
Row 2	Peet's	20123

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Manufacturing Operations</i>	257649
Row 2	<i>Fleet</i>	22599
Row 3	<i>Other (other energy use, e.g. for offices, warehousing, retail coffee stores etc.)</i>	2973

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☒ Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

257649

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

use of fossil fuels and renewable biofuels to support manufacturing operations to roast and pack purchased coffee and tea into finished product. We have no direct agricultural based emissions.

Row 2

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☒ Distribution

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6665

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Fleet emissions linked to Peet's division only included, where we operate our own distribution fleet. Other fleet scope 1 emissions are linked to employee needs or benefits and are not predominately linked to direct sales distribution. so not included here.

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>JDE</i>	<i>99891</i>	<i>63673</i>
Row 2	<i>Peet's</i>	<i>21430</i>	<i>17893</i>

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Manufacturing Operations</i>	<i>95043</i>	<i>53923</i>
Row 2	<i>Other (other energy use, e.g. for offices, warehousing, retail coffee stores etc.)</i>	<i>26007</i>	<i>27505</i>
Row 3	<i>Fleet</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>251</i>

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

283221

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121434

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81679

(7.22.4) Please explain

Reporting for emissions is fully aligned with consolidated accounting group

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Reporting for emissions is fully aligned with consolidated accounting group

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

For customers supplied from JDE - we are able to cover >90% of SKUs' with individual SKU data in order to optimise portfolio. The available data by SKU covers 80% of the footprint of the product, covering the commodities / raw / pack / logistic elements of the footprint of the product. We are happy to discuss directly with customers when part of a commercial discussion. For CDP we report by revenue intensity in line with most customers existing reporting requirements. For Peet's customers detailed SKU data is not yet available, but is being progressed.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We continue to build on our existing tools where we can already report by SKU if needed for a customer. We are refining this so we are able to work directly with customer on portfolio and shelf optimisation to improve both commercial and footprint for the category.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

310137

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1460256

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1770393.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

160886

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

201132

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

362018.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6469

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6469.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

61177

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

61177.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

518

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

518.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2909

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2909.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

480919

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1722565

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2203484.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

302002

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

16536

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

285467

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Use of Spent coffee and hazelnut waste to gneerate steam, and use of renewable wood from managed forestry for roasting

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Only use biomass from renewable sources

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8135

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

8135

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Use of renewable biogas for roasting

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

37909

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

37909

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Used in Tea processing plants - being progressively replaced by renewable biomass agricultural waste

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6163

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

6163

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Excludes Mobile energy use of Diesel and Petrol

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1329148

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

15832

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

321349

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

837955

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

169844

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Co-generation is used for electricity and steam generation.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2391

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2391

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

LPG gas

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1685748

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

15832

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

348411

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1167493

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

154012

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total Stationery Energy Fuel use
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

52329

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

52113

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

2909

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2909

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

348411

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

348411

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

24671

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

24671

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1290662

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1287917

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

285467

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

285467

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5199

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

241

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Hungary

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ GO**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Portugal**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment***Standard GO***Row 5****(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ France**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier**

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

91

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11914

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard Go

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3103

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3473

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2744

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1101

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard Go

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1222

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard Go

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

417

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard Go

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3319

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8527

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ GO**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ France**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment***Standard GO***Row 16****(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ Netherlands**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier**

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2645

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11440

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2966

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8799

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3166

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1278

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

497

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

421

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Hungary

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2678

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ GO**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Sweden**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment***Standard GO***Row 27****(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ Germany**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier**

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

480

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 28

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10200

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Hungary

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4669

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 30

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15223

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

792

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 32

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

187

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 33

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

100

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Latvia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 34

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2978

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 35

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 36

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

600

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard GO

Row 37

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ Other, please specify :B REC**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Brazil**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment***Standard GO***Row 38****(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ Sweden**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier**

Select from:

☒ Heat

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2634

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Local District heating service

Row 39

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Heat

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3218

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Local District heating service

Row 40

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Nuclear

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9230

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard contract from supplier - mix renewable and Nuclear

Row 41

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Russian Federation

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Nuclear

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

52652

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Russian Federation

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Direct supply contract with supplier

Row 42

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind / Solar / hydropower

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4829

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

"Solar Choice" - - supply contract product from supplier

Row 43

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4868

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard contract

Row 44

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Bulgaria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind / Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3590

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Bulgaria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard contract

Row 45

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind / Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4484

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard contract

Row 46

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2309

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1699

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3180

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4879.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

88.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20001

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

83038

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

103039.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3638

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

480

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9706

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13824.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30250

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

883

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

61177

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3254

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

95564.00

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8532

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6128

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14660.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

392

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

392.00

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26754

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16775

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43529.00

Georgia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45105

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

43245

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3218

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

484348

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

575916.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

736

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

68

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2407

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3211.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29.00

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

341

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

341.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33770

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

811

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

114024

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

148605.00

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

347

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

317

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

664.00

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

130

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2131

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2261.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

49723

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

124226

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

173949.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1472

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1899

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3371.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2427

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5008

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7435.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4561

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11378

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15939.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

96.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53204

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6175

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

545525

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

604904.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2934

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9095

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12029.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6155

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3151

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5887

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15193.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

64.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3984

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

668

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

55

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4707.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9424

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

88587

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

98011.00

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1595

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

618

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

102

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2315.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9336

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13270

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22606.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29383

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

70865

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

100248.00

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000413

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

364900

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

8837000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

17.5

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Acquisitions

(7.45.9) Please explain

Investments in energy reduction on optimisation of portfolio, along with ongoing increase in the use of renewable fuels. Acquisitions are built into reporting emissions and into 2024 revenue - but are excluded form 2023 revenue denominator

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.13

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Manufacturing Waste in Tonne

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Production volume tonnes

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

No significant changes made

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

3.03

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Energy Consumption all sources

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Production volume tonnes

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

(7.52.6) Direction of change*Select from:*☒ Decreased**(7.52.7) Please explain***Closure of a large instant processing asset**[Add row]***(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?***Select all that apply*☒ Absolute target**(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.****Row 1****(7.53.1.1) Target reference number***Select from:*☒ Abs 1**(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?***Select from:*☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative**(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter***JDE Peet's N.V. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf*

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/14/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

366560

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

162384

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

528944.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

43.3

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

299911.248

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

283221

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

81679

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

364900.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

71.62

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Total coverage - having a target is about managing the total business risk, not just part

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Manage business climate exposure as per TCFD analysis, and so build a resilient value chain and business.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Roadmap in place - and investments in progress. also utilise renewable electricity purchases. All on track

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

JDE Peet's N.V. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) | |

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1461843

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

127249

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

96204

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

221870

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2867

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2544

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9044

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

101352

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14927

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

570514

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3528

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2611942.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2611942.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1958956.500

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1413089

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

109204

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

83080

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

208982

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1455

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11873

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12154

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

90999

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22638

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

549773

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2831

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2506078.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2506078.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

16.21

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

New target is the short term target linked to a Net Zero strategy. New Target splits FLAG and Non FLAG in line with SBTi requirements. This is the Non FLAG element. Total coverage - having a target is about managing the total business risk, not just part

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Manage business climate exposure as per TCFD analysis, and so build a resilient value chain and business.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Key for Non FLAG - is engagement of suppliers. Engagement well in place and 50% of raw and pack material suppliers have aligned targets. Developing tools to then report associated progress of suppliers. Good progress on pack changes - eg instant refill packs changed to paper. Significant sugar and palm oil reductions through portfolio optimisation.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

JDE Peet's N.V. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/14/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2339561

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2339561.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2339561.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30.3

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1630674.017

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2373983

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2373983.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2373983.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-4.86

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

New target is the short term target linked to a Net Zero strategy. New Target splits FLAG and Non-FLAG in line with SBTi requirements. This is the FLAG elements. Total coverage - having a target is about managing the total business risk, not just part. Largest contributor to land based emissions is coffee

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Manage business climate exposure as per TCFD analysis, and so build a resilient value chain and business.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Supply chain continuity challenges given Green coffee pricing and supply route disruption, has affected purchased portfolio. Over 70 value chain projects underway but will take time to affect reported numbers, until able to use book and claim rules under developing SBTi rules. Well positioned on deforestation free supply which will then start to reduce impact of green coffee. Working on proposals to have a common route to measure agroforestry removals with wider sector.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/14/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs2

☒ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

JDE Peet's N.V. - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% coverage - it is important to include all activities, as all activities will need to be compliant with a net-zero future, and therefore should not be excluded

