Nestlé - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Nestlé is a food and beverage company with a global presence. We have around 275,000 employees, more than 2,000 brands, and sales in 188 countries. Creating Shared Value is at the heart of Nestlé's approach to achieving our purpose: to unlock the power of food to enhance the quality of life for everyone, today and for generations to come. That's why we are taking action to advance regenerative food systems at scale. This means supporting the development of food systems that help protect, renew and restore the environment, improve the livelihoods of farmers and enhance the resilience and well-being of farming communities.

Our actions include committing to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, which is outlined in our Net Zero Roadmap that includes tangible, time-bound targets to reduce emissions, within and beyond our operations. This work is also supported by our Forest Positive strategy, which builds on our decade-long work to end deforestation in our supply chains. Forest Positive is our strategy to move beyond managing deforestation risks in our supply chain to targeting a positive impact on our broader sourcing landscapes. This includes growing 200 million trees by 2030.

In addition, we are signatories of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment on packaging, aiming to design above 95% of our plastic packaging for recycling and to reduce our use of virgin plastics by one-third by 2025. With regards to our work on water, our Nestlé Waters business will advance the regeneration of the water cycle to help create a positive water impact everywhere our waters business operates by 2025. Across Nestlé, we will continue to work to achieve water resource management throughout our operations and agricultural supply chains.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Belgium
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire

Cuba
Czechia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Hong Kong SAR, China
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Lebanon
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
Myanmar
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam
Zimbabwe

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.
CHF

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Financial control

C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6

(C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6) Are emissions from agricultural/forestry, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or emissions from the consumption of your products – whether in your direct operations or in other parts of your value chain – relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Distribution	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Consumption	Yes [Consumption only]

C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b

(C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b) Why are emissions from agricultural/forestry activities undertaken on your own land not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Do not own/manage land

Please explain

Nestlé does not directly own or manage any land dedicated to agriculture/forestry.

C-AC0.6f/C-FB0.6f/C-PF0.6f

(C-AC0.6f/C-FB0.6f/C-PF0.6f) Why are emissions from distribution activities within your direct operations not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Outside the direct operations of my organization

Please explain

Most of our distribution activities (upstream and downstream) are managed by third parties.

C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7

(C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7) Which agricultural commodity(ies) that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

Agricultural commodity
Other, please specify (Coffee)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
20-40%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Coffee is primarily used in our Powdered and Liquid Beverages business. This business features some of our most iconic brands, such as: Nescafé® and Nespresso®, our premium coffee experience.

Agricultural commodity
Other, please specify (Wheat)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
20-40%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Whole wheat is the number one ingredient in many of our products, including breakfast cereal brands like Shreddies® and Nestlé Fitness®. We source cereals and grains from many countries around the world.

Agricultural commodity
Cattle products

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
20-40%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Dairy is our single biggest category (excluding packaging) by volume and is sourced from both small- and large-scale producers around the world. Dairy is a major ingredient in the following categories: milk products and ice cream (e.g. Milkmaid), nutrition and health science (e.g. NAN), and confectionery (e.g. KitKat, Cailler). Beef is a very minor ingredient for us in terms of volume.

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	CH 003 886 335 0

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?
Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	The Board is responsible for Nestlé's strategy, organization and oversight of climate-related matters and monitors progress toward our climate change goals and targets. The Board's Sustainability Committee reviews Nestlé's environmental, social and governance (ESG) agenda and progress against our internal targets. It has oversight over the content of the Company's non-financial reporting. Specifically, the Sustainability Committee (SC) reviews the Company's plans and actions with regard to climate change and related reporting and provides advice on climate-related matters, including reporting aligned with the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and updates to the Board. In 2022, the Sustainability Committee reviewed Nestlé's regenerative agriculture approach and program, with a deep dive on dairy. The adoption of regenerative agriculture is a cornerstone of Nestlé's net zero ambition. The Audit Committee of the Board is informed of the content of our non-financial reporting and reviews the limited assurance process of selected assured metrics. It has oversight over the accuracy of the Company's financial and non-financial reporting according to the applicable rules. This split reflects the importance of sustainability in Nestlé's corporate governance structure and allows Board members to dedicate time and focus to these topics. The Sustainability Committee and the Audit Committee each meet at least four times per year.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities is embedded at the highest level of Nestlé's corporate structure. We are continually evolving our corporate governance structure in recognition of the urgency of climate action and in response to our increasing understanding of the impact of climate change on our business. Nestlé's Board, which includes 13 independent members, maintains oversight of climate-related issues and monitors progress toward our climate change goals and targets. The Board is assisted by its Committees as per their Charters. Specifically, the Sustainability Committee (SC) reviews the Company's plans and actions with regard to climate change and related reporting and provides advice on climate-related matters, including reporting aligned with the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and updates to the Board. In 2022, the Sustainability Committee reviewed Nestlé's regenerative agriculture approach and program, with a deep dive on dairy. The adoption of regenerative agriculture is a cornerstone of Nestlé's net zero ambition.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Several members of the dedicated Sustainability Committee have recent, relevant expertise as specified in the biographical information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report. For example, they include engagements in the Alliance for a Green Revolution In Africa (AGRA), the Pan-African Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANPRAN) operating in 19 African countries, the EAT Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems, the Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR) Policy Advisory Council, as well as the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA) and the Independent Science Panel of the Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security Program (CCAFS).	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (The Group EVP Head of Strategic Business Units and Marketing and Sales chairs the ESG and Sustainability Council, which also includes a majority of the members of the Executive Board)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Nestlé's Executive Board is responsible for the overall execution of the sustainability strategy, which covers climate-related issues and includes the progress toward our climate change goals and targets. The Executive Board is supported by the ESG and Sustainability Council. It provides governance, strategic leadership and execution guidance, makes recommendations to the Executive Board and takes decisions on behalf of the Executive Board within its delegated authority on climate-related issues and other relevant ESG matters, it coordinates the ESG sustainability-relevant activities and has oversight of internal ESG sustainability data gathering and external disclosures. The ESG and Sustainability Council advises the Executive Board on making informed and science-based decisions and it drives focused and aligned actions to deliver on Nestlé's ESG targets, including Nestlé's Net Zero Roadmap. It is chaired by the Group's Executive Vice President (EVP) Head of Strategic Business Units and Marketing and Sales. The ESG and Sustainability Council coordinates between the Zones, Globally Managed Businesses and functions represented at the Executive Board level. It meets and reports progress to the full Executive Board monthly. At an operational level, the ESG Strategy and Deployment Unit drives implementation and execution of strategies in support of Nestlé's sustainability commitments, with input from a cross-functional team of sustainability experts. It coordinates sustainability-relevant activities and has oversight of internal sustainability data gathering and external disclosures. It also provides advice to the ESG and Sustainability Council. The ESG Strategy and Deployment Unit reports to the EVP Head of Operations with strategic oversight from the EVP Head of Strategic Business Units and Marketing and Sales. It coordinates closely with the functions in charge of financial reporting. Its work is complemented by other internal departments, including Legal and Compliance, the Public Affairs and ESG Engagement team as well as strategic steering committees.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive
Board/Executive board

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Executive Board remuneration is linked to ESG indicators. ESG objectives (15% of the target) are annually set by the Compensation Committee and reflect selected performance measures from the Nestlé ESG/Sustainability agenda. For 2022, they related to deforestation, plastic packaging designed for recycling and reduction of water use in factories.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
ESG objectives (15% of the target) are set annually by the Compensation Committee and reflect selected performance measures from the Company's ESG/Sustainability agenda. For 2022, they relate to deforestation, plastic packaging designed for recycling and reduction of water use in factories. In case an executive reaches all objectives in full, the bonus payout will correspond to the targeted level. If one or more objectives are not reached, the bonus is reduced. The bonus payout is capped at a maximum of 130% of the target. ESG related KPIs contribute to the achievement of Nestlé's climate commitments by setting the proper incentives for management.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	5	Timescale reflecting Market Business Strategy planning cycle of three years and time horizon used in materiality assessment.
Medium-term	5	10	Timescale reflecting the assessment of climate-related transition risks.
Long-term	10	20	Timescale reflecting assessment of climate-related physical risks.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

We run a materiality assessment with external stakeholders every two years. This helps us identify the economic, social and environmental risks that matter most to our business and our stakeholders. For each risk, the materiality assessment rates the degree of stakeholder concern as well as the potential business impact. Our materiality assessment is integrated into the Group's Enterprise Risk Management process to ensure that wider sustainability risks are incorporated into the risks and opportunities under consideration across the company.

The assessment has a four-level risk rating scale which enables us to categorize the level of impact of each risk:

- Internal stakeholders rate the risk on Nestlé's success as major, significant, moderate or negligible

- External stakeholders rate the level of importance of the risk to them as major, significant, moderate or negligible

Both qualitative and quantitative factors are considered when rating a risk:

- does the risk have the potential to substantively affect the Group's strategy or its business model (either at a global level, category level, or across multiple categories)?

- does the risk have the potential to substantively affect one or more of the capitals the Group uses or accesses (e.g. talented, engaged workforce, capital funding)?

- does the risk have the potential to substantively influence the assessments and decisions of stakeholders?

Based on the results of the materiality assessment, we tailor our activities. Nestlé defines as a substantive strategic impact those issues identified as being most material to its business, developing ambitious goals to help drive societal progress and support regenerative food systems. Our ERM risk rating is the metric used to identify change, and the threshold which indicates substantive change is a significant or major risk as opposed to a moderate or negligible risk.

In our most recent materiality assessment in 2022, our greenhouse gas emissions and the physical impacts of climate change were identified among Nestlé's material risks, being rated internally as having the potential to have a major impact on Nestlé's success, whilst external stakeholders rated these risks as being of major importance to them.

To support the Group's identification and assessment of potential substantive climate-related risks and opportunities, Nestlé is implementing the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. In 2022, we continued to develop a qualitative and quantitative climate modeling process across our value chain to assess our portfolio's resilience under different external conditions. We use a climate modelling tool developed with third-party experts Risilience and their academic partner the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. Modeling simulations evaluated the potential directional impacts on Nestlé's operations and supply chains for both transition and physical risk factors.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
In 2022, we continued to develop our qualitative and quantitative climate modeling process across our value chain to assess the resilience of our direct operations, upstream supply chains and portfolio under different external conditions. We partnered with third-party experts Risilience and their academic partner the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. Modeling simulations helped us to identify key climate-related risks and then evaluate their potential directional impacts on Nestlé for both transition and physical risk factors.

To help in risk identification, we used the TCFD risk categorization framework described below. In addition, for physical risk identification, we used Cambridge's Centre for Risk Studies' Climate Risk Atlas which provides details of and forecasts of future climatic conditions. We considered various climate scenarios covering a broad spectrum of outcomes to help provide insight on the risks & opportunities. The scenarios were built using publicly available data sources, including IPCC and IEA emission pathways. Our current portfolio & value chain were modeled using historical data. The model incorporated Nestlé's physical and commercial footprint across the upstream and downstream value chain. The original time horizon used was across a period of five years. The simulation considers transition risk to 2030 and physical risk to 2040. The insights from this work further strengthen the importance and relevance of our climate-related actions outlined in our Net Zero Roadmap.

Our modeling approach included the potential directional financial impacts on Nestlé for transition and physical risks. The risk categorization was aligned with TCFD recommendations:

Transition risks
Risks related to shifts in the policy, technology, social and economic landscape that are likely to occur in the transition to a low carbon economy:
• Policy
• Market
• Technology

Depending on the nature and, particularly, the speed of the transition, varying levels of financial and reputational risks exist including:
• Reduced revenues as consumer demands and preferences shift
• Increased costs of doing business
• Impacts on asset values
• Tangible and intangible asset obsolescence

The timing and velocity of the transition risks are uncertain, and more likely to be in the short- to medium-term. Delaying the transition increases the likelihood of a more disorderly, disruptive and abrupt transition.

Physical risks
Risks related to physical impacts of climate change:
• Acute event-driven extreme weather e.g. heatwaves, freeze events, drought, water stress, storms, extreme rainfall, flooding
• Chronic longer-term climate shifts, e.g. sustained higher temperatures, sea-level rise

Potential impacts considered were:
• Direct asset damage to facilities
• Indirect impacts including: operational capability e.g. storm surges affecting production, supply chain, health and safety; extended value chain, e.g. water availability affecting sourcing and quality of raw materials

On timing:
• Acute risks already occur today, we expect the severity and frequency to increase
• Chronic risks are more likely to manifest over the longer term, weighted to mid-century and beyond

Climate risks and opportunities are included in the scope of our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework (explained below). The results and learnings of this ongoing work are regularly presented to the Executive Board and Board of Directors. The findings will continue to be integrated into our strategic planning and ERM Framework to help strengthen our resilience, mitigation and adaptation responses.