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

To manage externality risks in the business and ensure there is a vibrant coffee industry it is important to track progress on collaboration to ensure coffee can still be grown and how it can be grown in a net-zero future.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We are investigating options to promote the generation of biochar from on farm coffee wastes. This will include investment in assets, or underwriting of assets. Focus short term is to provide a soil enhancer to improve coffee growing, and yields, and reduce the impact of coffee. By 2050 this will also form a route to permanently remove carbon, if further neutralisation is required.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Forms part of ongoing governance process and tracking of associated transition plans. Development projects on biochar that form part of future post near term target delivery are part of internal target expectations and reported on as part of routine quarterly updates.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	8	`Numeric input
To be implemented	7	86000
Implementation commenced	4	26000
Implemented	12	79000
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Nuclear

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16676

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Change in contract

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3146

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Investment in energy recovery in multiple locations - cost and savings are confidential

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1400

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Solar panels in a number of locations

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

☒ Process material efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8800

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Change of product design to drive efficiency in process along with ingredient and pack material usage

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☒ Product or service design

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1075

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Number of Packaging redesign projects to use renewable materials with lower impact

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Conversion of coal based steam boiler to sustainable waste biomass

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

40000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Network optimisation to more efficient sites

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1300

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

50% of Fleet in NL is now electric

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

600

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimisation of biofuels efficiency

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy efficiency and other GHG abatement projects are assessed separately, with lower ROI specifications for projects that deliver significant reductions in GHG emissions

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We use marginal abatement cost curves to assess and compare abatement projects across our business against their marginal cost of GHG reduction. The tool helps us to prioritise projects.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We encourage employee engagement across the organisation to identify and drive GHG emission reductions. Our manufacturing facilities have annual energy efficiency / emissions intensity targets that depend on the engagement of the respective teams and employees. In addition, some markets have dedicated sustainability teams with voluntary participation from across functions to drive climate-related as well as broader sustainability initiatives in the local market.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We budget annually for the purchase of electricity from renewable sources. (E.g., Guarantees of Origin), and also for our farmer programs.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Sustainability is embedded in the JDE Peet's purpose and is part of objective setting and regular progress reviews on achievements, which can be linked to remuneration and where applicable bonus.

[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Sourcing Principles

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Our smallholder engagement programme is designed to address the priority sustainability challenges and improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. In 2024, we supported more than 70 coffee & tea projects across 23 countries. We have now reached over 835,000 smallholder farmers since 2015 and have already hit our initial goal of 500,000 smallholder farmers by 2025, primarily through technical assistance and the application of Good Agricultural Practices. This programme is built on the foundation of our Responsible Coffee Sourcing Principles, and the Global coffee platform coffee reference code on sustainable agriculture. (<https://www.jdepeets.com/about-us/policies/>) The first pillar in particular focuses on the Sustainability of Land encouraging use agricultural methods that will help us protect our planet for future generations. Principles include soil fertility management, riparian buffer zones, wastewater treatment, climate smart agricultural practices, agroforestry and shade cover and forest protection, amongst others.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Financial
- ☒ Knowledge sharing
- ☒ Operational

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The multi-year projects to support smallholders aim to address the priority sustainability challenges through a cycle of continuous improvement. Projects are implemented in close partnership with our suppliers, as well as with farmers, cooperatives, exporters, traders, civil society and governments. These partnerships create the right economic incentives and policies to ensure that coffee farmers make changes based on informed long term choices: Choices that are good for them, good for the people who work with them to produce and harvest the coffee, good for the environment, and good for the long-term sustainability of coffee. Examples of our work are available at www.jdepeets.com

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- ☒ Emissions reductions (mitigation)
- ☒ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
- ☒ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
- ☒ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
- ☒ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Along with our direct intervention and support through our project programs, our supplier sourcing principles include expectations on suppliers aligns with the overall sector guidance.

[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☒ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

☒ Soil

☒ Water

☒ Yield

☒ Other, please specify :Livelihoods

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Our Common Grounds Responsible Sourcing programme is built on 3 pillars: 1. The Sustainability of Land, covering sustainable agricultural methods that contribute to protecting the natural environment and biodiversity and to addressing climate change 2. The Equality of People, responsible supplier labour practices that improve working conditions and promote equal opportunities as well as supplier diversity, in particular addressing the needs of women, children and youth. 3. The Prosperity of Farmers, building the capabilities that are needed to make farming economically viable and that improve farmer livelihoods. While programmes are designed to address the priority challenges in the local context, activities typically span across all 3 pillars and multiple topics within each. As a result, nearly all the management practices implemented by our suppliers have multiple intended outcomes such as improving yield, soil health, and preserving biodiversity, as well as social outcomes such as improved smallholder livelihoods. This is fully aligned with the Global coffee platform coffee sustainability reference code

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

As outlined, management practices implemented by our suppliers do not tackle individual issues in isolation but are designed to achieve multiple intended outcomes across the environmental and spheres. Our monitoring & evaluation systems tracks these outcomes to inform us, our suppliers and other project partners about programme progress and results. Together with our suppliers, we continuously use these insights for further refine and improve the activities and management practices to best achieve the intended outcomes. We continue with project commitments even if we do not source coffee from these projects, on the basis that we should operate in a landscape based approach and all farmers make up our value chain. We focus on supporting landscape based risks.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- ☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- ☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Road

- ☒ Other, please specify :Liquid Coffee

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Provision of a hygienic, convenient system for business that drives a lower impact than a bean to cup alternative.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :ISO 14040 Life cycle assessment of 2 systems

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

- ☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 Billion Servings

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Serving of coffee from a bean to cup machine versus a serving from a liquid machine at the same concentration

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

20000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We used an attributional approach to estimate the avoided emissions of our low-carbon product, Liquid Coffee, as it allows for a direct comparison of product-level life cycle emissions under consistent system boundaries. This approach was chosen to ensure methodological alignment with ISO 14040 standards and to facilitate transparent benchmarking against conventional alternatives. Calculation Summary: Total servings delivered: 2.8 billion Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) emissions per serving: Liquid Coffee: 40g CO₂e Professional Bean-to-Cup System: 60g CO₂e Avoided emissions per serving: 20g CO₂e Total avoided emissions: 2.8 billion servings × 20 g CO₂e = 56,000 tonnes CO₂e 2.8 billion servings × 20g CO₂e = 56,000 tonnes CO₂e Key Assumptions and Parameters: System boundary: Cradle-to-grave, including raw material sourcing, production, distribution, use, and end-of-life. Functional unit: One serving of coffee. Emission factors: Derived from ISO 14040-compliant LCAs for both formats. Performance characteristics: Liquid Coffee uses less green coffee per serving, resulting in lower emissions. Waste treatment: Coffee waste from Liquid Coffee is repurposed for renewable energy generation at the manufacturing site, avoiding domestic waste disposal emissions. Allocation method: Mass-based allocation for shared processes. Uncertainty considerations: Variability in consumer preparation methods and regional waste treatment practices were excluded from the scope to maintain comparability. This methodology ensures a robust and credible estimate of avoided emissions, supporting the environmental benefits of our Liquid Coffee format.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2.7

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Cocoa	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Coffee	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	86709	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	86709

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Palm oil	5916	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	5916
Cocoa	900	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	900
Coffee	815552	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	815552

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

86709

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As we are building up the certification of our supply, we will gradually build in more transparency into our supply chain. At this point we have no visibility yet on the origin of our paper and pulp products as we have not collected this data yet. We rely on the third party certification of FSC and PEFC to ensure deforestation-free virgin paper and pulp. We aim to expand the due diligence in the future towards further supplier engagement and increased traceability.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5916

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Through our suppliers we have built in traceability to mill and plantation to ensure its deforestation-free status. We only work with a very limited set of suppliers that are able to create this visibility in our supplier chain. The origin of the raw materials is available with our suppliers, however we do not wish to disclose this.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

900

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Through our suppliers we have built in traceability to mill and plantation to ensure its deforestation-free status. We only work with a very limited set of suppliers that are able to create this visibility in our supplier chain. The origin of the raw materials is available with our suppliers, however we do not wish to disclose this.

Coffee

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

815552

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Our deforestation-free approach for coffee is the same approach everywhere globally, where we use a combination of remote sensing, ground truthing and artificial intelligence to define where deforestation has taken place. This give us an overview which countries and hence which volumes are associated with deforestation. At this point, most countries still have very limited coffee deforestation due to the cut-off date of end 2020. Our aim is to keep coffee deforestation free through engaging

with local governments and remediating deforested plots without costs for the farmers. The origins are known for our own reporting, but we will not report on this due to market sensitivity.

[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cocoa

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Coffee

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

The Accountability Framework's definition of deforestation signifies 'gross deforestation' of natural forest where 'gross' is used in the sense of 'total; aggregate; without deduction for reforestation or other offset.'

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

The Accountability Framework's definition of deforestation signifies 'gross deforestation' of natural forest where 'gross' is used in the sense of 'total; aggregate; without deduction for reforestation or other offset.'

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

Cocoa

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

The Accountability Framework's definition of deforestation signifies 'gross deforestation' of natural forest where 'gross' is used in the sense of 'total; aggregate; without deduction for reforestation or other offset.'

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

Coffee

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

The Accountability Framework's definition of deforestation signifies 'gross deforestation' of natural forest where 'gross' is used in the sense of 'total; aggregate; without deduction for reforestation or other offset.'

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ FSC Controlled Wood certification

☒ FSC Forest Management certification

☒ PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

☒ SFI Forest Management standard

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

03/06/2024

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

34.4

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

39

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Underway**(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year**

7.01

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target*Select all that apply*☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework☒ Paris Agreement☒ Sustainable Development Goals**(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***Target covers all entities and all direct purchased paper and pulp***(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year***Transitioning key suppliers to FSC or PEFC certification across the globe. Exiting some suppliers that are unable to get the certification. Expectations to make a big jump this year as progress was hampered by controls not being in place, which we have resolved for this year.***(8.7.2.20) Further details of target***The target is integrated into the deforestation target***Palm oil**

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 4

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ RSPO supply chain certification - Mass Balance

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/31/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

31

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2022

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all entities and all direct purchased palm oil

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Maintaining control of the supply of our palm oil with key suppliers. Limited assurance on this KPI with our external auditor.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The target is integrated into the deforestation target

Cocoa

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 5

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

03/06/2024

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- ☒ Paris Agreement
- ☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all entities and all direct purchased cocoa

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Maintaining control of the supply of our cocoa with key suppliers. Limited assurance on this KPI with our external auditor.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The target is integrated into the deforestation target

Coffee

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- ☒ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ Other third-party certification target metric, please specify :100% responsibly sourced coffee

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

83.2

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

83.20

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all entities and all purchased coffee

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Target is underway.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Our Responsible Sourcing target greatly contributes to our efforts to ensure coffee is grown or supported to be grown in a sustainable way. The Global Coffee Platform (GCP) Reference Code has approved multiple second- and third-party schemes that contribute to a number of environmental and social factors. It focuses on whether deforestation or forest degradation has taken place, but also looks at resolving the lead cause of deforestation, which is poverty. Either through paying premiums for coffee or investing in origin to support farmers make a livelihood. This way future deforestation risk is reduced.

Coffee

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with smallholders

☒ Number of smallholders engaged

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2014

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

500000

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

835000

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Achieved and maintained**(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target***Select all that apply*☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework☒ Paris Agreement☒ Sustainable Development Goals**(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***Target covers all entities***(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target**

Our Common Grounds programme dates back to 2015, and we have increased both the scale and reach through investments and partnerships in our key sourcing regions. Through this programme, we are partnering with farming communities, suppliers, non-governmental organisations, and local government bodies to deliver smallholder farmer projects that implement sustainable and regenerative farming practices, including climate-smart agriculture, crop quality, biodiversity, and farmer livelihoods. The goal is to further develop resilient environmental and socio-economic systems, which is vital if we are to safeguard our collective future. With coffee &

tea produced predominantly by smallholder farmers in over 70 countries, our journey of engagement and responsibility clearly begins with the farmers and workers in our supply chain. Each of our projects are designed with the smallholder farmer and community in mind, with activities and interventions that can drive meaningful change, are scalable to reach more people, and can be replicated in other areas. To measure the effectiveness of the engagement, we collect data for monitoring and evaluation and to chart farmers' response to the engagement. We are proud to say we exceeded our 2025 commitment early, and through our Common Grounds programme we have in total 73 projects in 24 countries, reaching over 130,000 smallholder farmers in 2024. We are creating value through the clear (commercial) investment choices we have made to address priority issues in the supply chain. This means: • Working with farmers to provide technical assistance on climate-smart agriculture • Setting up nurseries and mother gardens to distribute disease- and climate-resilient coffee varieties • Addressing water sanitation issues in local communities • Increasing farm productivity through training, coaching and support, including on alternative sources of farm income • Promoting women's involvement and empowerment in all our projects • Increasing the involvement of youth, creating employment opportunities in rural areas and within the coffee value chain. Additionally, through our collaboration with Enveritas and local producing countries we have completed full remediation and made 6 countries fully coffee deforestation-free in 2024. This effort will continue to drive down deforestation and remediate any plots where forest degradation occurs.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The target has been maintained after achieving. Running programs, impacting livelihoods and investing in origin is by far the best investment we can do in the future for coffee. As poverty is the lead cause of deforestation, we invest to improve yields and income, ensuring farmers will focus on getting more out of their existing land. The program is far exceeding its target of 500,000 farmers.
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to establish one within the next two years

(8.8.4) Primary reason your organization does not have a traceability system

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.8.5) Explain why your organization does not have a traceability system

As we ramp up our deforestation approach for paper and pulp, we see the traceability as a future step on our journey in doing our due diligence. At this point we are focused on delivering the certification transition and getting full transparency on our supply chain.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Value chain mapping

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

As we maintain a limited number of suppliers, we are able to provide transparency on our supply chain. The nature of our products however creates difficulties to trace back to plantation, as palm kernel oil is often a by-product that loses its traceability throughout the supply chain. In addition with the absence of a segregated supply chain towards our main factory, we have to maintain mass balance responsible sourcing.

Cocoa

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Value chain mapping

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

For cocoa we have a limited amount of suppliers that supply our raw materials. Through these suppliers we source responsibly sourced cocoa that have traceability back to the mill, and for some to plantation. Due to EUDR, all cocoa will be traceable by the end of 2025.

Coffee

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Value chain mapping

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

☒ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Together with civil society partners, JDE Peet's' partner Enveritas has developed a state-of-the-art tool to identify, map and monitor all coffee production plots of land globally. Combining the power of high-resolution satellite imaging, AI-generated forest maps, and ground truthing, the tool enables accurate identification of coffee-related deforestation and facilitates targeted risk mitigation measures. As an industry leader and the largest EU coffee roaster, JDE Peet's takes responsibility together with Enveritas by freely sharing data with producing countries and financing mitigation and restoration initiatives in collaboration with local governments and partners on the ground in order to ensure that 100% of coffee production is, and remains, deforestation free. Importantly, the EUDR allows companies to "declare in excess" all relevant coffee plots (i.e. polygons) at the country level simultaneously, provided that submitted information is accurate and that operators take full responsibility for ensuring that all listed polygons are deforestation-free. This will simplify the due diligence process by allowing a single annual declaration of all coffee polygons of a country with their deforestation-free verification.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

75.93

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

22.58

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

1.49

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cocoa

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

100

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Coffee

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

70

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

30

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

39

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

39

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

98.6

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

98.6

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

Cocoa

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

89

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

89

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

Coffee

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

99.9

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

99.9

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Our annual report is under limited assurance - on pages 140 our auditor has described the limited assurance report of the independent auditor on JDE Peet's N.V. Selected sustainability KPIs. Part of this report is the KPI: % of deforestation-free virgin pulp & paper. They audit FSC certificates from suppliers of paper and pulp products

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

FY - JDE-Peets FS 2024_20M.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Coffee

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

99.90

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☒ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

Using satellite imagery, we are able to distinct coffee growing from forestry at very high resolution. On an annual bases, this imagery is refreshed and compared with previous years. This allows for tracking of newly deforested plots and highlighting of new deforestation fronts. As coffee is a perennial crop and takes around 3 years to yield berries, this frequency is high enough to ensure all deforested plots are tracked.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

98.60

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☒ Ground-based monitoring

☒ Remote sensing or other geospatial data

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

Near-real-time forest disturbance alerts in primary humid tropical forests using Sentinel-1's cloud-penetrating radar sensors RAdar for Detecting Deforestation (RADD) is a deforestation alert product that uses data from the European Space Agency's Sentinel-1 satellites to detect forest disturbances in near-real-time. The RADD alerts use a detection methodology produced by Wageningen University and Research (WUR), Laboratory of Geo-information Science and Remote Sensing. These alerts are particularly advantageous in monitoring tropical forests, as Sentinel-1's cloud-penetrating radar and frequent revisit times (6-12 days) allow for more consistent monitoring than alert products based on optical satellite images. Alerts are available for the primary humid tropical forest areas of South America, sub-Saharan Africa and insular Southeast Asia at a 10m spatial resolution, with coverage from January 2019 to the present for Africa and January 2020 to the present for South America and Southeast Asia. Pre-processed Sentinel-1 images are collected from Google Earth Engine, then quality controlled and normalized using historical time-series metrics. Forest disturbance alerts are then detected using a probabilistic algorithm. Each disturbance alert is detected from a single observation in the latest image if the forest disturbance probability is above 85%. If the forest disturbance probability reaches 97.5% in subsequent imagery within a maximum 90-day period, alerts are then marked as "high confidence". The product has a minimum mapping unit of 0.1 ha (equivalent to 10 Sentinel-1 pixels) to minimize false detections. Alerts are detected within areas of primary humid tropical forest, defined by Turubanova et al. (2018) and with 2001-2018 forest loss (Hansen et al. 2013)

and mangroves (Bunting et al. 2018) removed. For more information on methodology and validation, please refer to Reiche et. al. (2021). The version presented here (v1) has been updated from that described in the paper (v0), with changes to the forest mask and a reduction of the minimum mapping unit.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

☒ Malaysia

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

Palm oil is primarily grown in Indonesia in Kalimantan and Sumatra, whilst in Malaysia it is grown in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. Our sourcing is not always from the exact same plantations or mills, so year on year the sourcing locations may differ.