Climate risks and opportunities are included in the scope of our ERM Framework, processes and reporting. Climate analysis is a rapidly evolving area and we intend to run the scenario analysis on an annual basis updating for key external and internal changes. A top-down assessment is performed at Group level once a year to create a good understanding of the company's key potential risks (which include climate-related ones), to allocate ownership to drive specific actions around them and take any relevant steps to address them. The identification includes an assessment of the external and internal environment in which the company operates, with climate-related risks and opportunities included in the risk universe considered.

An example of transition risk considered was carbon pricing under the policy dimension. We split the world into leaders, fast followers and laggards to assess our potential exposure to carbon pricing in terms of pricing level, timing and geographic regions. Carbon price mechanisms have the potential to increase our operational costs, either directly (e.g. increase in direct energy costs) or indirectly (e.g. increase in supplier energy costs which are passed on to Nestlé). We overlaid our GHG physical footprint on this analysis to evaluate our potential risk exposure under different climate transition pathways. This helps to provide insights into decision-making and prioritization of where and when we should target our carbon reduction efforts.

Physical changes in climate may affect Nestlé's supply of critical raw materials, potentially impacting yields, variability of supply and quality. An example of a physical risk considered was higher temperatures and water shortages compromising quality and coffee supply for our coffee brands. This may lead to higher volatility of coffee prices and may have economic and social impacts on coffee-growing communities. Using the climate model, we attempted to quantify the potential yield reduction of arabica and robusta associated with extreme temperatures and drought events. Over a five-year outlook, the risk is relatively low. Considering a longer-term outlook, the impacts are likely to increase both in severity and frequency. Given this, we have initiatives in place to support farmers and our business in mitigating and adapting to climate-related physical risks. These include providing technical assistance to help increase farmers' resilience through our Nescafé Plan and Nespresso AAA Program, such as the development and distribution of plantlets that are more resistant to drought and disease. We also considered physical risks for cocoa, palm oil and dairy..

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Every three years or more

Time horizon(s) covered
Medium-term

Description of process
Property Loss Prevention Program (i.e. production sites, warehouses, distribution sites etc.)

The Nestlé Global Property Loss Prevention Program is managed centrally by Nestlé's corporate Group Risk Services department which provides an in-depth identification of exposures to property risks including potential risks such as floods, windstorms, interruption of supply etc. In general, our factories are assessed every three years by an independent assessor. In 2022, 102 sites were assessed and reported on including recommendations to prevent and minimize damage and loss to physical assets.

The identification process includes use of structured techniques, e.g. flow-charting, system analysis, fault tree studies or operational modelling, or more general techniques e.g. 'what-if' and scenario analysis. The identification of what may pose a risk/opportunity is documented, including the trigger effect, controls in place and their level of efficiency. This is supported by an expert team of engineers. This enables us to form decisions about the future standards of prevention and protection.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Compliance with existing climate-related regulations is a requirement for all our businesses. Any risk potentially resulting in a compliance breach should be included in the ERM risk assessments at market and/or business level. Potential impacts of non-compliance may include reputational damage, revenue losses, fines etc. Nestlé aims for its investments to benefit both for our shareholders and people in the countries where we do business by supporting multiple global principles and goals, including the UN Sustainable Development goals (of which Goal 13 Climate Action aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its consequences), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, The 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, and the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) standards. Compliance with current regulation is monitored by Market and Group Compliance Committees. Example: EU Emission Trading Scheme. Emissions and allowances for each relevant factory are closely monitored and analyzed by Environmental Managers in each country.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, sometimes included	Where known, emerging climate-related regulation which may impact the business should be assessed in terms of impact and likelihood. Any risk of potentially failing to meet new regulations should be included in the risk assessments at market and/or business level. Example: emerging reporting requirements linked to greenhouse gas emissions and broader climate disclosures including the Swiss Ordinance on climate reporting and the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive. These regulations are monitored by our Public Affairs and Legal teams in relevant markets and at headquarters to assess implications on stakeholder expectations and internal actions in order to meet external disclosure requirements.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Failure to effectively develop and adopt new technologies e.g. packaging formats, clean energies may lead to the company falling behind competition, breaching regulations or failing to meet consumer expectations. These types of risks and opportunities are identified through the Enterprise Risk Management process at market, function and group levels where relevant, to minimize impacts and capitalize on opportunities. Example: Nestlé is working to achieve and maintain deforestation-free primary supply chains for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy and sugar today, as well as for coffee and cocoa by 2025. 99.1% of our primary supply chains for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy and sugar were assessed deforestation-free at the end of 2022. Real-time forest management and deforestation monitoring are generally challenged by inaccurate, incomplete and outdated information. Technology and innovative solutions can support in collecting and verifying data to increase transparency. Nestlé became the first global food company to implement a satellite-based service (Starling) to monitor 100% of its global palm oil supply chains. Starling was developed by Airbus and The Forest Trust (now Earthworm Foundation) as a global verification system. Starling uses cutting-edge technology combining high-resolution radar and optical satellite imagery to provide unbiased year-round monitoring of land cover changes and forest cover disturbances. Data collected along with analytics enable companies to manage risks and perform field intervention strategies to drive change. These 'eyes in the sky' monitor our palm oil supply chain 24/7, regardless of certification status. We've been using Starling data to identify deforestation risks and cases around the mills we source from, and to prioritize actions within our supply chain. When we receive alerts through Starling, we engage direct suppliers linked to the mill around which the alert was detected. This helps us understand if the alert is linked to our supply chain, what measures suppliers are taking to address deforestation risk and to discuss collaboration to accelerate progress. When necessary, with our partner Earthworm Foundation and/or our supplier, on the ground verification is used to verify what satellite imagery shows us and how this may be linked to mills in our supply chain. This informs our decisions, including whether to suspend companies. We have published findings from Starling in our Palm Oil Transparency Dashboard.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Compliance with climate-related legal requirements is non-negotiable for Nestlé and therefore the expectation is that areas where a legal breach could result, must be captured in risk assessments. Example: regulation bans/limits on certain products/categories to reduce waste, greenhouse gas emissions and pollution. Packaging helps keep our food safe and prolong its shelf life but if not properly disposed, it can be source of waste. Packaging itself can be a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions, comprising around 10% of the greenhouse gas emissions baseline in our Net Zero Roadmap. The EU Single Use Plastics Directive introduces, inter alia, new requirements related to packaging design, collection targets, labelling and Extended Producer Responsibility. This law will impact some of Nestlé's categories. We are signatories of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment on packaging, aiming to design above 95% of our plastic packaging for recycling and to reduce our use of virgin plastics by one-third by 2025. So far, 81.9% of our plastic packaging is designed for recycling and we have reduced our use of virgin plastics by 10.5%. Tackling this challenge requires a wide range of actions and we are accelerating our efforts.
Market	Relevant, always included	Given the growing concern with regards to sustainability of the earth's resources and the impact that humans have on the environment, there is increasing awareness and scrutiny from consumers and customers about our products across the full value chain. Consumer behaviors and requirements may no longer be met by certain categories/product groups and key customers may also seek to re-evaluate their offerings in order to meet changing demands. These types of risks are captured and managed in the Market Enterprise Risk assessments e.g. responsible sourcing, traceability of ingredients, organic raw materials, packaging sustainability (e.g. recyclability), etc. The Markets report their risks to HQ and these risks are consolidated to provide the Markets' perspective for the Executive Board. Example: reducing waste and related GHG footprint. Sector or business-level reputation may be impacted (positively or negatively depending on the category) by shifts in consumer sentiment with respect to product packaging (including plastics). Collaborating with external partners is vital to quickly respond to complex challenges such as plastic waste. Nestlé engages with an open approach to external collaboration, which synergizes our internal R&D efforts and increases our access to disruptive ideas, technologies and business models. Packaging must be fit to meet local circumstances, whether we are innovating for protection in hot and humid climates, designing packaging that can be recycled through local infrastructure or focusing on helping to prevent materials leakage where infrastructure does not exist. This is why our packaging roadmaps are aimed at considering regional contexts. Selected countries serve as models for our markets and zones, so that packaging delivers safe and nutritious food, while adapting to different products and geographies. Our packaging commitments are linked to our Net Zero Roadmap.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	In line with our purpose and values, maintaining and building trust with respect to our corporate name and our brands is critical to strategic success. Examples of potential risks are linked with sourcing of palm oil and deforestation, impact of intensive farming and land use, etc. Potential risks including climate-related risks that may lead to reputational risks are managed by the Issues Round Table (IRT), both at a Market and Group level. The IRT prioritizes risks on a heatmap and this heatmap is considered as an input into the annual Enterprise Risk Management assessment carried out by each Market and at a Group level. Sector or business-level reputation may be impacted (positively or negatively depending on the category) by shifts in stakeholder and consumer sentiment with respect to sustainability. At the same time, transforming food systems is key for society to address urgent climate-related challenges and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. We consider collective action and partnerships are key to contributing effectively and help to maximize what we can achieve. We consider multi-stakeholder groups crucial in the development of a standardized frameworks with common indicators, and where appropriate we support them. Throughout 2022, we continued to advocate for ambitious government policies and private sector leadership to encourage all sectors to move quickly toward rapid and sustained emissions reductions. Examples include: – Working with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development on corporate climate action and furthering discussions around issues such as nature and plastics at Climate Week NYC 2022. – Advocating for the inclusion of food systems at COP27, alongside a range of stakeholders and other companies. We hosted discussions in Sharm El Sheikh on topics such as ensuring a just transition in food and agriculture and encouraging a new generation of farmers into the profession. – Publicly supporting the Business for Nature campaign for mandatory disclosure of impacts and dependencies on biodiversity by large companies and financial institutions at the CBD COP15 negotiations in Montreal in December.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Agriculture contributes significantly to global GHG emissions, while the impacts of climate change are already affecting farmers. To help farmers deal with the new world of climate-conscious agriculture, Nestlé's internal experts and external partners are using the Cool Farm Tool to assess the footprint of our ingredients. This online GHG, water and biodiversity calculator, developed by the Cool Farm Alliance in which Nestlé participates, helps farmers assess their environmental footprint. Farmers can get a better understanding of the situation on their farm, revealing emissions hotspots and potential mitigation approaches. It is a useful tool for working toward an agriculture system with a lower footprint.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Chronic physical risks are considered e.g. changes in precipitation patterns, extreme variability in weather patterns and rising temperatures which may affect when, where and what type of crops can be grown. This potentially can lead to reduced sales revenue/output, increased operating costs, increased capital costs (e.g. damage to facilities). Additionally, ensuring longer-term food security is a challenge as population growth leads to increases in consumption and pressure on natural capital including water, land, natural habitats. In terms of resource management, approximately one third of global food production is wasted or lost each year and would be the world's third-largest carbon emitter if it were a country (source: Food and Agriculture Organization). These global trends cut across our sphere of influence and span our entire value chain. Various of Nestlé's corporate teams (Agriculture, technical teams of the Strategic Business Units and Regional Businesses) assess these chronic potential risks for key agricultural materials. These assessments are used to inform our priorities and actions on our Net Zero Roadmap including adaptation, mitigation and advocacy.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Extreme weather events can reduce the productivity of business activities and add costs to operations and processes. Events with contrasting characteristics impact businesses in various ways. Typically, storms and floods are destructive and cause significant physical capital losses, while extreme temperature waves disrupt productivity.

The effects of extreme weather on business activities can include direct physical damage or destruction of physical assets, including property, plants, equipment, and inventory. The severity of such impacts is typically measured in terms of the total cost of destroyed physical assets, usually as a repair cost, reconstruction estimate, or lost value of damaged property. Operational disruption can result in the loss of productive output, either if the means of production are directly disrupted, for example through transportation and supply chain interruption, energy and utility outages, or productivity is reduced in the workspace. For example, one of our largest coffee factories is exposed to tropical storms which may lead to direct asset damage as well as flooding. By modelling potential extreme weather hazards, we can identify where we have significant exposures to target mitigation including business continuity plans.

To assess physical risks until 2040, we focused on impacts from extreme weather events including extreme temperature, water stress, storms and flooding risks. Extreme weather affects our value chain today, and the impacts represent the differential between the current run rate of impacts and the 2040-forecasted level. We undertook climate scenario analysis to quantify the change in expected (i.e. probability weighted) physical impacts on Nestlé's key facilities until 2040. The University of Cambridge's Centre for Risk Studies' Climate Risk Atlas was applied to assess the exposure of each key Nestlé facility to various hazard types. The model quantified the aggregate risk of multiple extreme weather threat types. The model provided a range of Nestlé's extreme weather exposure attributed to facility disruption risk.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
30000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
300000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The risk of floods and windstorms is a natural hazard exposure known by the company. When they are rated high, these hazards are assessed as part of the Property Loss Prevention Program. The highest Probable Maximum Loss is estimated to be between CHF 30 and 50 million for windstorms and CHF 250 and 300 million for floods.

Cost of response to risk
17600000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
At Nestlé we take a comprehensive approach to assess and mitigate risk related to changes in physical climate parameters that could result in our operations disruptions. The management methods used include: i) In 2022, risk engineer experts inspected 102 Nestlé sites providing recommendations for improving standards of prevention to flooding, when relevant. ii) The Nestlé Global Property Loss Prevention Programme provides a consistent view of our exposure to property risks around the world to floods and storms, enabling us to make informed decisions about the future standards of prevention and protection throughout Nestlé sites when relevant. iii) Emergency plans for flood and storms are in place on a case-by-case in Nestlé sites exposed to these perils from any source.

The cost of response includes site visits, project reviews in terms of fire and natural hazard exposures and recommendations by specialists and cover the identification and mapping of risks at site level. Higher investments are committed by operations, which ultimately follow-up on the risks identified and implement the suggested preventive measures identified throughout the assessments.

In terms of implementation cost of the recommended measures, the annual average cost recently recorded in a system shows an actual cost of approximately CHF17.6 million. This corresponds to the implementation cost of the recommendations made by our main insurer without considering the costs of response to the risk. It does not include all the protection system implemented during large projects (i.e. new production line, greenfield projects). This is only the implementation cost of the recommendations made during the regular loss prevention visits.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Carbon pricing is considered a fundamental mechanism through which governments may incentivize the transition to a decarbonized economy, including for food & beverage companies like Nestlé. The pace and nature of how carbon price mechanisms may evolve is uncertain.

The financial impact is that businesses may have to pay a price for carbon they emit across their value chain subject to the carbon price mechanisms of the jurisdictions they operate in. This may include:
- Scope 1 direct emissions from Nestlé-owned sources
- Scope 2 indirect emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam
- Scope 3 other indirect emissions from upstream or downstream sources e.g. suppliers passing on carbon price impacts to Nestlé.

Currently, 11% of Nestle's Scope 1 emissions are covered by the EU Emissions Trading Scheme and we are required to purchase EU-ETS carbon allowances when measures such as improving energy efficiency and switching to cleaner fuels do not provide the necessary reductions.

Ingredients, and specifically dairy and livestock ingredients, are Nestlé's largest single source of emissions. Therefore mitigating this financial impact and charting a course to net zero means driving a major shift in the way Nestlé sources these ingredients, by investing in innovations and new business models.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
3000000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
7000000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
We assessed this policy dimension through our climate scenario analysis. We made the following assumptions:
- Three climate scenario pathways were considered: "high emissions" (approx. in line with RCP8.5), "intermediate emissions" (approx. in line with RCP4.5), and "low emissions" (approx. in line with RCP2.6).
- Policies are determined at national or sub-national levels of governance, reflecting the difficulties in mandating a global agreement, although some international coordination is expected.
- Price is variable between countries, countries are categorized, primarily by income level, into climate policy leaders (started transition, high ambition), followers (emerging initiatives, international power plays key), and laggards (prioritize socioeconomic development, limited ambition).
- Time horizon was up until 2030.
- Projected increases in global average carbon price to 2030 were made for each climate scenario. Values were taken from the World Bank Carbon Pricing Dashboard. Scenario projections are aligned with a series of published carbon prices from established sources, including the IMF, PRI, and IEA, based on estimated requirements to stimulate and achieve emissions reduction in line with the pathways. Based on this external data, the carbon price assumptions for each scenario were:
- "Low emissions" 2030 carbon price of USD140/tonne
- "Intermediate emissions" 2030 carbon price of USD75/tonne
- "High emissions" 2030 carbon price of USD40/tonne

The impact is that businesses may have to pay a price for the carbon they emit across their value chain subject to the carbon price mechanisms of the jurisdictions they operate in. This may include scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3. The financial implications for Nestlé of carbon pricing was modelled until 2030 under the climate scenarios.

The potential financial impact range for Nestlé is estimated at CHF3-7 billion cumulative until 2030 and is based on the 1.5 scenario. In terms of GHG emissions, it assumes efforts to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. It requires the world to take immediate and coordinated action to address climate change and curb emissions with an estimated carbon price in 2030 of USD140/tonne.

Cost of response to risk
3200000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We aim to reduce the risk of carbon taxes by working toward the milestones in our Net Zero Roadmap. We are accelerating work to reduce emissions in our manufacturing, packaging and brands. We're also investing CHF 1.2 billion to help spark regenerative agriculture across our supply chain. In total, we plan to invest CHF 3.2 billion by 2025 in our Net Zero Roadmap.

The CHF 3.2 billion investment comprises projects across our value chain, particularly focused on the upstream value chain working with farmers, suppliers and communities to reduce emissions. Dairy and livestock ingredients are our largest single source of emissions. Charting a course to Net Zero means driving a major shift in

the way we source and produce these nutritious ingredients, investing in innovations and new business models.

For dairy and livestock supply chain emissions, our ambition is to reduce GHG emissions by 21.3 million tonnes CO2e. This represents 23% of our in-scope 2018 carbon footprint. The key drivers of the plans are:
1. Making farms more productive through training and better herd management
2. Caring for grassland to store more carbon by using regenerative agriculture and organic fertilizers
3. Cutting the methane produced by animals during digestion through nutrition change
4. Feeding livestock with more sustainable feed

As a result of GHG reduction projects being scaled up in our operations and supply chain, we have put peak carbon behind us. In 2022, we achieved 6.4 million tonnes of CO2e reductions compared with business-as-usual scenario. Actual emissions of 93.3 million tonnes fell below our 2018 baseline of 94.3 million tonnes for the first time since introducing our Net Zero Roadmap, despite revenue growth over the same four-year period.

Looking to 2050, we will continue to support family-operated farming systems through regenerative agricultural practices aimed at reducing the carbon footprint of dairy farming. Activities will also include investing in partnerships to develop technologies to help take farming to the next level of sustainability..

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Dietary shifts – particularly toward plant-based diets – are one of the measures that we, as a global community, can take to keep our food system within environmental limits. Trends show growing consumer demand for low-carbon products such as plant-based foods and drinks. Demand for products and services may be impacted as consumers switch to sustainable alternatives and innovative competitors emerge that challenge market share. If Nestlé does not anticipate and act on these changing consumer shifts, it has the potential to impact on Nestlé's revenues and market shares.

We assessed this market dimension through our climate scenario analysis. We considered the potential uptake rates of sustainable alternatives based on the proportion of consumers transitioning to products and services with a lower carbon footprint. We also considered other variables including the socioeconomic dynamics of individual markets and the product portfolio in key markets. Variable rates of adoption were projected across the different climate scenarios considered. Revenue impacts were modelled in each year up to 2025. The model estimated potential directional financial impacts for each climate scenario considered.

Our core strategy is in line with these consumer shifts and that means engaging the one billion consumers a day who buy our products by offering more foods and beverages that are nutritious and have a lower carbon footprint. We aim to continuously reduce the environmental footprint of our ingredients and recipes and investigate ways to transparently communicate about it. By engaging with consumers, we can increase demand for these products, which in turn should help us toward our Net Zero ambition.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
3000000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
7000000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The directional impact range is based on our climate scenario analysis. The impact of CHF3-7 billion is cumulative up until 2030 and is based on the “low emission” +1.5C climate scenario.

Modeling approach and assumptions:
- Considered various climate scenarios covering a broad spectrum of outcomes to help provide insight into risks and opportunities.
- Scenarios were built using publicly available data sources, including IPCC and IEA climate emission pathways.
- Our current portfolio and value chain were modeled using historical data. The potential impact of actions planned by Nestlé in our Net Zero Roadmap were not contemplated.
- Model incorporated Nestlé's physical and commercial footprint including: volumes and sourcing locations of raw materials, facility locations and distribution of finished

goods; sales and profit by market.
- Time horizon used was a medium-term outlook of five years. In the longer-term (10 years+), risks are highly uncertain and unpredictable, particularly in the context of how the transition to a lower-carbon economy may evolve.
- Given complexity of how risks may influence others, each risk factor was modeled independently, not contemplating dependencies or trade-offs between them.

Cost of response to risk
3200000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We aim to reduce the risk of decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services by working toward the milestones in our Net Zero Roadmap. As consumers demand increasingly sustainable products, our brands will continue to adapt, embracing sustainability. Our strategy is in line with this shift and that means engaging the one billion consumers a day who buy our products by offering more foods and beverages that are nutritious and have a lower carbon footprint. We aim to continuously reduce the environmental footprint of our ingredients and recipes and investigate ways to transparently communicate about it. By engaging with consumers, we can increase demand for these products, which in turn will help us toward our Net Zero ambition.

Our Net Zero Roadmap includes transformation of our product portfolio by accelerating innovation to lower the carbon footprint of our recipes and switching to plant-based ingredients – specifically in our frozen meals, pizzas and dairy categories. Our recipe decisions for new and established products consider GHG emissions-reducing potential as well as nutrition, taste and cost. For example, in 2022 Garden Gourmet received the Solar Impulse Efficient Solution Label, marking it as a solution that is beneficial for people, the environment and business.

Equally, we are accelerating work to reduce emissions in our manufacturing, packaging and brands. We're also investing CHF 1.2 billion to help spark regenerative agriculture across our supply chain. In total, we plan to invest CHF 3.2 billion by 2025 in our Net Zero Roadmap.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description
With the ambition of the Paris Agreement, more organizations and governments are looking to put a price on carbon; our business might be exposed to future regulation change around carbon price/tax with potential increasing operating costs. Today we have nine facilities in Europe that participate and comply with EU-ETS Phase III. However, we have factories located in more than 80 different countries. While in some of those regions a carbon pricing system already exists even though our industrial sector has not been subjected to any so far, the number of emissions trading programs is likely to expand. The company-specific opportunity for Nestlé is that working toward our Net Zero ambition may give us a competitive advantage versus some of our competitors that may not implement GHG emissions reductions at the same speed, and may be therefore highly exposed to regulatory changes and increased operational costs due to carbon price.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
200000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
300000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
By reducing GHG emissions, we reduce our exposure to potential carbon price mechanisms.

As an estimation of the annual financial impact of the opportunity: we use the GHG reductions in our operations (scope 1+2) from our 2018 baseline calculation of 5.8mt

CO2e
As at 2030 to be aligned with Paris 1.5°C decarbonization pathway and Net Zero Roadmap, we should have approximately halved 2018 GHG emissions
0.5 x 5.8 million t CO2e = 2.9 million t CO2e
Assuming that all our plants have to comply with a regulatory carbon price in 2030 and a global average price of carbon in 2030 of between USD 100 - 140 per ton of CO2e, this would represent a savings of between USD 200 - 300 million per year. The figure will vary depending on evolution of GHG Scope 1 & 2, level of carbon pricing and geographic spread implementation of carbon pricing as well as our ability to achieve our internal targets.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We are accelerating efforts in our manufacturing and operations to reduce emissions as part of our company-specific Net Zero Roadmap. By 2025, we aim to purchase 100% renewable electricity in all our sites.

The specific actions we are focusing on:
- Power our manufacturing renewably by increasing the proportion of renewable electricity that we use through power purchase agreements, green tariffs, renewable energy certificates and on-site production. Alongside established forms of renewable electricity, such as wind and solar, we will work with suppliers to increase availability of renewable thermal energy generated from sources, e.g. biogas and biomass by 2030. In 2021, we increased the percentage of renewable electricity sourced to 63.7% (2020: 50.5%), in line with our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity across our sites globally by 2025. The increase was due to many sites in Argentina, Australia, Mexico, New Zealand and Russia achieving 100% renewable electricity.
- Further emissions reductions are expected to be delivered by increasing the efficiency of our operations. Many energy efficiency projects are already planned for sites across the globe, ranging from LED lighting systems to optimizing energy consumption during non-production times and recovering heat energy.
- Phase out refrigerants with a high global warming potential, such as hydrofluorocarbons, in our industrial refrigeration systems. We plan to replace these with new, natural refrigerants with zero or low GWP, such as ammonia, CO2 and hydrocarbons.

Financial forecasts including forecasted costs are business sensitive and not publicly disclosed.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Trends show growing consumer demand for low-carbon products such as plant-based foods and drinks. An engaged generation of consumers is driving a new food ideology, with trends toward more natural and organic foods, plant-based proteins and simpler, healthier ingredients. They expect brands to provide experiences beyond the product, be authentic and act as a force for good – both socially and environmentally. Plant-based products should be delicious, offer a better nutritional profile and have a lower environmental footprint compared to meat.