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

The risk assessment is performed on supplier level where we only work with supplier that comply with the following requirements. Suppliers that do not pass the requirements are deemed high risk: - Supplier has SBTi commitment or is in process of validating SBTi commitment - Publicly available forest policy in place - Grievance procedure is in place e.g. as part of Deforestation-Free Policy - 100% traceable to the mill level - RSPO Member - RSPO MB Certified - Supplier have public commitments for responsibly sourced palm oil - Demonstrate efforts of working with palm oil growers to support livelihoods and sustainable practices e.g. restoration

Cocoa

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

89.00

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ground-based monitoring
- ☒ Remote sensing or other geospatial data

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

For deforestation tracking we are dependent on the protocols of our suppliers: - High-level risk rating and Traceability The deforestation risks for all volumes are categorized per commodity according to the country where they originated from. Volumes from low risk countries where deforestation due to sourcing could not have happened are classified as deforestation-free according to the external third party rating system. The next step is to look at the traceability data, in order to distinguish between volumes that are partly coming from low-risk countries and can be classified as deforestation-free and those coming from medium/high risk countries. For the latter, satellite monitoring is needed in order to determine the deforestation risk. Deforestation monitoring The best approximation for deforestation currently available is tree cover loss events on areas identified as forests. Depending on the level of geographical details available, it can be checked whether there has been a tree cover loss event on a specific plot of land. The monitoring is satellite-based, looking at historical data as well as near real-time alerts. When farm-polygons are not available, the catchment area is monitored. The catchment area varies depending on the crop and data availability, including buffers around warehouses or mills and crop maps created through processed satellite imagery. If there are no deforestation events in the whole catchment area, corresponding volumes are considered deforestation-free. If tree cover loss events on forest areas are detected, a more detailed analysis takes place to check whether these are linked to Barry Callebaut's supply chain. If it can be proven that there is no link, the corresponding volumes can be considered deforestation-free. Response strategy In case potential deforestation is detected, additional verification and, where appropriate, remediation is required. In order to verify that a remotely detected deforestation event or alert constitutes real deforestation on the ground, as a first step verification, past and current high resolution satellite imagery are compared. In case the high resolution imagery confirms the deforestation event, a deforestation detection report is issued. On this basis, the supplier, mill, warehouse or sourcing team are contacted to conduct further assessments, such as collection of ground evidence in case of false detection or the development of a remediation action plan, such as an agroforestry intervention. Regular follow ups on the progress of remediation plans take place consistently.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

- ☒ Côte d'Ivoire
- ☒ Ghana

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

Cocoa is grown in Ghana in Western, Central, Brong Ahafo, Eastern, Ashanti and the Volta regions. For Côte d'Ivoire the production is spread over the main cocoa growing regions: Bas-Sassandra, San Pedro, Gôh, Haut-Sassandra, Nawa, Guémon, and Tonkpi. We do not share more detailed sourcing locations.

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

The risk assessment is performed on supplier level where we only work with supplier that comply with the following requirements. Suppliers that do not pass the requirements are deemed high risk: - Supplier has SBTi commitment or is in process of validating SBTi commitment - Publicly available forest policy in place - Grievance procedure is in place e.g. as part of Deforestation-Free Policy - A report with % of deforestation risk free cocoa - Supplier have public commitments for responsibly sourced cocoa - 100% responsibly sourced cocoa - Demonstrate efforts of working with cocoa farmers to support livelihoods and sustainable practices e.g. restoration
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Since we are still transitioning towards 100% certified paper and pulp packaging, we have not prioritized tracking the deforestation footprint of the part of the portfolio that has not transitioned yet. This will be part of a multi-year program, which becomes more manageable when all packaging has transitioned.

Palm oil

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

The volumes we source in cocoa and palm oil are negligible compared to the coffee volumes we source. We rely on our supplier to provide 100% deforestation-free raw materials to us and ensure very limited impact on our natural ecosystem footprint.

Cocoa

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

The volumes we source in cocoa and palm oil are negligible compared to the coffee volumes we source. We rely on our supplier to provide 100% deforestation-free raw materials to us and ensure very limited impact on our natural ecosystem footprint.

Coffee

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Coffee

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☒ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2020

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

10000

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Through our spatial analysis, we are able to define all deforested plots that are currently growing coffee globally. The size of these plots is added together to get to the global deforested coffee plots in hectares (10000ha). We source about 8% of the global coffee, so we attribute in 8% of the deforestation to be in our value chain (10000*0,08=800ha). Since we source from different sources each year we can not fully monitor our deforestation and conversion footprint.
[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Cocoa	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Coffee	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☒ Development of certification and sustainability standards across entire landscapes/jurisdictions

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Globally we see that the availability for certified timber is not an issue. However, due to our business in areas that do not have active certification bodies on the ground, we face difficulties in getting all our materials certified. Specifically, countries at conflict such as Ukraine, Russia and Myanmar have an impact on our overall progress towards our 100% deforestation-free target.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

EUDR has been very helpful in driving traceability for all commodities in scope and amplified the scope for all organizations supplying to us. We see traceability increases across the full scope of the materials, driven by compliance requirements.

Cocoa

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

EUDR has been very helpful in driving traceability for all commodities in scope and amplified the scope for all organizations supplying to us. We see traceability increases across the full scope of the materials, driven by compliance requirements.

Coffee

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Increasing sourcing area level monitoring

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☒ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Our focus for 2025 will be to ensure the deforestation tracking that is in place is carried by the industry, rather than just JDE Peet's. The costs associated with maintaining the high resolution imagery, combined with the leverage that is associated with having an industry carried coffee map, instead of a single company, leads to increased effort in stakeholder collaboration.

Coffee

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Increasing supplier control systems

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

EUDR has increased the company focus on deforestation and specifically the preparedness of our suppliers for this regulation. Ongoing conversations that started in 2023 will proceed in 2024 and 2025 to ensure we are able to supply our EU market with coffee.

Coffee

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Working with smallholders

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Our continued investment in smallholders is essential to drive our net zero and nature positive future. Scaling of regenerative agriculture, increasing yields and stopping deforestation go hand in hand as farmers deforest because of poverty and lack of education. Equipping these farmers with the right tools enables them to create their own futures. In 2024 we reached 135.000 new farmers adding up to a cumulative 835.000 farmers since our Common Grounds program started in 2015.
[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☒ No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☒ In the process of certifying this commodity

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

At this point we are still building up our certification in FSC/PEFC where applicable and aim to be 100% deforestation-free by end of 2025.

Palm oil

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☒ No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☒ No requirement from customers to track certification levels in the past

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

No business request on this level of traceability.

Cocoa

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☒ No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☒ No requirement from customers to track certification levels in the past

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

No business request on this level of traceability.

Coffee

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

As our company is not vertically integrated nor has traceability to the plot of land, we will not be able to trace back each bean to its specific origin plot for each finished product. In our efforts to maintain flexible blending, we don't aim to segregate specific supply chains or make part of the supply chain 100% deforestation-free. We understand that a topic such as deforestation without segregating supply chains is not possible, but in line with our inclusive sourcing strategy, we aim to keep smallholders in our supply chain, instead of locking them out.

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☒ No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

We do not track removals as the impact is very limited in our sourcing. We typically source from managed forests, so the land use change should be minimal. In combination with leveraging recycled content we see that our land use overall goes down due to a reduced dependency on virgin paper.

Palm oil

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☒ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

We do not track removals as the impact is very limited in our sourcing. The carbon footprint for palm and cocoa is very insignificant when compared to coffee.

Cocoa

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☒ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

We do not track removals as the impact is very limited in our sourcing. The carbon footprint for palm and cocoa is very insignificant when compared to coffee.

Coffee

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☒ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

We do not track removals as there is no consistent methodology - and we work collaboratively on developing the science of measuring changes in SOC for coffee and in testing ability to track removals from agroforestry, in compliance with expected GHG land guidance protocol.