Company-specific description of this opportunity: Our relentless dedication to innovation allows us to deliver on consumer preferences time and time again. We focus on exploring trends, rapidly converting ideas into products and testing their relevance with consumers and customers. Through our strong innovation capacity, we have significantly invested in plant-based products. Recent launches include soy-based Milo in Thailand, Nestlé Veggie plant-based product with probiotics in Chile, Garden Gourmet Schnitzel in Europe, Garden Gourmet Voie Gras – an alternative to foie gras – in Spain and Switzerland, and the Gerber Plant-tastic range of organic foods and snacks for toddlers in Europe and the United States.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Plant-based products generated sales of around CHF 1 billion in 2022, posting high single-digit organic growth.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Transforming our product portfolio includes lowering the carbon footprint of our recipes. Our process of constant improvement is a competitive advantage, reducing our carbon footprint while continuing to contribute to healthy and nutritious diets. As a company-specific example, we are rapidly expanding our plant-based range to meet significant increases in consumer demand. Recent launches include soy-based Milo in Thailand, Nestlé Veggie plant-based product with probiotics in Chile, Garden Gourmet Schnitzel in Europe, Garden Gourmet Voie Gras – an alternative to foie gras – in Spain and Switzerland, and the Gerber Plant-tastic range of organic foods and

snacks for toddlers in Europe and the United States.

Our ambition by 2030 is to reduce future GHG emissions by 6 million tonnes CO2e through transforming our product portfolio. The key drivers of this are:
1. evolving product offering (estimated -4.2 m CO2e tons)
e.g. the Milo and Garden Gourmet products launched in 2022.

2. shifting towards ingredients with lower carbon footprint like plant-based foods (estimated -1.4 m CO2e tons)
e.g. Milo replaces milk powder with ingredients from soy and oats, the core ingredients are the same as original Milo – malt, barley and cocoa
e.g. our plant-based Coffee Mate natural bliss creamers that come in a variety of bases like almond and oat milks.

We aim to continue to expand our plant-based know-how to meet new consumer needs as well as helping meet our Net-Zero ambition.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
As consumers demand increasingly transparent and sustainable products, our brands will continue to adapt, embracing sustainability. Our core strategy is in line with this shift and that means engaging the one billion consumers a day who buy our products by offering more foods and beverages that are nutritious and have a lower carbon footprint, such as more plant-based products. We aim to continuously reduce the environmental footprint of our ingredients and recipes and investigate ways to transparently communicate about it. By engaging with consumers, we can increase demand for these products, which in turn will help us toward our Net Zero ambition.

Our company-specific Net Zero Roadmap was launched in December 2020 with targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to address emissions throughout our value chain. As the majority of our emissions come from activities in our supply chain (Scope 3), that is where we are focusing efforts, collaborating with various partners to achieve our goals. Transforming our product portfolio is one of the key actions within it.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Financial forecasts are business sensitive and not publicly disclosed.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Financial forecasts including costs are business sensitive and not publicly disclosed.

Our Net Zero Roadmap includes transformation of our product portfolio and our actions encompass the full scope of a product life cycle, including sourcing, packaging, manufacturing and logistics. The levers already identified by our businesses are expected to mitigate 14% of the GHG emissions associated with our forecasted 41.9 million tonnes of CO2e by 2030. They include:
- Evolving our product offering to include more sustainable options.
- Switching to plant-based ingredients – specifically in our frozen meals and pizzas and dairy categories.
- Implementing more sustainable, circular business models.
- Improving the energy efficiency of equipment such as machines.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

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

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

Description of feedback mechanism
<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection
<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
Net Zero Roadmap, 2021 TCFD report
nestle-net-zero-roadmap-en.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Scenario analysis allows us to better understand the impact of climate change and how it could affect our company. It is a critical tool for strategic and financial planning and risk management. In 2022, we continued to strengthen our methodology and tools to identify, assess and manage our climate risks and opportunities. Modeling simulations evaluated the potential directional impacts on Nestlé for both transition and physical risk factors. We partnered with Risilience using methodology and scenarios from their academic partner, the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. We assess two types of risk: transition risk and physical risk. We assess our resilience to 2030 for transition risk. The insights from this work further strengthen the importance and relevance of our climate-related actions outlined in our Net Zero Roadmap. Transition risk is related to the nature, pace and timing of decarbonization of the global economy. The pathway to reduce emissions may be gradual and managed or may be rushed and abrupt. Therefore, to analyze transition risk, we used three different scenarios, based on low-, intermediate- and high-emission pathways: • Low-emission pathway: Immediate and coordinated action to curb emissions limit warming to 1.5°C by 2100. • Intermediate pathway: Reliance on existing/planned policies leads to warming of +2°C to +3°C by 2100. • High-emission pathway: Few or no steps taken to limit emissions lead to warming of +4°C to +5°C by 2100. Scenarios were based on existing published scenarios, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Socioeconomic Pathways and the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook scenarios.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Scenario analysis allows us to better understand the impact of climate change and how it could affect our company. It is a critical tool for strategic and financial planning and risk management. In 2022, we continued to strengthen our methodology and tools to identify, assess and manage our climate risks and opportunities. Modeling simulations evaluated the potential directional impacts on Nestlé for both transition and physical risk factors. We partnered with Risilience using methodology and scenarios from their academic partner, the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. We assess two types of risk: transition risk and physical risk. We assess our resilience to 2040 for physical risk. The insights from this work further strengthen the importance and relevance of our climate-related actions outlined in our Net Zero Roadmap. Physical risks associated with a changing climate can be felt today. The Earth's temperature has risen since the beginning of the industrial age (by around +1.1°C) and further warming is unavoidable. Over the next few decades scientists estimate that the global temperature will most likely increase by a minimum of 1.5°C by 2040. This is caused by the GHG emissions already in the air. To analyze the physical risk, we used this most likely scenario. The climate scenarios modelled included the IPCC's RCP 4.5, an intermediate scenario more likely that not to result in a global temperature rise of between 2 and 3 degrees by 2100, and RCP 8.5, a very high baseline emissions scenario.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

How might climate change plausibly affect the availability and quality of our raw materials?
How might climate change impact our operational footprint including asset damage and related disruption to operational capabilities?
How might the transition to a low carbon economy affect our business model and product categories?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

We assessed macro-level physical risks for our key raw materials and our facilities until 2040. Projecting out to 2040, climate, heatwaves and drought/water stress-related risks are forecast to increase in frequency and severity.

Availability and quality of raw materials:
We mapped our sourcing locations and volumes and overlaid current and 2040-forecasted climate conditions to estimate the percentage change in expected yields. The main potential risks related to raw materials are increases in input costs and in price volatility, as well as their availability and quality. Raw materials availability and quality may be impacted through lower yields, yield variability and, in the longer term, a reduction in suitable areas for cultivation.

Nestlé's management of the mitigation of and adaptation to physical risks from climate change is aided by the sustainable sourcing actions our company has invested in for more than 20 years. Building on this, our Net Zero Roadmap, with its commitment to advance regenerative agriculture, aims to make farmers more resilient and produce in a more sustainable manner. Initiatives range from installing biogas digesters at dairy farms to growing 200 million trees by 2030 in sourcing landscapes. We also continue to distribute new coffee plantlets that perform better in locations affected by extreme weather events. The technical assistance we provide to farmers is evolving with the launch and gradual implementation of regenerative agriculture practices throughout our value chains. Actions underway in countries like the US, France and Germany include the phasing down of tillage, greater use of techniques like cover and intercropping, and switching to organic fertilizers. This is expected to improve resilience to extreme weather patterns and help farmers reduce dependency on inputs from outside their sphere of control.

Disruption to operational capabilities:
We operate facilities all over the world and already face risks related to extreme weather events. The analysis provides us with further insight into the potential severity and frequency of extreme weather events and helps to strengthen our mitigation plans. We actively manage our risks related to extreme weather through site-specific loss prevention and business continuity strategies. The impact of extreme weather events on Nestlé's facilities today is low. The physical risks highlighted could, however, lead to a small increase in the potential level of losses over and above what is experienced today, but overall our analysis does not identify any material financial impacts until 2040.

Business model and product categories:
Shifts in supply and demand as consumers prefer sustainable alternatives could lead to loss of revenue and/or missed growth opportunities, requiring a constant review of products and business models based on their environmental footprint.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Dietary shifts – particularly toward plant-based diets – are one of the measures that society can take to keep our food system within environmental limits. Trends show growing consumer demand for low-carbon products such as plant-based foods and drinks. Precisely, consumers demand increasingly transparent and sustainable products, as we have seen through market research. Demand for products and services may be impacted as consumers switch to alternatives with less environmental footprint and innovative competitors emerge that challenge market share. If Nestlé does not anticipate and act on these changing consumer shifts, it has the potential to impact on Nestlé's revenues and market shares. Description of how our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and/or opportunities: We assessed this market dimension through our climate scenario analysis, considering the potential uptake rates of sustainable alternatives, in terms of the proportion of consumers transitioning to products and services with less environmental footprint. Variable rates of adoption were projected across the different climate scenarios considered. We projected the increase in the percentage of consumers adopting sustainable alternative products across each climate scenario. Time horizon covered is medium-term: These inputs were benchmarked against historical product uptake rates. Products categories were assessed as to how exposed they may be to these trends. Revenue impacts were modelled in each year up to 2030. Rate of increase to 2030 value was non-linear. The model estimated potential directional financial impacts for each climate scenario considered. The most substantial decision we have made to date in this area is to align our core strategy with these consumer shifts which means engaging the one billion consumers a day who buy our products by offering more foods and beverages that are nutritious and have a lower carbon footprint. We aim to continuously reduce the environmental footprint of our ingredients and recipes and investigate ways to transparently communicate about it. By engaging with consumers, we can increase demand for these products, which in turn will help us toward our Net Zero ambition.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	The most substantial decision we have made to date in this area is to do our GHG footprinting exercise in 2020. We understood that most of our emissions are in our value chain and supply chain, more specifically attributed to the sourcing of our ingredients. This exercise helped us identify the hotspots of our emissions and where our exposure is, leading to the development of a detailed action plan to target our actions. Second, in 2020 we embarked on qualitative and quantitative climate modeling across our value chain to assess our portfolio's resilience under different external conditions, as part of implementation of the TCFD recommendations. We partnered with the University of Cambridge's Centre for Risk Studies to define the methodology and build a climate modeling tool. Our current portfolio and value chain were modeled using historical data. The model incorporated Nestlé's physical and commercial footprints. Physical data including volumes, sourcing locations of raw material, and commercial data were incorporated into the modeling. Time horizon covered is long-term: The outcome of this modeling work supported our expectations that in the foreseeable future Nestlé must navigate transition risks. In the longer term, physical risks could pose a greater threat to the food and beverage industry. This insight further strengthens the relevance of our climate-related actions outlined in our Net Zero Roadmap. Description of how our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and/or opportunities: Concretely, as part of our Net Zero ambition, we will scale up initiatives in agriculture to help absorb more carbon, given this is an area of our value chain where most of our emissions occur. Nestlé will strengthen its programs with farmers to help restore land and limit GHG emissions. An example is the Skimmelkrans Net Zero Carbon Emissions Project: an ambition to create the company's first dairy supplier farm to reach net zero, located in George, South Africa, by 2023. Nestlé will also step-up efforts to help restore forests by replanting trees and enhancing biodiversity. An example of this is Nestlé's commitment to plant 3 million trees in the next three years through Project RELeaf, in Malaysia. These initiatives are expected to help build resilient agricultural communities and supply chains.
Investment in R&D	Yes	The most substantial decision we have made to date in this area is to leverage forward-looking science to innovate and to help us understand climate-related risks and opportunities from an R&D perspective. This helps us to address sustainability challenges such as reducing our GHG emissions in line with our ambition to achieve Net Zero GHG emissions by 2050. For example, in September 2020 we launched our dairy accelerator in Konolfingen, Switzerland, which is designed to drive innovation and speed-to-market of sustainable dairy products and plant-based alternatives. Scientists understand that certain crops and commodities that we rely on will be limited or no longer available in the future, which is a risk to our business. However, it is also an opportunity, as our scientists are working to develop plant-based offerings from ingredients like peas, oats, rice, soy, coconut and almonds, which are highly nutritious and have a lower carbon footprint. Covering the medium-term horizon to 2030, our scientists will work towards developing products with a lower carbon footprint from the onset. All aspects of the value chain are considered, including the use of renewable energy in production, different packaging, and reduced emissions in the sourcing of ingredients. Below are more concrete examples of how climate-related risks and opportunities influence our investments and decisions in R&D. The time horizon these investments cover is long-term, matching our ambition to achieve a 20% reduction in absolute GHG emissions by 2025, halve emissions by 2030 and achieve Net Zero by 2050. - Plant-based product development: continued focus on developing new and innovative plant-based products. Recent launches include soy-based Milo in Thailand, Nestlé Veggie plant-based product with probiotics in Chile, Garden Gourmet Schnitzel in Europe, Garden Gourmet Voie Gras – an alternative to foie gras – in Spain and Switzerland, and the Gerber Plant-tastic range of organic foods and snacks for toddlers in Europe and the United States. - Circular economy: a pilot with Carrefour in France, testing new refillable solutions for Nescafé, confectionery and petfood products in two stores. Research: Launching the Nestlé Institute of Agricultural Sciences launched in 2022 to advance technology and research in the field.
Operations	Yes	Description of how our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and/or opportunities: Regarding our logistics, our distribution emissions reduction strategy has been sharpened to focus on two areas: continuous increase in operational efficiencies and switching to lower emissions modes, vehicles and fuels. For example, Nestlé is investing over CHF 100 million by 2030 in low-carbon logistics for our three international water brands: S. Pellegrino, Acqua Panna and Perrier. In France, Nestlé Waters launched new rail routes for Perrier, saving an estimated 11,400 tonnes of CO2e per year by the end of 2022. The business is also working with partners to roll out a hydrogen-powered train route in France by 2025. This route will help reduce CO2e by an estimated 10,000 tonnes per year – a reduction of 89% of its current emissions. Regarding our manufacturing, as disclosed in C2.3a, carbon pricing systems could result in increased operational costs for our company. In 2020, this led to our Board's strategic decision to accelerate our transition to 100% renewable electricity purchased with a commitment to achieve 100% renewable electricity purchased in all our sites by 2025. The latter is the most substantial decision we have made to date in this area. In 2022, 78.4% of our total electricity purchased came from renewable sources in our manufacturing sites. With regard to thermal energies, a dedicated internal working group has been created to evaluate and explore alternative low-carbon technologies and fuel sources between now and 2023. The time horizon it covers is short-term. This will allow the company to define more precisely its thermal renewable energy Roadmap and Advocacy strategy.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments Assets	Revenues As part of our net-zero 2050 ambition, we are speeding up the transformation of our products in line with consumer trends and choices. Nestlé will launch more products that have a lower carbon footprint and contribute to a balanced diet. This includes more plant-based food and beverage options. Nestlé will also look to reformulate its products using more ingredients with a lower carbon footprint. Direct costs Nestlé is scaling up renewable energy sourcing (78.4% of all our electricity purchased came from renewable sources in 2022) in line with our Net Zero Roadmap. We aim to purchase 100% renewable electricity in all our sites by 2025, and in that context we will continue to increase the use of energy from renewable sources and collaborate with various partners to enable suppliers to invest in new infrastructure such as wind and solar farms. This is part of a broader total investment of CHF 3.2 billion by 2025 to put us on track of our Net Zero journey. Acquisitions and divestments We are considering climate-related risk and opportunity in our acquisition and divestment decision making. As part of our long-term value creation strategy, we are accelerating the repositioning of the portfolio with a clear focus on high-growth, high-margin categories. The criteria for acquisitions and divestments consider fit with strategy, attractive categories, ability to win and resource intensity. For example, in 2022 Nestlé Health Science agreed to purchase a majority stake in Orgain, a leader in plant-based nutrition to complement its existing portfolio of nutrition products that support healthier lives, and Puravida, a well-known and fast-growing brand of organic, natural and plant-based foods in Brazil. Capital expenditures and Assets Our physical assets may be impacted by climate change e.g. facilities in water-stressed areas, extreme weather events damaging facilities etc. We know this given that we follow the ISO14001 standard on Environmental Management helping us understand climate-related risks and opportunities to our assets. Where feasible, Nestlé takes relevant actions including capital investments to reduce the impact of climate-related factors on its physical assets and risk of business interruption. In terms of weather-related incidents, as part of the Nestlé Global Property Loss Prevention Program, an in-depth identification of natural hazard exposures is made for existing sites and greenfield projects proactively to anticipate potential risks such as floods, windstorms etc. This process helps in the decision-making process for future standards of prevention and protection, as well as preparation if an event occurs in the current sites. For example, in our Dieppe Nescafé factory in France, the site has improved the capacity of the drainage system and developed the emergency plan with local authorities to be better prepared to the risk of coastal flood events. This is relevant because the site is exposed to a 100-year coastal flood event which could lead to minor structural damage to the building and some damage to key equipment which could trigger a business interruption.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3181077

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1994655

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
5175732

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
20

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
4140585.6

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3238985

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
757454

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
3996439

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
113.925238014642

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The emissions targets and progress in this disclosure, including this target, are based on a 2018 baseline calculated under financial control, for the development of our Net Zero Roadmap. All of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are being addressed as part of our Net Zero Roadmap, and our actions contribute to our absolute emissions reductions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2020, we launched our Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-aligned Net Zero Roadmap, a science-based plan that expands on our climate ambitions. Thanks to this plan, we are putting peak carbon behind us and are working towards our emissions reduction targets for 2025 and 2030. All of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are included in our Net Zero Roadmap, and our actions to address them are contributing to our absolute emissions reductions. In 2022, we continued to make progress toward our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity across our sites globally by 2025, reaching 78.4% renewable electricity sourced in our manufacturing sites in 2022 (2021: 63.7%). Our factories in Australia, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, South Africa, Thailand and Vietnam increased their purchases of renewable electricity this year. In Europe, 93% of our factories purchased 100% renewable electricity. In addition to the 78.4% of renewable electricity sourced, we currently have onsite generation at nine factories in Europe and the Middle East, and this may expand in the future. Some factories are also switching to renewable sources of thermal energy. In Indonesia, one factory has switched from fossil fuels to locally supplied rice-husk-based biofuel. A second factory is expected to complete the switch in 2023. We have introduced industrial heat pumps replacing the use of fossil fuels in La Penilla, Spain, saving 2000 tonnes of CO2 e, per year, and in Konolfingen and Orbe in Switzerland, saving 1000 tonnes of CO2 e per year. As part of our Net Zero Roadmap, we committed to switching our global car fleet to lower emissions options by 2022. At the end of the year, 41% of our fleet had switched to lower-emissions options.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3181077

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1994655

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
5175732

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
2587866

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3238985

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
757454

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
3996439

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
45.5700952058569

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The emissions targets and progress in this disclosure, including this target, are based on a 2018 baseline calculated under financial control, for the development of our Net Zero Roadmap. All of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are being addressed as part of our Net Zero Roadmap, and our actions contribute to our absolute emissions reductions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2020, we launched our Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-aligned Net Zero Roadmap, a science-based plan that expands on our climate ambitions. Thanks to this plan, we are putting peak carbon behind us and are working towards our emissions reduction targets for 2025 and 2030. All of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are included in our Net Zero Roadmap, and our actions to address them are contributing to our absolute emissions reductions. In 2022, we continued to make progress toward our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity across our sites globally by 2025, reaching 78.4% renewable electricity sourced in our manufacturing sites in 2022 (2021: 63.7%). Our factories in Australia, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, South Africa, Thailand and Vietnam increased their purchases of renewable electricity this year. In Europe, 93% of our factories purchased 100% renewable electricity. In addition to the 78.4% of renewable electricity sourced, we currently have onsite generation at nine factories in Europe and the Middle East, and this may expand in the future. Some factories are also switching to renewable sources of thermal energy. In Indonesia, one factory has switched from fossil fuels to locally supplied rice-husk-based biofuel. A second factory is expected to complete the switch in 2023. We have introduced industrial heat pumps replacing the use of fossil fuels in La Penilla, Spain, saving 2000 tonnes of CO2 e, per year, and in Konolfingen and Orbe in Switzerland, saving 1000 tonnes of CO2 e per year. As part of our Net Zero Roadmap, we committed to switching our global car fleet to lower emissions options by 2022. At the end of the year, 41% of our fleet had switched to lower-emissions options.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Base year
2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
78652386

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
1590789

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2119625

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
86956

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
187662

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
631616

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
121365

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3671258

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1619695

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
89092414

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
89092414

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

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)
95

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)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
100

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
90

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
90

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
20

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
71273931.2

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
79017086

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
1095766

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2185392

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
48268

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
92514

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
539942

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
118648

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4613677

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1653365

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
89315123

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
89315123

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-1.24987633627258

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The emissions targets and progress in this disclosure, including this target, are based on our 2018 baseline calculated under financial control, for the development of our Net Zero Roadmap. In line with SBTi guidance, some Scope 3 emission categories are not currently covered by our SBTi-aligned GHG emissions reduction target. These emissions accounted for less than 33% of Scope 3 emissions in the 2018 baseline. They include consumer use of sold products, purchased services, leased assets, capital goods and investments.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2020, we launched our Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-aligned Net Zero Roadmap, a science-based plan that expands on our climate ambitions. Thanks to this plan, we are putting peak carbon behind us and are working towards our emissions reduction targets for 2025 and 2030. A detailed analysis of emissions against our 2018 baseline showed 95% of our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions came from activities in our supply chain (such as farming and shipping) and just 5% from our own operations. Dairy and livestock ingredients are our largest single source of emissions – accounting for approximately half the emissions associated with producing our ingredients. We identified that to make progress toward our Net Zero ambition we must focus primarily on our upstream supply chain. Emissions reductions are the result of a wide range of projects in our agricultural supply chains. All reductions associated with a project meet the accounting principles set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate and Project standards. We are working with leading universities and NGOs to support net zero efforts in dairy farming around the world. This includes investing in at least 25 pilot farms in 15 countries to test scalable, low-carbon and regenerative agriculture practices that may help those farms achieve net zero GHG emissions. Currently, we have one pilot farm in South Africa that aims to achieve net zero in the near future, and another in the United States aiming for net zero by 2025. Twenty-three other pilot farms are investigating exciting possibilities to support net zero efforts. In Spain, we are engaging with more than 200 dairy farmers to implement emission reduction practices, which are aimed at reducing their footprint by 40% by 2026. In the UK, since 2015 we have worked with more than 70 farmers to plant more than 42 kilometers of hedgerows and protected more than 40 kilometers of rivers and streams.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 4

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Base year
2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
78652386

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
1590789

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2119625

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
86956

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
187662

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
631616

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
121365

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3671258

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1619695

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
89092414

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
89092414

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

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)
95

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)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
100

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
90

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
90

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
44546207

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
79017086

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)

1095766

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2185392

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
48268

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
92514

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
539942

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
118648

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4613677

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1653365

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
89315123

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
89315123

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-0.499950534509032

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The emissions targets and progress in this disclosure, including this target, are based on our 2018 baseline calculated under financial control, for the development of our Net Zero Roadmap. In line with SBTi guidance, some Scope 3 emission categories are not currently covered by our SBTi-aligned GHG emissions reduction target. These emissions accounted for less than 33% of Scope 3 emissions in the 2018 baseline. They include consumer use of sold products, purchased services, leased assets, capital goods and investments.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2020, we launched our Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-aligned Net Zero Roadmap, a science-based plan that expands on our climate ambitions. Thanks to this plan, we are putting peak carbon behind us and are working towards our emissions reduction targets for 2025 and 2030. A detailed analysis of emissions against our 2018 baseline showed 95% of our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions came from activities in our supply chain (such as farming and shipping) and just 5% from our own operations. Dairy and livestock ingredients are our largest single source of emissions – accounting for approximately half the emissions associated with producing our ingredients. We identified that to make progress toward our Net Zero ambition we must focus primarily on our upstream supply chain. Emissions reductions are the result of a wide range of projects in our agricultural supply chains. All reductions associated with a project meet the accounting principles set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate and Project standards. We are working with leading universities and NGOs to support net zero efforts in dairy farming around the world. This includes investing in at least 25 pilot farms in 15 countries to test scalable, low-carbon and regenerative agriculture practices that may help those farms achieve net zero GHG emissions. Currently, we have one pilot farm in South Africa that aims to achieve net zero in the near future, and another in the United States aiming for net zero by 2025. Twenty-three other pilot farms are investigating exciting possibilities to support net zero efforts. In Spain, we are engaging with more than 200 dairy farmers to implement emission reduction practices, which are aimed at reducing their footprint by 40% by 2026. In the UK, since 2015 we have worked with more than 70 farmers to plant more than 42 kilometers of hedgerows and protected more than 40 kilometers of rivers and streams.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2020

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

6808043

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

50

Target year

2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

77

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

54

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is to support the achievement of targets to reduce scope 2 emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Nestlé joined RE100 in 2014 and committed in December 2020 to procure 100% of electricity from renewable sources by 2025 in all its sites.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We continued to make progress toward our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity across our sites globally by 2025, reaching 77% renewable electricity sourced in our manufacturing sites in 2022 based on the RE100 definition. Our factories in Australia, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, South Africa, Thailand, Malaysia, China, Turkey, and Vietnam increased their purchases of renewable electricity this year.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1
Abs2
Abs3
Abs4
Abs5

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We take a whole life cycle approach to determining the carbon footprint of our products. It is a process that involves working with many others, such as farmers, logistics providers and consumers. We need to act throughout our value chain towards our net zero ambition by 2050.