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Labor rights
- ☒ Land use rights
- ☒ Third parties' rights
- ☒ Environmental protection
- ☒ Human rights protected under international law
- ☒ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
- ☒ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
- ☒ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ground-based monitoring
- ☒ Remote sensing or other geospatial monitoring
- ☒ Supplier self-declaration

(8.14.5) Please explain

In compliance with forest regulations and mandatory standards, our organization adheres to a robust due diligence process that encompasses all relevant laws and standards. This includes, but is not limited to, the EU Deforestation Regulation and other applicable national and subnational jurisdictions, particularly those identified as high-risk areas for deforestation. Our approach involves a comprehensive review of supplier practices against these laws and standards, leveraging tools such as ground truthing and external third-party data to identify and address any non-compliances. Furthermore, our speak-up policy encourages the reporting of any potential

misconduct, adding an additional layer of oversight to our compliance framework. We prioritize jurisdictions based on deforestation risk by employing advanced methods, such as satellite monitoring, to ensure that the commodities we produce and source are not contributing to illegal deforestation. This is supplemented by our coffee sourcing terms, which mandate supplier adherence to specific legal requirements, thereby reinforcing our commitment to legal compliance and sustainable sourcing practices.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Response to regulation
- ☒ Risk of biodiversity loss
- ☒ Risk of human rights issues
- ☒ Commodity sourcing footprint
- ☒ Current and future sourcing risk communities
- ☒ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
- ☒ Recognized as priority landscape by credible multi-stakeholder groups or industry platforms
- ☒ Opportunity to build resilience at scale
- ☒ Organization has operational presence in area
- ☒ Supply of commodities strategically important
- ☒ Local government's commitment to sustainable land use
- ☒ Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Due to our global presence and scale, we are able to focus on multiple priority landscapes at the same time. We focus on areas that require the most support and are able to drive a shared goals within a landscape/jurisdiction. Coffee plays a role for farmers as a cash crop, however as harvests only come once or twice a year - it is imperative that farmers diversify their income with other crops or means of making a living.

[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☒ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Sustainable Forest Management Through Production Protection and Inclusion in the Cavally Landscape

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Côte d'Ivoire

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Cavally region

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

40000

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.
- ☒ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2023

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- ☒ Please specify :2026

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

451000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- ☒ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
- ☒ Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- ☒ Increased and/or maintained protected areas
- ☒ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
- ☒ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
- ☒ Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)
- ☒ Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production
- ☒ Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts

- ✓ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

Governance

- ✓ Governance forums that represent all relevant stakeholders in place and maintained
- ✓ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

- ✓ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative
- ✓ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
- ✓ Improved business models that enable inclusion (including smallholders)
- ✓ Income diversification amongst producers in area
- ✓ Rights to land and resources recognized and protected, and related conflicts reduced

Production

- ✓ Improved and/or maintained soil health
- ✓ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
- ✓ Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- ✓ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
- ✓ Collaborate to maintain representation from all relevant stakeholders within governance structure of initiative
- ✓ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- ✓ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

Enhance government and capacity

- ✓ Support local governments (or equivalent) to enhance landscape governance structure, and provide them with resources to develop and implement sustainable landscape policies and/or management plan

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

☒ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☒ National government

☒ Local communities

☒ NGO and/or civil society

☒ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Indeed, the Cavally Region, home to the main forest relics of the country: the classified forest of Cavally and the National Park of Taï (world heritage of UNESCO), has lost more than 80% of its forest cover in the during the last decades. This deforestation has been mainly attributed to coffee and cocoa production. However, after years of decline, coffee farming is reviving in the region due to improved prices on the international market. The project aims to contain and reduce the pressure on the Taï National Park and other protected areas in the eastern part of the Cavally region, while improving the income of the region's populations. More specifically, the project will: Contribute to the preservation and rehabilitation of the landscape of the source of the Hana River, the main river that drains the Taï National Park in collaboration with the OIPR; Contribute to the protection and preservation of the Cavally classified forest through patrols and the destruction of agricultural plantations within the classified forest. Support 300 producers in sustainable coffee production through the adoption of good agricultural and environmental practices, particularly agroforestry and the renewal of the ageing orchard. Support agricultural entrepreneurship for nearly 1000 women from coffee producing communities through access to finance by establishing a relationship with UNACOOPEC-CI Moreover, for many of the OFI representatives, this project will also guarantee the traceability of the origin of the coffee as well as its productive, commercial, and ecological quality through trainings in good agronomic, social and environmental practices. It will also certify the value chain to increase additional income for producers, cooperatives and OLAM and ensure that coffee production does not come from protected areas or classified forests. The project will also map protected areas and watercourses and conduct awareness campaigns for their protection and restoration; and ensure that stripped areas or surfaces are massively reforested, allowing the reconstitution of the local ecosystem. Ultimately, this project will contribute enormously to the conservation of forest resources, the revival of the coffee sector and the improvement of the incomes of rural communities, particularly women, in OLAM's supply areas.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☒ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

The sustainable forest management project through the production, protection and inclusion approach in the Cavally landscape went well overall during the year 2023-2024. Sustainable production focused on the renewal of old coffee plantations through the coppicing system, pruning and weed cleaning. For the rejuvenation of the plantations, we produced and distributed 637,500 coffee nurseries, a success rate of 85%. The identified beneficiaries are around 850 producers, or 750 plants per producer, which represents ½ hectare per producer. Only 42.5% of farmers were able to benefit. Currently, the demand for coffee nurseries is quite high. Many coffee producers are increasingly renewing their coffee fields due to the current improvement of price. Training in good agricultural and social practices remained constant, with 2 400 farmers trained, with 60 % of the target. There has been a marked increase in the distribution of tree seedlings. More than 45,000 seedlings were distributed to communities and farmers. This increase can be explained by the involvement of village and community leaders in the distributions and by the need to protect the environment for communities that have been made aware of and trained in good shade tree planting practices.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:
☒ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years
[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☒ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:
☒ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, but we are not able/willing to disclose volume data
[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

☒ Coffee

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Involved in industry platforms

☒ Engaging with communities

☒ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

☒ Funding research organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We are an active member of the European Coffee Federation (ECF), the representative organisation for the European coffee trade and industry, covering approximately 35% of the world's coffee traded volume. The industry is focused on a number of issues, from sustainable agriculture and climate change mitigation, to biodiversity and deforestation protection. In 2023 and 2024, the industry was most focused on the topic of deforestation, following the introduction of regulations to combat this key issue. It is vital that the coffee industry complies with these new regulations, as market access is restricted for non-compliant coffee producers. In addition to the ECF, we are active in national trade associations in a number of countries, as well as the Global Coffee Platform (GCP), with the aim of tackling complex challenges across the entire value chain. We also collaborate with industry partners in a pre-competitive way to address challenges such as standardising carbon footprint measurements.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☒ Agroforestry

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improvement to soil health
- ☒ Reduction of GHG emissions
- ☒ Contribution to SBTi target(s) marginalized groups
- ☒ Increase in carbon sequestration
- ☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
- ☒ Improvement to environmental regulation
- ☒ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities
- ☒ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The Youth for Coffee in Uganda Collective Action Initiative targets two distinct rural groups: rural youth and smallholder coffee farmers. Entrepreneurial youth will be selected on the basis of their interest and recommendation of local partners and their associated farmers to become commercial coffee / agricultural service providers. They will be set up and trained by the Youth for Coffee in Uganda project team on sustainable and climate smart mixed coffee farm management, tree nursery establishment and management, and business management. They will be trained to become effective advisors on sustainable coffee production (and other farm enterprises), and be equipped to carry out coffee establishment and maintenance activities in coffee farms. The initial focus of the training and roll-out in farmers' coffee plots will be on rehabilitation and renovation of coffee plots, with emphasis on recovering old and overgrown coffee trees, by gap filling with improved coffee varieties, intercropping and incorporating suitable shade trees and multipurpose agroforestry species. This will be coupled with information and training on diversifying and climate proofing his/her farm if and where relevant. The coffee tree management, and the coffee and tree seedlings, delivered by the YCSP, are initially financed by the project, to overcome the farmers' well-known resistance to R&R interventions, and to kickstart the YCSPs' businesses. Once the trees recover, coffee production per tree increases, the multipurpose agroforestry trees start to grow and produce and farm income from diverse sources increases, the next step in the result chain is that farmers will spread the R&R treatment to more coffee trees, and further incorporate climate proof cultivation practices on their farm, thereby increasing the productivity and resilience of their trees and farms. At the same time, the YCSPs will be put on a development pathway by continue delivering farm maintenance services to farmers, either directly or through public and private coffee extension programmes. At outcome level, a critical step in the result chain is the capturing and analysis of performance data with regards to farm and tree productivity, income, and of the YCSP businesses model. The data will inform the project on possible improvements in project implementation, and the coffee sector at large.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☒ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☒ 2027

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

1848

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

5400

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ Uganda

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

1

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

32

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☒ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

2100000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improvement to soil health
- ☒ Increase in carbon sequestration
- ☒ Other, please specify

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The expected outcome of the project over its 5 year period at the proposed scale, are: a. 1.5 million old and overgrown coffee trees are treated by the initiative with an expected yield per tree from 300 up to 750 grams, within 2 years after treatment; b. 3 million ++ rehabilitated coffee trees by year 5 through gradual expansion of the R&R practice by participating farmers, and their neighbours, without external funding. Total additional production by the end of year 5 reaches 2 million kgs of clean coffee per year at an annual farm-gate value of US\$ 2.2 million; c. 750 thousand kgs of clean coffee additionally produced d. By year 5, 30,000 farmers increase their annual income by US\$ 75, driven by the yield increase from rehabilitated coffee; e. By year 5 the living income gap for farmers involved in the program is closed by 10- 20% compared to current living income benchmark information, driven by yield increase of rehabilitated coffee. f. 72,000 shade and agroforestry trees incorporated on 9,000 participating farms by the end of year 2. g. 300 thousand shade and agroforestry trees raised in coffee nurseries of YCSFs by the end of year 2. h. By year 5, at least 75% of the participating coffee farmers are reporting to be more food and financially secure (survey). i. 150 female and male young entrepreneurs establish private coffee service provision businesses, thereby creating around 750-1000 direct jobs in the coffee sector. j. Dataset comprised of data on 5,000 coffee farmers on the impact of R&R treatments on yields and income, collected, analysed and results published. In the calculation for the hectareage an average of 0,18ha per farm was used, based on an average Ugandan farm size.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water sources are known and recorded for all of our sites. The majority of sites measure water withdrawal volumes in real time through “in-place” flow meters for groundwater and surface water. Municipal water withdrawal volumes and sources data is obtained from water utility providers.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water sources are known and recorded for all of our sites. The majority of sites measure water withdrawal volumes in real time through “in-place” flow meters for groundwater and surface water. Municipal water withdrawal volumes and sources data is obtained from water utility providers.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal quality is checked with aerobic plate count (APV/TPC) and coliforms, with set sample sizes, test methods and acceptance criteria. Factories are audited to ensure processes are in place.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flow meters to measure discharge volumes in real-time.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flow meters to measure discharge volumes in real time. The destination of the discharge is known and recorded for all sites

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We keep records of the discharge treatment level and methods at all sites. When updates are made on the treatment levels, we are made aware globally and record the updates. All waste water treatment volumes are available in our central EMS and are consolidated and communicated at least on annual bases.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

COD is measured in either through sample testing with a third party or through data provider such as water providers that provide this data to us. Data is collected annually, in multiple separate months to extrapolate the full year.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For the few sites where we discharge to surface water, we measure multiple relevant emissions to water such as COD, BOD, iron, chloride, oxygen, temperature, nitrogen.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For the 6 sites who discharge to surface water this is a key parameter and continuously tracked to local legislation.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is measured by subtracting water discharge from the water withdrawal targets. We are continuously optimising the water consumption data by installation of water meters in parts of the factory.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Currently we are not recycling or reusing any water - however we do track this across our factories.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

By filling the self-assessment questionnaire. Results are consolidated on annual bases and sites with non-conformities are managed similar to our internal auditing process.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

6.23

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility closure

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Much higher: >5% Higher between: +2% and 5% About the same: <2% and >-2% Lower: >-2% and - <5% Much lower: <5% We have a roadmap in place to deliver a significant reduction in water withdrawal and discharge by 2030. This is in line with the already ongoing continuous improvement and efficiency gains that are progressing in our manufacturing operations. Standards, Methodologies, and Assumptions: The data is compiled in line with legal requirements, and every plant

manager signs off that data entered in our Environmental Management System is correct. The company aligns with international frameworks, standards, and widely brecognized water initiatives.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5.06

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility closure

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Much higher: >5% Higher between: +2% and 5% About the same: <2% and >-2% Lower: >-2% and - <5% Much lower: <5% We have a roadmap in place to deliver a significant reduction in water withdrawal and discharge by 2030. This is in line with the already ongoing continuous improvement and efficiency gains that are progressing in our manufacturing operations. Standards, Methodologies, and Assumptions: The data is compiled in line with legal requirements, and every plant manager signs off that data entered in our Environmental Management System is correct. The company aligns with international frameworks, standards, and widely brecognized water initiatives.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1.16

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility closure

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Consumption expected to remain flat due to increased production and continuous improvement offsetting each other.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Much higher: >5% Higher between: +2% and 5% About the same: <2% and >-2% Lower: >-2% and - <5% Much lower: <5% Water consumption is calculated on global level as withdrawals minus discharges. We have a roadmap in place to deliver a significant reduction in water withdrawal and discharge by 2030. However we expect that the consumption will likely remain flat as our production is expected to remain the same. Standards, Methodologies, and Assumptions: The data is compiled in line with legal requirements, and every plant manager signs off that data entered in our Environmental Management System is correct. The company aligns with international frameworks, standards, and widely brecognized water initiatives.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

0.1

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility closure

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool*Select all that apply*☒ WRI Aqueduct**(9.2.4.9) Please explain**

Much higher: >5% Higher between: +2% and 5% About the same: <2% and >-2% Lower: >-2% and - <5% Much lower: <5% Less than two percent of our water withdrawal is from water stressed areas and expected to remain very low in the future.

*[Fixed row]***(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?****Coffee****(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known***Select from:*☒ Yes**(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress***Select from:*☒ 1-10**(9.2.6.3) Please explain**

Coffee agricultural production accounts for 98% of our total water footprint, which is primarily rain-fed. The water stress risk associated with coffee growing is limited when compared to other crops that are more dependent on irrigation. Analysis from the World Resource Institute (WRI)'s Aqueduct Water and Food tool shows that there are 29,000 hectares of irrigated arabica coffee growing under high and extremely high water stress conditions, which means that about 8% of coffee products are produced in water stressed areas. For robusta coffee, very few are produced in water stressed areas. The effects of climate change are leading to extreme weather patterns, with a lack or abundance of water leading to droughts or excessive rainfall, impacting coffee yields. Consequently, we are investing through our

farmer programmes to further decrease our dependency on irrigation and freshwater consumption, while building resilience for future potential water scarcity and erosion protection. We assess the water risks of our full supply chain annually. Through a combined analysis of different tools and an external analysis from Enveritas, we are able to update the risk profile of specific origins and regions. This gives us a detailed picture on how to adjust our sourcing (if necessary) and assess the materiality of the risk. Assuming a balance between arabica and robusta coffee in our portfolio, we assume about 4% of our coffee to be sourced from high water stressed areas.

Dairy and egg products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Dairy ingredients account for <1% of our water footprint. We source these ingredients, primarily milk powders, from multiple globally active traders and manufacturers in Europe and Asia. Where possible, we have used the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to determine the Water Stress levels in the primary sourcing regions of our suppliers. This shows that about 14% of our volumes of dairy ingredients are sourced from areas with high or extremely high water stress. The sourcing areas that are unknown, or not specific enough to estimate a water risk, account for 15% of our volumes of dairy ingredients. These volumes are assumed to be at risk of water stress as well, bringing the total to 29%.

Timber products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Timber products account for <1% of our water footprint. We source paper, cardboard and filter paper, from multiple globally active traders and manufacturers in Europe, North America, South America and Asia. Where possible, we have used the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to determine the Water Stress levels in the primary sourcing regions of our suppliers. This shows that about 9% of our volumes of dairy ingredients are sourced from areas with high or extremely high water stress.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water and the use of rainwater is becoming more relevant as our factories aim to become less dependent on third-party water sources. The volumes are very small as the amount of rainwater captured is still very limited. The rainwater is harvested and used as source for cleaning outside and watering plants. This reduces the dependency on third party sourced and creates a more circular loop. We anticipate that the water withdrawal from alternative sources such as rainwater will increase, however not become our primary source of water due to the total required volume.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

JDE Peet's does not withdraw water from brackish surface water or seawater

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1.5

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :No change

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater is primarily used for cooling towers in one of our instant sites. This site had slightly lower production volumes and hence a lower requirement of water withdrawal for cooling. The volumes are directly measured with meters. In the near future we would expect water levels to remain about the same as volume will pick up again based on our annual operating plan.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

JDE Peet's does not withdraw water from non-renewable groundwater

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

JDE Peet's does not withdraw water from produced or entrained water

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4.67

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility closure

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third party water is used for a variety of purposes, such as quenching, cleaning and washing/sanitation in our manufacturing facilities. The measurements are taken from meters. Water withdrawal has decreased overall due to factory closure. Third parties suppliers are typically municipal suppliers. In the situations of higher water stress, we are in close contact with the suppliers to review future availability and ensure business continuity. Much higher: >5% Higher between: +2% and 5% About the same: <2% and >-2% Lower: >-2% and - <5% Much lower: <5%

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2.1

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2023 we had the temporary closure that is dependent on surface water discharge. In 2024 the production levels of this factory got back to original levels and led to higher overall surface water discharge. Much higher: >5% Higher between: +2% and 5% About the same: <2% and >-2% Lower: >-2% and - <5% Much lower: <5%