Progress toward net zero will be measured against our 2018 GHG emissions. We calculated this baseline and defined our footprint in partnership with South Pole, an external consultant. They provide a clearly defined pathway for coupling future-proof growth with reductions in GHG emissions. As our Scope 3 emissions make up 95% of our footprint, we aim to address 80% of these.

In line with SBTi guidance, our total reported Scope 3 emissions include some categories that are not currently covered by our SBTi-aligned GHG emissions reduction target. These emissions accounted for less than 33% of Scope 3 emissions in the 2018 baseline. These include consumer use of sold products, purchased services, leased assets, capital goods and investments. As a result, our total Scope 3 emissions reported for 2022 (108.9 million tonnes) are higher than the Scope 3 emissions that fall within our SBTi-aligned target (89.3 million tonnes).

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
In our Net Zero Roadmap, Nestlé set outs its ambition to be net zero by 2050 at the latest, as our company continues to grow, and with the following milestones:
- By 2025, we aim to reduce our scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 20%
- By 2030, we aim to reduce our scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 50%

We have identified several emissions reduction and removal opportunities. Key levers include reducing emissions from dairy and livestock, portfolio management and packaging improvements. We're also investing in natural climate solutions such as our Global Reforestation Program (GRP), through which we aim to grow 200 million trees by 2030 in our sourcing landscapes. This is a key part of our Forest Positive strategy.

Projects will include growing trees to help restore natural forest landscapes, introducing agroforestry systems for suitable crops such as cocoa and coffee, and supporting other natural ecosystem restoration activities. The projects are expected to have co-benefits, such as helping to improve soil health and water conservation, restoring degraded lands, contributing to biodiversity, mitigating climate change and supporting local livelihoods and the rights of Indigenous People and Local Communities. So that planted trees can survive and thrive, we follow a project cycle for every intervention, which includes country- and project-level assessments and stakeholder engagement for proper selection of the projects and the places where we implement them, as well as long-term monitoring of impact. For each project, verification or certification processes ensure that a robust set of carbon best practice principles are implemented and respected.

We're also investing CHF 1.2 billion to help spark regenerative agriculture across our supply chain, as part of a total investment in emissions reductions and removals of CHF 3.2 billion by 2025.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	900	
To be implemented*	400	3200000
Implementation commenced*	1300	4700000
Implemented*	2300	6400000
Not to be implemented	100	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Change in purchasing practices

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2739880

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
175311000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Supplier engagement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1713321

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
108196000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1127697

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1614000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
220358

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1876000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Other, please specify (Recipe reformulation and packaging redesign)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
551135

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services
Scope 3 category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
224020000

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
Includes packaging redesign as well as product reformulation.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Reuse of water

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
47609

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2379000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Compliance is the foundation of how we do business and a non-negotiable requirement. In addition to complying with laws, regulations and internal requirements, Nestlé has a strong set of values and principles that we apply across all the countries where we operate. Our aim is for our investments to benefit both for our shareholders and the countries where we do business. The Nestlé Environmental Requirements are mandatory across our plants.
Employee engagement	In addition to Environmental Sustainability managers, there are energy management functional roles at different levels that also contribute to drive investment in emission reduction activities. Business Technical managers set market energy and emissions savings objectives for each Market in line with Corporate targets. The Market Chief Engineer defines the energy and emissions saving objectives for factories and supports them together with the Market Environmental Sustainability manager. The Industrial services engineer directly supports the factory. At a factory level, the factory engineer is in charge of and drives the energy conservation program that monitors utilities consumption and implements projects targeting energy use reduction and cost savings. The factory engineer is also in charge of establishing the factory specific Energy performance Indicators (EPIs) and monitor and analyses of EPIs together with the factory Environmental Sustainability manager and the line managers.
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	Energy and other related sustainability projects are assessed separately using various parameters, such as energy savings in absolute GJ, absolute CO2 emission avoidance, absolute water savings and ROI.
Marginal abatement cost curve	All abatement projects assessed for our factories are benchmarked considering the marginal cost of energy reduction (GJ saved per CHF invested) which is used to prioritize the projects. Monetary reward and incentives are linked to attainment of energy savings, thus of GHG reduction targets.
Partnering with governments on technology development	We work with governments and technology development such as development of low-grade temperature refrigerant and alternative energy producers.
Other (Setting strict targets and public commitments)	Nestlé has made public its ambition to reach Net Carbon Zero by 2050 across the extended supply chain (scope 1/2/3) and to reach -20% in 2025 (vs the 2018 GHG baseline) and -50% in 2030. A dedicated ESG Strategy & Deployment unit has been created at Head Office to deploy our ESG actions through the markets. Various initiatives are being deployed, such as conversion to renewable electricity and low-emission vehicle fleet, use of biofuels, developing biodegradable and compostable packaging, product reformulation, tree planting, investing in targeted R&D, etc. We are ramping up our capital investments in this area over the next five years.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Plant-based products)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Nestlé's plant-based strategy, which aims primarily to meet evolving consumer expectations, also contributes to mitigating transition risks. In 2022, we continued our rollout of plant-based launches. Selected examples include a soy-based Milo ready-to-drink product in Thailand (83%* reduction in GHG emissions for the recipe) and a rice-based sweetened condensed milk in Brazil (80%* reduction in GHG emissions for the recipe). Under our brand Garden Gourmet, we launched several new plant-based products such as Sensational Crispy Mini Filet (74%* reduction in GHG emissions for the recipe) and Sensational Schnitzel (73%* reduction in GHG emissions for the recipe) offering alternatives to animal proteins to our consumer. In addition, we are test launching a hybrid milk powder in the Philippines (27%* reduction in GHG emissions for the recipe). In 2022, 3% of our total carbon reductions achieved came from recipe reformulation and innovation. We are also focusing our effort on packaging to reduce overall footprint of our products, for instance reducing the carbon footprint of Nespresso capsules.

* Internal calculation vs standard recipe or equivalent meat product.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Internal calculation vs standard recipe or equivalent meat product)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used
Internal calculation vs standard recipe or equivalent meat product.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
Our Brands Climate Hub conducts a baseline study, which includes a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), that draws a clear picture of all GHG emissions associated with the brand, from sourcing its ingredients through production, distribution and consumption. Each brand performing an LCA uses the same methodology and an independent reviewer checks alignment with our guidelines.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Our Brands Climate Hub creates a roadmap for the brand to reduce and remove carbon emissions inside its value chain. To address the remaining emissions, brands can source high-quality carbon offsets by investing in specific projects around the world. Projects often have co-benefits such as helping to improve air quality, increase biodiversity and improve farmer livelihoods. An external third party certifies a brand to be carbon neutral, meaning the brand has met recognized international standards. Finally, a third-party annual assessment gauges GHG emissions at any given time as brands implement changes.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
1.1

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
Acquisitions: The Bountiful Company, Nuun, The Better Health Company, Puravida, Orgain

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
The following acquisitions are accounted for in our 2022 data:
The Bountiful Company – acquired Aug 9 2021
Nuun – acquired May 10 2021
The Better Health Company – acquired Jun 29 2022
Puravlda – acquired May 24 2022
Orgain – acquired Feb 2 2022

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	1) Capital goods and Services use a different set of emission factors (Exiobase) 2) Introduced more granular emission factors across years (Country / Material Supplier / Farm specific) in line with our approach to applying emission factors and SBTi guidelines.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	Any methodological change, regardless of significance, is applied across all reporting years to ensure like-for-like performance reporting.	Yes

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3181077

Comment
Emissions targets and progress included in this report are based on a 2018 baseline calculated under financial control, for the development of the Net Zero emissions roadmap published in 2020. Targets were approved by SBTi at the end of 2020, following a 1.5C pathway. Adjusted for acquisition & divestment and greater coverage of scope (including offices, distribution centres and our car fleet).

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2564991

Comment
Emissions targets and progress included in this report are based on a 2018 baseline calculated under financial control, for the development of the Net Zero emissions roadmap published in 2020. Targets were approved by SBTi at the end of 2020, following a 1.5C pathway. Adjusted for acquisition & divestment and greater coverage of scope (including offices, distribution centres and our car fleet).

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1994655

Comment
Emissions targets and progress included in this report are based on a 2018 baseline calculated under financial control, for the development of the Net Zero emissions roadmap published in 2020. Targets were approved by SBTi at the end of 2020, following a 1.5C pathway. Adjusted for acquisition & divestment and greater coverage of scope (including offices, distribution centres and our car fleet).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
83026992

Comment
Updated to reflect adjustments for acquisition & divestment, and methodology changes driven by more granular data and better calculation tools.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4407921

Comment
Updated to reflect new methodology applied across all reporting years. The main shift was a move to emissions factor database called Exiobase for economic emissions intensities.

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

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1590789

Comment
Updated to reflect adjustments for acquisition & divestment, and methodology changes driven by more granular data and better calculation tools.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3268695

Comment
Updated to reflect adjustments for acquisition & divestment, and methodology changes driven by more granular data and better calculation tools.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
86956

Comment
Updated to reflect adjustments for acquisition & divestment, and methodology changes driven by more granular data and better calculation tools.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
187662

Comment
Updated to reflect adjustments for acquisition & divestment, and methodology changes driven by more granular data and better calculation tools.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
631616

Comment
Updated to reflect adjustments for acquisition & divestment, and methodology changes driven by more granular data and better calculation tools.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
121365

Comment
Updated to reflect adjustments for acquisition & divestment, and methodology changes driven by more granular data and better calculation tools.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4140990

Comment
Updated to reflect adjustments for acquisition & divestment, and methodology changes driven by more granular data and better calculation tools.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category is not relevant for Nestlé, as the company primarily sells finished food products. Most of our products are sold for direct consumption, which therefore does not involve further industrial processing.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
251196

Comment
Updated to reflect direct use phase emissions. Indirect use phase emissions are optional and will be reported separately outside of the scopes in line with common practice across the industry.

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

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1619695

Comment
Updated to reflect adjustments for acquisition & divestment, and methodology changes driven by more granular data and better calculation tools.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category is not material to Nestlé's operation.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category is not material to Nestlé's operation.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Nestlé applies a financial control approach for defining our organizational boundaries. Furthermore, we apply an equity share approach to reporting GHG emissions from entities where we share financial control. Therefore, this category is not material to Nestlé's operation.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category is not material to Nestlé's operation.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
12481932

Comment
Indirect use phase emissions which are ‘optional’ according to the GHG protocol

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3238985

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
2612725

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
757454

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?
No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
84064603

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
17

Please explain
For purchased goods, the amount of materials purchased reported through our global data systems (SAP) is multiplied by the emission factor corresponding to a representative dataset. Corrections were made to purchased volumes to be representative of fresh equivalent volumes at farm to match the scope of the emissions factors being applied. Where relevant, emission factors for manufacturing of ingredients and conversion of packaging materials were also considered. The results are aggregated to obtain the GHG emissions associated to the respective categories, sub-categories, markets and plants. The sources of emission factors are: World Food LCA Database (v.3.7), ecoinvent v.3.7, BEIS, Agribalyse, Agrifootprint, and Nestlé internal LCA databases. For selected raw ingredients, the input data was disaggregated so as to consider best practices or regions. In all cases, the results are calculated using the IPCC characterization factors. Primary emissions factors from Cool Farm Tool (CFT) assessments were used for all raw milk sourcing. For packaging, the Circular Footprint Formula (CFF) developed by the European Commission was applied to our packaging volumes of virgin and recycled materials. For services, Input/Output modelling was used, whereby the expenditure in CHF was linked to the respective GHG emissions of the types of services purchased. A contribution analysis was performed to identify the largest contributors to the overall results.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3693996

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Input/Output modelling was used, whereby the expenditure in CHF by spend type was linked to the respective GHG emissions of the types of fixed assets and consumables purchased. In all cases, the results are calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP 100 characterization factors. A contribution analysis was performed to identify the largest contributors to the overall results.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1095766