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

JDE Peet's doesn't discharge to brackish surface or sea water

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

JDE Peet's doesn't discharge to ground water

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2.95

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility closure

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2024 we closed a factory that was discharging water through public sewers. This led to a significant drop in water discharge. Much higher: >5% Higher between: +2% and 5% About the same: <2% and >-2% Lower: >-2% and - <5% Much lower: <5%

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

None of our factories have tertiary treatment in place as our water discharge doesn't require this deep treatment.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3.96

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility closure

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Relevant: As the sites that discharge to surface water require additional cleaning in line with regulatory expectations, we ensure our water is treated accordingly. This also applies to our instant production factories that require additional cleaning at the end of the production process. Although this only accounts for 6 sites (13% of our sites), this is the larger part of our waste water discharge.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1.02

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Most of our sites have a fat trap/sedimentation, oil separator or pH filter in place to ensure primary treatment before discharging to the public sewer. In total 12 out of 45 sites (27%) account for this number. Since last year more volumes have shifted towards sites that have primary treatment in place, leading to a shift from third party treatment to primary.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :No changes versus last year

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Only a very small part of our water discharge is not yet treated by us or a third party (0,03% of total / 1492M3). This accounts to 2 sites (4% of total) where the waste water treatment is not yet up to our standards. We are exploring options to improve the situation, however have not find a local solution yet.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.1

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 61-70

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Relevant: In our sites, most water is used for drinking water and sanitation/hygiene services. These volumes are discharged to a third party without treatment. This accounts for 30 sites (67% of total) where no additional water discharge treatment is expected. Since last year more volumes have shifted towards sites that have primary treatment in place, leading to a shift from third party treatment to primary. Anticipated future trend: This volume is expected to remain the same in the future as the volume is mainly driven by drinking water and hygiene. Treatment applied by third party: The third party (municipal sewage treatment plant) applies a conventional secondary treatment, and the treatment plant is in line with regulatory requirements.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

*Not relevant: All water discharge is spread over the other groups.
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Nitrates

☒ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Water discharge is measured across all sites - majority of the discharge is in water that is pumped up from groundwater used for cooling and hence the contents are mostly nitrates and phosphates. This area is not in water stress and because of our rigorous cleaning process, we do not expect to be able to further reduce these pollutants as they are not because of our own processing.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage	Please explain
Direct operations	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities</p>	<i>We only have a few facilities that have high water dependencies and those are not in water stressed areas.</i>
Upstream value chain	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years</p>	<i>There are multiple suppliers that are in water-stressed areas, this is not manageable in the short term.</i>

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	9146290000	1468104333.87	We expect that our revenue will continue to grow, whilst our water withdrawal will decrease. The efficiency numbers should improve accordingly.

[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Coffee

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.85

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Freshwater consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Kilograms

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

From our LCA database ecoinvent it shows that arabica coffee has a freshwater consumption of 847 litre per kilo of coffee. This is the same as last year, because no new data is available. For regions where we see an increased use of irrigation, we will start reviewing the blue water footprint in the near future - however it will remain minimal compared to the green water footprint. The trend in the long term >5 years is that the blue water footprint will increase compared to the green water footprint. However the amount of total water used will remain the same. We are investing in projects in regions with drought in drip irrigation and other water efficient technologies to minimize the blue water use. For instance in the Pollibetta and Kodagu regions in India have been experiencing irregular droughts and excess rain as a result of climate change. Together with Tata Coffee Ltd, we have developed interventions to conserve water and introduce winter irrigation for coffee production in order to enrich the soil and improve the yield of the Robusta coffee crop in Kodagu district. Our work on pollinator management involves studying the efficiency of boxed colony of bees for coffee pollination, aimed to enhance coffee production by up to 20%, and can serve as a source of income diversification for the communities.

Dairy & egg products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

9.11

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Freshwater consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Kilograms

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

From our LCA database ecoinvent it shows that whole milk powder has a freshwater consumption of 9110 litre per kilo of milk powder. This is the similar to last year, because no new data is available but the background LCA model has been updated. We expect this footprint to remain fairly flat as the production process is expected to remain similar. At this point we don't have any projects in place to reduce the water footprint of milk powder, however we are reviewing the use of skim milk powder in our instant mixes, which has less fats and hence is better from a nutrition perspective and water footprint. The difficulty is that skim milk powder has a higher carbon footprint than whole milk powder, leading to trade-offs between water and carbon footprint.

Timber products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.07

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Freshwater consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Kilograms

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

From our LCA database ecoinvent it shows that per kilo of folding carton (as it best represents our paper use) has a freshwater consumption of 0.7 litre per kilo. This is our first year of measuring, using ecoinvent to find comparable sources to compare water intensity across our products. The trend in the long term >5 years is that the blue water footprint remain flat as the source for timber is typically forests where the blue water footprint is very minimal. We are currently not actively engaged in reducing the water footprint, and based of the data our priority is mainly with coffee as its water intensity is over 1000x higher.

[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Instant coffee

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

68

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Per tonne of production of instant product

(9.12.5) Comment

Water withdrawal is used as the nominator as it drives actual reduction in total water withdrawal, whereas a water consumption nominator could still have excessive water withdrawals and discharges. We use this nominator across our company to track efficiency in production and compare between factories to drive further improvements. The data is collected through mapping production volumes to the monthly water withdrawals, so we can see the month by month movement on water efficiency. This indicator is part of our water availability target where we focus on improving water efficiency. There is a big difference between the instant process and other water processes, hence we separate the two processing streams and intensity figures.

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Non-instant coffee

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.4

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Per tonne of production of non-instant product

(9.12.5) Comment

Water withdrawal is used as the nominator as it drives actual reduction in total water withdrawal, whereas a water consumption nominator could still have excessive water withdrawals and discharges. We use this nominator across our company to track efficiency in production and compare between factories to drive further improvements. The data is collected through mapping production volumes to the monthly water withdrawals, so we can see the month by month movement on water efficiency. This indicator is part of our water availability target where we focus on improving water efficiency. There is a big difference between the instant process and other water processes, hence we separate the two processing streams and intensity figures.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	JDE Peet's is only involved in the production of coffee and tea, where hazardous substances do not occur.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

(9.14.4) Please explain

The water footprint of coffee is 99% dependent on the cultivation stage of which 96% is rainfed, whilst our manufacturing and use-phase account for <1% of the total water footprint. Significant impact can only be made in drinking less coffee or less coffee per serving, e.g. instant coffee uses about 2 grams of coffee per cup, vs. coffee capsules 5 grams. The consideration of water as part of product development is seen as unimportant, considering the nature of its footprint.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Due to the nature of our flexible sourcing, we will not set value chain water targets on water for now.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

08/31/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

7.16

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

6.23

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Underway**(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

72

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target*Select all that apply*☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6☒ Water Resilience Coalition**(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***Target coverage includes all manufacturing operations, so this excludes coffee stores (due to lack of data and materiality) and offices (due to limited impact).***(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

Our water availability roadmap is a direct implementation of our Water Stewardship Policy and targets efforts to sites deemed material through our assessments. By looking at different timeframes, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios, and combining this with the dependency of water in the production process, we are able to define which sites need to address water risks in their area. Based on this, we contacted local water authorities to confirm the results, helping to build action plans to reduce water stress. We then integrated this into the enterprise risk management, and cascaded to the respective owners. In 2023, we identified nine sites that are in water stressed basins and need to develop plans to address and mitigate water availability challenges. Based on this, we then reached out to water authorities and water suppliers, reflecting our consideration of local context and importance of local collaboration.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target is on track

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/18/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

99

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

99

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

☒ Water Resilience Coalition

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes all manufacturing operations without exclusions.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are investing in the remaining sites that are not managing their waste water properly yet, but this accounts for a relatively small part of our business. We feel confident to meet the target, although new investments might be required when acquisitions take place

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target is on track

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

08/31/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

7.16

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5.87

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

6.23

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

72

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

☒ Water Resilience Coalition

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes all manufacturing operations, so this excludes coffee stores (due to lack of data and materiality) and offices (due to limited impact).