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emission factors were sourced from IEA (for calculating well-to-tank (WTT) emissions of purchased electricity) and DEFRA/BEIS (to calculate WTT emissions of the consumed fuels). Electricity consumption related emissions factors incorporate emissions associated with WTT activities and transmission and distribution losses. Emissions were calculated for each plant and each energy source by multiplying the energy content of the different fuels (and electricity) with the associated emission factors. In all cases, the results are calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP 100 characterization factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2185392

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Nestlé uses the Ecotransit emissions calculation tool. Ecotransit uses fuel consumption to calculate emissions. It requires the source, destination, weight and mode of transport, which is available in our systems. Based on this information, Ecotransit calculates the distance for a specific mode/vehicle type to calculate final emissions. It uses country defaults (most commonly used) such as engine type (e.g. Euro 1-6) and bio-fuel share, among others, to fill any missing information required to calculate emissions. Ecotransit considers metropolitan areas or highways in the route as parameter to determine vehicle fuel consumption.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
48268

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Waste volumes for all manufacturing sites and a high proportion of distribution centers is collated centrally including details of waste material and destination. Emission factors sourced from DEFRA/BEIS and are specific to waste categories and treatment methods. Emissions were calculated by multiplying the volume of the waste by destination, with the relevant emission factor. In all cases, the results are calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP 100 characterization factors.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
92514

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
All the data for air travel was provided by our global travel agent which tracks all business-related flights booked by Nestlé employees. Kilometers of business air travel were apportioned according to flight class (Economy, Premium, Business, First) and haul (short, medium, long). Emission factors for business travel were sourced from DEFRA/BEIS data. The GHG emissions reported by our travel agent include the additional impact from radiative forcing (RF). For ground travel, data was also provided by our hire car partners on rentals, distance travelled and GHG emissions considering the vehicle type. In all cases, the results are calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP 100 characterization factors.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
539942

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Employee commuting emissions were based upon Nestlé's global employee headcount. Assumptions about the average distance travelled and proportions of transport modes were made based upon regional commuter data across the US, Europe, and Asia. For the US and Europe, transport mode proportions were based upon government data. Asia's transportation modes were based on generic global data. The GHG emissions for employee commuting and in total were calculated using ecoinvent (v.3.5) emission factors based on IPCC 2013 100-year data.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
118648

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
This category included assets leased by Nestlé but not owned by Nestlé (acting as the lessee). Emission factors in kgCO2e/kWh were sourced from IEA to calculate emissions from the use of purchased electricity, including well-to-tank (WTT) activities, and transmission and distribution losses. Data in square meters by building type (e.g. retail stores, distribution centers, other) was extracted from Nestlé's Real Estate database. The extracted data included details regarding location, type of occupier, and total period over which Nestlé had control of the real estate during the reporting year. This information was used to calculate electricity consumption per type of building, based on EU energy statistics (office and retail), US EIA (distribution centers) and average consumption per region (other). In all cases, the results are calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP 100 characterization factors.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
4613677

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Nestlé uses the Ecotransit emissions calculation tool. Ecotransit uses fuel consumption to calculate emissions. It requires the source, destination, weight and mode of transport, which is available in our systems. Based on this information, Ecotransit calculates the distance for a specific mode/vehicle type to calculate final emissions. It uses country defaults (most commonly used) such as engine type (e.g. Euro 1-6) and bio-fuel share, among others, to fill any missing information required to calculate emissions. Ecotransit considers metropolitan areas or highways in the route as parameter to determine vehicle fuel consumption.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This category is not relevant for Nestlé, as the company sells finished food products. Most of our products are sold for direct consumption, which therefore does not involve further industrial processing

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
251196

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Methodology for direct use phase emissions (includes electrical appliances sold by Nestlé such as personal coffee machines and water coolers and considers the entire useful life of these appliances sold in the reporting year).)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Reported values include Direct use phase GHG emissions. Direct use phase emissions include electrical appliances sold by Nestlé such as personal coffee machines and water coolers and consider the entire useful life of these appliances sold in the reporting year. This was calculated using machine specifications and energy consumption and uses on frequency of use and lifetime.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1653365

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Here we have captured GHG emissions from end-of-life treatment both from the packaging of our products and the food waste at point of consumption. For packaging, the Circular Footprint Formula (CFF) developed by the European Commission was applied to our packaging volumes. Inputs to this formula include market specific recycling rates for key materials along with assumptions on incineration and open burning rates based on the development status of the markets infrastructure based on a literature review. Appropriate emissions factors by end-of-life destination, by material were sourced from ecoinvent v.3.7. Regionally specific emissions factor values were included where available otherwise global average values were used. For food waste, a volume of food waste was modelled for each product category based on the volume of product sold and a percentage of waste occurring both in storage and in consumption. Depending on the product type (whether it was solid or liquid), the carbon footprint of food waste was modelled by applying an emissions factor for either composting of biowaste or wastewater treatment. Assumptions were also included for distance travelled from consumer home to waste treatment sites. In all cases, the results are calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP 100 characterization factors.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This category is not relevant for Nestlé, as all our leased assets fit under the upstream leased assets definition in GHG Protocol.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This category is not material to Nestlé's operation

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This category is not material to Nestlé's operation.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This category is not material to Nestlé's operation.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
10473694

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (This represents indirect use phase emissions. Previously we have reported this figure ‘under use of sold products’.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
This represents indirect use phase emissions. Previously we have reported this figure ‘under use of sold products’. As this is an ‘optional’ emissions category according to GHGP, through the process of SBTi target validation, it was recommended that ‘optional’ emissions be reported under ‘Other’. Indirect use phase emissions included all product types that require energy in their preparation and the preparation assumptions were based on the product specific instructions and grid emission factors from the International Energy Agency (2020). In addition, a literature review was conducted to collect data on average electricity consumption of household appliances. For each product, the total electricity consumption was estimated in Kilowatt hour (Kwh), based on product use assumptions, as provided by Nestlé, and appropriate household appliance electricity consumption rates, as identified through the literature review. Subsequently, the country-specific grid emissions factor was multiplied with the total electricity consumption to calculate total emissions. In all cases, the results are calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP 100 characterization factors.

C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8

(C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?
Yes

C-AC6.8a/C-FB6.8a/C-PF6.8a

(C-AC6.8a/C-FB6.8a/C-PF6.8a) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
18290

Methodology
Default emissions factors

Please explain
This includes biomass sustainably sourced and combusted in our manufacturing sites for the generation of heat (mostly wood and spent coffee grounds).

C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9

(C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9) Do you collect or calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each commodity reported as significant to your business in C-AC0.7/FB0.7/PF0.7?

Agricultural commodities
Other, please specify (Coffee)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4288120

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Nestlé has increased the quantity of primary emissions factors for our coffee production replacing the use of secondary emissions across years for certified volumes. This contributed to some of the change observed. Some change also comes from increased volumes of coffee that have been verified deforestation free and produced using improved agricultural practices. Nestlé tracks our coffee procurement volumes by supplier, by origin and by certification status (e.g. 4C/AAA/RA).

Through our network of agricultural support staff we have started integrating additional primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data was not available for 2022, we used country specific emission factors for coffee production from World Food LCA Database (v.3.7).

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future
<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities
Other, please specify (Wheat)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1185776

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Nestlé tracks wheat procurement volumes by supplier, by origin. We have used country specific emission factors for wheat production from World Food LCA Database (v.3.76). Where country specific values are not available, we have used regional averages.

Through our network of agricultural support staff we have started integrating additional primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data was not available for 2022, we have used country specific emission factors for coffee production from World Food LCA Database (v.3.7).

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future
<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities
Cattle products

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
30868234

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Dairy is our single biggest category, both by volume and contribution to our GHG footprint. We source it from both small-scale and large-scale producers all around the world. The volumes of dairy milk purchased globally are accurately tracked both at market and group level. Nestlé has rolled out Cool Farm Tool (CFT) assessments across our raw milk sourcing regions, by farm archetype to provide primary emissions factors for our GHG accounting. We are actively engaging with our dairy derivative suppliers to increase the quantity and quality of supply chain specific data being shared each year. Beef is a very minor ingredient for us in terms of volume. We calculate the footprint of our beef purchasing using representative emissions factors from World Food LCA Database (v.3.7).

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future
<Not Applicable>

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure
42.3

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
3996439

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
94400

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
26

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain
The denominator is in million Swiss Francs. Total revenues were 94.4 billion in 2022.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	2534742	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	21213	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	8025	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (Low GWP refrigerants)	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	700041
India	192678
Mexico	210320
Spain	154954
China	103131
South Africa	132734
Philippines	120356
France	126386
Brazil	122939
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	127335
Pakistan	114269
Russian Federation	86471
Japan	72086
Chile	62033
Italy	56592
Nigeria	69961
Malaysia	60664
Indonesia	40120
Thailand	37677
Germany	45219
Other, please specify (The rest of the world)	603019

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Zone AOA	1054053
Zone EUR	691435
Zone NA	684637
Zone LATAM	523652
Zone GCR	104944
Cereal Partners Worldwide	42070
Nestle Health Science	41732
Nespresso	7126
Unallocated	89337

C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4

(C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Yes

C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b

(C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b) 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.

Activity
Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category
<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3238985

Methodology
Default emissions factor

Please explain
Includes fuel-and-energy-related activities (direct energy consumption) in our factories.

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	634063	222696
India	147432	1572
Mexico	141190	2524
Spain	30325	7814
China	168955	94409
South Africa	93348	0
Philippines	142170	31546
Brazil	37616	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	44768	0
Japan	48625	38701
Chile	54464	0
Russian Federation	83122	2019
Malaysia	79156	0
Poland	70666	0
Thailand	63577	7086
Indonesia	80770	0
Australia	66010	0
Germany	65881	18445
Viet Nam	52613	1556
Israel	33501	26877
Other, please specify (The rest of the world)	474473	302209

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) 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)
Zone AOA	965653	261760
Zone NA	647451	256924
Zone EUR	460708	87041
Zone LATAM	303877	16877
Zone GC	180750	112670
Cereal Partners Worldwide	28751	9704
Nestle Health Science	24159	12439
Nespresso	1375	38

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	793740	Decreased	16	Renewable energy consumption increased due to greater renewable electricity procurement. This led to a year-on-year emissions reduction of 793,740 tCO2e from 2021 to 2022.
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary	191821	Decreased	4	Change in boundary adjusted for acquisition & divestment led to emissions reduction of 191,821 tCO2e from 2021 to 2022.
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	2168092	14103338	16322972
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	4728656	1412783	6141439
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	5220	23907	29127
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	37009	273943	310952
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	10465	<Not Applicable>	10465
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	6949443	15865513	22814956

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1877844

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
91667

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
563353

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
1222824

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
For the purposes of this CDP response, solid biomass is considered sustainable if it complies with CDP guidance and/or with the Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Standard – Addendum on biomass. For gaseous and liquid biofuels and some solid biomass, as the feedstock is managed by the energy supplier, we have not yet confirmed whether this qualifies as sustainable (13% of total biomass). These categories have been reported under "other biomass". The total fuel is measured, but the split between use for electricity, heat and steam is estimated. Values are for owned manufacturing sites only.

Other biomass

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
290248

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
14168

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
87074

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
189005

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
For the purposes of this CDP response, solid biomass is considered sustainable if it complies with CDP guidance and/or with the Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Standard – Addendum on biomass. For gaseous and liquid biofuels and some solid biomass, as the feedstock is managed by the energy supplier, we have not yet confirmed whether this qualifies as sustainable (13% of total biomass). These categories have been reported under “other biomass”. The total fuel is measured, but the split between use for electricity, heat and steam is estimated. Values are for owned manufacturing sites only

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
438041

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
21392

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
131412

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
285236

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
The total fuel is measured, but the split between use for electricity, heat and steam is estimated. Values are for owned manufacturing sites only.

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1455021

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
71058

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
436506

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
947488

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
The total fuel is measured, but the split between use for electricity, heat and steam is estimated. Values are for owned manufacturing sites only.

Gas

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
12261818

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
598559

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
3678545

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
7984714

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
The total fuel is measured, but the split between use for electricity, heat and steam is estimated. Values are for owned manufacturing sites only.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
16322972

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
796803

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
4896892

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
10629277

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
The total fuel is measured, but the split between use for electricity, heat and steam is estimated. Values are for owned manufacturing sites only.