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our water availability roadmap is a direct implementation of our Water Stewardship Policy and targets efforts to sites deemed material through our assessments. By looking at different timeframes, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios, and combining this with the dependency of water in the production process, we are able to define which sites need to address water risks in their area. Based on this, we contacted local water authorities to confirm the results, helping to build action plans to reduce water stress. We then integrated this into the enterprise risk management, and cascaded to the respective owners. In 2023, we identified nine sites that are in water stressed basins and need to develop plans to address and mitigate water availability challenges. Based on this, we then reached out to water authorities and water suppliers, reflecting our consideration of local context and importance of local collaboration.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target is on-track, roadmap is in place to deliver the reduction. Ensuring we reduce our water dependency allows our business to navigate in a future with increased water availability risk

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

- ☒ Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced
- ☒ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging
- ☒ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging
- ☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- ☒ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

End-of-life management

- ☒ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled
- ☒ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated
- ☒ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is mismanaged

(10.1.3) Please explain

JDE Peet's has two overarching packaging commitments 1) Reduction of 25% Scope 3 emissions generated via packaging vs. 2020 baseline by 2030 (25% S3 reduction) & 2) 100% of our packaging is to be designed to be reusable, recyclable, or compostable by 2030 (RRC/Circular by Design). We do not have discrete public commitments on plastics reduction due to the fact that this ladders up into the overarching commitments of scope 3 reduction & RRC/Circular by design. We report annual our weight of plastic packaging sold & the proportion of post consumer recycled content used in plastic packaging which is visible in our annual report as of last year. We believe fewer is better in terms of overarching KPIs disclosed externally, however we track, monitor, and have roadmaps in place internally for

plastics reduction, increase of post consumer recycled content in plastics, and plastic designed for end of life management at scale. Scope 3 emissions reduction is achieved in several ways, namely packaging weight reduction (which we track through packaging intensity [the grams of packaging material used to sell each cup of coffee or tea], PCR incorporation into our packaging, or material switching (i.e. using lower GHG equivalent materials such as paper to replace plastics which we've done with our paper refill pack for instant coffee), integration of renewable resources, amongst other tactics. With regards to RRC/Circular packaging by design, it is fully within our control to design packaging that can be collected, sorted, and recycled at scale in the end markets of sale thus our target of 100% by 2030 reflects this obligation. Plastic packaging, particularly flexible plastics are cumbersome for recycling systems - we've recently stopped a major program from rolling out challenging to recycling formats & pivoted to RecyClass compliant flexible plastics structures which will begin to be commercialized in the coming year. This is an example of avoiding the deployment of packaging formats that could be mismanaged, a challenge for circularity, and a challenge for increasing recycling rates. To conclude, our public commitments are S3 reduction & design for circularity, however the underlying tactics to achieve this commitment is through minimizing plastic use.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not produce or commercialize polymers

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not produce or commercialize plastics goods directly. Machine suppliers commercialize machines & components with JDE Peet's branded insignia (ie. Senseo machines, B2B machines, Tassimo etc.)

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not produce or commercialize plastics components. Machine suppliers commercialize machines & components with JDE Peet's branded insignia (ie. Senseo machines, B2B machines, Tassimo etc.)

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

JDE Peet's is not a packaging producer/seller - we source all of our packaging materials, some of which is assembled on our factory lines during product filling (ie. glass jars with polypropylene lids). Plastic packaging is commercialized with product inside.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Coffee & Tea products in plastic packaging (mainly HDPE, LPDE, PP rigid, PP flexible)

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

HORECA operations / Out of home coffee stores

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

JDE Peet's does not provide waste management / water management services directly - they are contracted by third parties or in the case of private recycling schemes established in consortium/joint partnerships with industry.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

46702

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ % virgin fossil-based content

☒ % virgin renewable content

☒ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

95

(10.5.4) % virgin renewable content

4

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.7) Please explain

We do not use pre-consumer recycled content in our packaging specifications yet - this is an area of opportunity in the future. Majority virgin fossil based polymers used, specific application of bio-polymers from waste sugar cane & corn starch, ~1% recycled content used in non-food contact applications (majority of our plastic packaging is used for food contact applications with limited rPE and rPP available outside of chemical recycling)

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☒ % reusable

☒ % technically recyclable

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

0

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

12

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

We could certainly give a proxy indication of the percentage of packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale - however lacking a standardize assessment methodology comparing between disclosing companies is inconsistent. There is no way of accurately knowing how much of a particular packaging has made it to the point of reprocessing unless a complete closed loops exists. For FMCG companies with predominate business models of retail, consumers are ultimately disposing packaging waste. We've modelled this several different ways starting with is the packaging designed for recycling (our direct control), is the end market of sale equipped with collection infrastructure available to (which proportion of) the population, does state of the art sorting centres exist in the market, and what is the recycling rate of the polymer in said market. All of this is assumptive with many disclaimers hence we will await PPWR secondary legislation

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

46702

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

- ☒ Preparation for reuse
- ☒ Recycling
- ☒ Composting (industrial/home)

(10.6.3) % prepared for reuse

0

(10.6.4) % recycling

9

(10.6.5) % composting (industrial/home)

3

(10.6.12) Please explain

Similar to comments on recycling in practice at scale in disclosure 10.6 - we can make assumptions based on end market of sale and packaging type sold in that market to estimate waste to energy, incineration, landfill, mismanaged, & % leakage but the assurance level of these assumptions wouldn't hold up to audit

requirements by Deloitte currently performing our limited assurance audits on ESG related disclosures. We've played with world bank data, tried to establish assumptions on consumer behaviour, modelled low/med/high scenarios but ultimately decided that the methodology is not robust enough to be defensible. One thing for certain is we have 88% of our plastic packaging to convert to circularity potential (in progress) to attempt ending up in the highest valorisation potential EoL path.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Land/water management

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

☒ Other, please specify :Through our farmer targeted projects, we aim to address root causes of drivers of biodiversity loss (i.e. yield and income improvement to counteract deforestation), as well as promote regenerative agriculture practices such as increasing soil health.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from:	Select all that apply

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Enveritas reporting vs GCP coffee sustainability reference code which includes biodiversity topics on soil health / regenerative agriculture and protection of water bodies.

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We conducted a proximity analysis of 45 of our internal manufacturing sites using the IBAT tool and found that none are inside any legally protected area. The nearest proximity any of our sites to such areas is at least 50 KMs.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We conducted a proximity analysis of 45 of our internal manufacturing sites using the IBAT tool and found that none are inside of any UNESCO world heritage sites.. The closest proximity to such areas are at least 50 kms away.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We conducted a proximity analysis of 45 of our internal manufacturing sites using the IBAT tool and found that none are inside any Unesco Man and Biosphere Reserves. Closest proximity is at least 50 Kms away.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We conducted a proximity analysis of 45 of our internal manufacturing sites using the IBAT tool and found that none are inside of any Ramsar sites. The closest proximity to such areas is at least 50 kms away.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Proximity analysis of 45 IM sites using the IBAT tool concluded that 6 of our sites are within a KBA. Our sites in Arhavi, Camli, Iyidere, Solakli, and Ofcay sites in Turkey are within the Dogu Karadeniz Daglari KBA. Another one of our site in Hemelingen, is within the Mlttelwesermarsch KBA. Additionally, our plant in Andrezieux is within the Plaine du Forez KBA in France. These sites are within 10Km of the KBAs.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Proximity analysis concluded that none of our sites are in any other areas important for biodiversity according to other conventions.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Doğu Karadeniz Dağları

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

13.74

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We operate tea processing and packaging plants in Arsin, Arhavi, Çamlı, İyidere, and Solaklı.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Biodiversity risk in this region originates from unplanned settlement, highway construction, increasing plateau tourism, dam construction, creation of agricultural fields. Considering our operations does not directly contribute to these, nor are our facilities planned to expand - we do not have grounds to believe potential negative effects to biodiversity would materialise. Our site also operates within all local legal requirements on pollution, water, etc.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Mittelwesermarsch

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1.61

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Our site in Hemelingen is a manufacturing asset that has not expanded and has no plans for expansion in years. Has a roaster and production + packaging line for instant and roast & ground coffees.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The KBA relates to the floating breeding platforms provided for the species of sterna hirundo. Our Hemelingen plant operates within all local legal requirements on pollution, water, waste, etc - and therefore operate within acceptable boundaries that do not negatively affect surrounding biodiversity. All water discharges are sent for processing at municipal waste water treatment facilities and are discharged within consent limits. Air pollution abatement systems are in place for biomass incineration and roasting - all compliant with local discharge requirements and consent. The site promotes presence of pollinators with bee hives and has planted a variety of trees to support pollinators.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Plaine du forez

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

2.07

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

This is a coffee roastery and packaging facility in Andrezieux

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

This KBA is threatened by development of motorway and infrastructure. While our site has expanded in recent years, this was all within existing boundary and have been conducted with local consent. The roastery uses pollution abatement systems and emits within permitted consent. Thus we have no grounds to believe significant negative biodiversity effects are caused.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ All data points in module 7

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Dutch Standard 3000A

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

All in line with Material topics under CSRD reporting requirements and associated ESRS reporting standards

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY - JDE-Peets FS 2024_20M.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

☒ All data points in module 8

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Dutch Standard 3000A

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

All in line with Material topics under CSRD reporting requirements and associated ESRS reporting standards

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY - JDE-Peets FS 2024_20M.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ All data points in module 9

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Dutch Standard 3000A

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

All in line with Material topics under CSRD reporting requirements and associated ESRS reporting standards

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY - JDE-Peets FS 2024_20M.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	Integrated Annual report for 2024	FY - JDE-Peets FS 2024_20M.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

VP Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☒ No