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	408867	302369	63383	63383
Heat	4407203	4407203	585385	585385
Steam	9566350	9548289	1270646	1270646
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Algeria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7618

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3523

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
11141

Country/area
Angola

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
698

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
118

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
77

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
893

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
69159

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
545

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
183639

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
253343

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
87710

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
229111

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
316821

Country/area
Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
0

Country/area
Bahrain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1662

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
182

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1844

Country/area
Bangladesh

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
155

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
8082

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
35954

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
44191

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
8106

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1683

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9789

Country/area
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2779

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
17102

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
19881

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
387103

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
40

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1237608

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1624751

Country/area
Bulgaria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
12710

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
11792

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
24502

Country/area
Cameroon

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4967

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
240

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
392

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5599

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
55745

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
40418

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
96163

Country/area
Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
98292

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
323357

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
421649

Country/area
China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
242632

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
122960

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
440613

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
806205

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
47143

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
181270

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
228413

Country/area
Cuba

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2640

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
427

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3067

Country/area
Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
44091

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
8964

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
29074

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
82129

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
726

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
795

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1521

Country/area

Dominican Republic

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7706

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
26668

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
34374

Country/area
Ecuador

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
24167

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
64875

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
89042

Country/area
Egypt

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
35444

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
17338

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
52782

Country/area
Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5840

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
10391

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
10384

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
26615

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
353778

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
19123

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
774613

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1147514

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
134995

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
23234

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
207521

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
365750

Country/area
Ghana

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
17679

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
654

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
48190

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
66523

Country/area
Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
11367

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
4009

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
15376

Country/area
Guatemala

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7236

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
3

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
30

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7269

Country/area
Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
12345

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
9885

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
22230

Country/area
Hungary

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
54527

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
87897

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
142424

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
212788

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
3618

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
872466

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1088872

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
103411

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
40

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
15781

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
196100

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
315332

Country/area
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
11576

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
38121

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
49697

Country/area
Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6679

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
16450

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
72883

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
96012

Country/area
Israel

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
61777

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
72030

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
133807

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
86550

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
90236

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
73259

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
250045

Country/area

Other, please specify (Ivory Coast)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
29477

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
96

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
98557

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
128130

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
101684

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
441054

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
542738

Country/area
Kenya

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1547

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
2662

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4209

Country/area
Lebanon

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
376

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
35933

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
36309

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
117127

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
281761

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
398888

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
332685

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Please select

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3636

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1163012

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1499333

Country/area
Morocco

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
9827

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
62281

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
72108

Country/area
Myanmar

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
714

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3189

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3903

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
17952

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
312

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
84615

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
102879

Country/area
New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6106

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
12008

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
18114

Country/area
Nicaragua

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4822

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
20279

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
25101

Country/area
Nigeria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4499

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
55724

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
176133

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
236356

Country/area
Pakistan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
31339

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
50072

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
372537

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
453948

Country/area
Panama

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
11161

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
76

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
22139

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
33376

Country/area
Papua New Guinea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3160

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
17458

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
20618

Country/area
Peru

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
24505

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
40966

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
65471

Country/area
Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
196486

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
500

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Please select

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
554172

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
751158

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
99507

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
165575

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
265082

Country/area
Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
20633

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
57784

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
16704

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
95121

Country/area
Qatar

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2257

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2257

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
215281

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
500773

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
716054

Country/area
Saudi Arabia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
60674

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
6812

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
67486

Country/area
Senegal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3433

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
115

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
149

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3697

Country/area
Serbia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3967

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3505

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7472

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
47677

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
163365

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
211042

Country/area
Slovakia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5992

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
7636

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13628

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
98574

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
416283

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
514857

Country/area
Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
33769

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
92783

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
126552

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
152413

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
40768

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
31356

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
620093

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
844630

Country/area
Sri Lanka

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
22574

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
833

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
64861

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
88268

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3111

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1775

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
5538

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10424

Country/area
Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
136030

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
2711

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
216192

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
354933

Country/area
Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
108124

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
1

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
125862

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
233987

Country/area
Trinidad and Tobago

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7599

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
5539

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13138

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
49284

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
26046

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
75330

Country/area
Ukraine

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
15887

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
32835

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
48722

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
223197

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
23675

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
509583

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
756455

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1569896

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
15

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
41627

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3552481

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5164019

Country/area
Uruguay

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1117

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
2089

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3206

Country/area
United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
30935

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
8960

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
39895

Country/area
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
25327

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
45997

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
71324

Country/area
Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
81369

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
196157

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
277526

Country/area
Zimbabwe

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4410

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
38913

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
43323

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Argentina

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
46913

Tracking instrument used
Other, please specify (contract)

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Argentina

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Argentina

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
19953

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Argentina

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1972

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Australia

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
87710

Tracking instrument used
Australian LGC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Australia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Belgium

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8106

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Belgium

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Brazil

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
387103

Tracking instrument used
Other, please specify (contract)

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Brazil

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Bulgaria

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
12710

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Bulgaria

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Chile

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
98292

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Chile

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
China

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
88924

Tracking instrument used

TIGR

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
China

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
14422

Tracking instrument used
GEC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
China

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
12099

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Colombia

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
47143

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Colombia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1992

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Czechia

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
44091

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Czechia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Denmark

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
726

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Dominican Republic

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8509

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Dominican Republic

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Finland

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5840

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
France

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

345968

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
France

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
147080

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Greece

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
11367

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Greece

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Guatemala

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7236

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Guatemala

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Hong Kong SAR, China

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5581

Tracking instrument used
TIGR

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Hong Kong SAR, China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Hungary

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
54527

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Hungary

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
178205

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
India

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
31915

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
India

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2015

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

318

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
India

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2015

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2015

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
66

Tracking instrument used
Indian REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
India

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Indonesia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Geothermal

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
100000

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Indonesia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Ireland

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
6679

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
86550

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Japan

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
20753

Tracking instrument used
J-Credit (Renewable)

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Jordan

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1882

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Jordan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Malaysia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3006

Tracking instrument used
TIGR

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Malaysia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Malaysia

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

114121

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Malaysia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
250832

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
66013

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
15840

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Morocco

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8240

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Morocco

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Netherlands

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
17952

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
New Zealand

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
6106

Tracking instrument used
NZREC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
New Zealand

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Panama

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
11161

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Panama

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Peru

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
24505

Tracking instrument used
Other, please specify (GS Third Party certified, green label certificate)

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Peru

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Philippines

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Geothermal

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
135741

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Philippines

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Poland

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
99507

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Poland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2022

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Portugal

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
20633

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Portugal

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Russian Federation

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Please select

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
215281

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Russian Federation

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Serbia

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3967

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Serbia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Slovakia

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5992

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Czechia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
South Africa

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
97620

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
South Africa

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2013

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
146079

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3111

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Switzerland

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
136030

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Switzerland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Thailand

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
93259

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Thailand

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Turkey

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
49284

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Turkey

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
223197

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
63260

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
586441

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
92348

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
141906

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
42382

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mixed sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
63916

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Uruguay

Sourcing method
Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid in a market with 95% or more renewable electricity capacity and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1117

Tracking instrument used
No instrument used

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Uruguay

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United Arab Emirates

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
19586

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United Arab Emirates

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United Arab Emirates

Sourcing method
Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
30885

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United Arab Emirates

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Viet Nam

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
80824

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Viet Nam

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area..

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
China

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Other biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
2253

Comment

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Czechia

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Other biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
8962

Comment

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Finland

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
7824

Comment
It is mainly biogas from our organic waste and municipal district heating using sustainable biomass

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Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Indonesia

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
15781

Comment

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Spain

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
2570

Comment
organic waste (raw material by-product)

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Switzerland

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
1997

Comment

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation
Bangladesh

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.11

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
0.92

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Dominican Republic

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.45

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
502.55

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
203

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Italy

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1.69

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1984.42

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1984

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Jordan

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.95

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1933.03

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1933

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Mexico

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.5

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
538.61

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
539

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Thailand

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
5.12

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
5

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Turkey

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.64

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
665.65

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
666

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Ukraine

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.25

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
369.07

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
369

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1.04

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
846.45

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
846

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Facility capacity (MW)
0.5

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
2189.88

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
2190

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1.5

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1756.89

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1757

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Viet Nam

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.02

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
10.4

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
10

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

We consider and are open to using all renewable electricity options accepted by RE100, keeping unbundled EAC as the least preferred option. Our preference is for off-site generation as the larger scale can benefit both Nestlé and society.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific
Row 1	Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate	<Not Applicable>

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Algeria	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Lack of suppliers who are willing to offer on-site solutions and limited surface available. EACs are not available or scarce
Angola	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Bahrain	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Cameroon	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Costa Rica	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Côte d'Ivoire	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Cuba	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Ecuador	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Ghana	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Lack of suppliers who are willing to offer on-site solutions and limited surface available. EACs are not available or scarce
Jamaica	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limted surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Kenya	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limted surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Lebanon	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limted surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Myanmar	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limted surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Nicaragua	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limted surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Pakistan	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Lack of suppliers who are willing to offer on-site solutions. EACs are not available or scarce
Papua New Guinea	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Preliminary discussion initiated for on-site generation and procuring bundled EAC from PNG power. Off-site PPA is not allowed for C&I customers and regulatory changes for allowing on-site generation has just started
Qatar	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Lack of suppliers who are willing to offer on-site solutions. EACs are not available or scarce
Saudi Arabia	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Planning to launch RFP for On-Site solar. EACs are not available or scarce
Senegal	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limted surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Singapore	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Prohibitively priced renewable electricity	Discussing with potential suppliers to secure capacity in Renewable Power Export RFP which is expected to commence supply in 2027 earliest. RE 100 compliant EACs can be purchased to off-set consumption but extremely expensive and low volumes
Trinidad and Tobago	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limted surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Ukraine	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)	EACs are not available in the region.
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available or scarce
Zimbabwe	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Lack of suppliers who are willing to offer on-site solutions. EACs are not available or scarce

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Please select

Metric value

Metric numerator

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

Direction of change
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Nestle_ey-assurance-statement-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Full document

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Nestle_ey-assurance-statement-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Full document

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Nestle_ey-assurance-statement-2022.pdf

Page/section reference
Full document

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C2. Risks and opportunities	Other, please specify (So far, 81.9% of our plastic packaging is designed for recycling and we have reduced our use of virgin plastics by 10.5%.)	ISEA3000	In 2022, we engaged EY to provide independent assurance on selected key performance indicators (KPIs) of high strategic importance including the percentage of virgin plastic reduction and the percentage of plastic packaging designed for recycling: see ey-assurance-statement-2022.pdf (nestle.com)

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

11

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

Allowances allocated

37874

Allowances purchased

253581

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

341799

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Our strategy for complying with the EU-ETS includes improving energy efficiency and switching to cleaner fuels (from gas to lower carbon fuels, for example). For example, we have introduced industrial heat pumps replacing the use of fossil fuels in La Penilla, Spain, saving 2000 tonnes of CO2e, per year. Nestlé's EU-ETS strategy is to remain compliant considering the following action plan: 1. Maximize energy efficiency at existing installations, 2. Redesign processes to use less energy or low-carbon energy, and 3. Transition to renewable energy sources. Facilities which might face a credit deficit submit an action plan to fulfil their EU-ETS allowances. The evolution of CO2 emissions and progress on the corresponding action plans set by facilities are analyzed on an annual basis at Market level. In cases when those measures may not provide the reductions necessary to comply with regulations, we are required to purchase EU-ETS carbon allowances.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?
No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price
Implicit price

How the price is determined
Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Reduce supply chain emissions

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3 (upstream)
Scope 3 (downstream)

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Differentiated

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Operations
Procurement
Product and R&D
Risk management
Value chain engagement

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
Yes, for all decision-making processes

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
We use internal carbon prices to calculate the Net Impact Value of decarbonization in CHF per tonne of carbon reduction, but as these prices vary by the type of decarbonization, we do not disclose a single price. The cost of decarbonization is also integrated into our M&A due diligence.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
32

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Our rationale for coverage is to focus on the raw material category with the largest GHG footprint: dairy, which accounted for approximately 32% of our total scope 3 GHG emissions in our baseline year. Dairy and livestock ingredients are our largest single source of emissions. By strengthening our programs with livestock farmers to help them restore land, for instance, we can scale up initiatives to absorb more carbon from the atmosphere. As we do so, we aim to continue improving livelihoods, investing in climate and nature with university-led research that will help develop climate-resilient and more equitable farming communities.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We are helping suppliers become more innovative through our support for R&D into new technologies aiming at increasing the efficiency of dairy farms and therefore maximizing output while using minimum energy and improving animal welfare. Measures include: improving manure management, including the use of biogas digesters; creating an R&D accelerator to drive innovation in dairy; in China, expanding our Dairy Farming Institute and launching a Grain Competence Center to coordinate research and encourage knowledge sharing; piloting net zero dairy farms, including partnering with the US dairy industry and academia to implement new technologies and economically viable practices. We are investing in at least 25 pilot farms in 15 countries to test scalable, low-carbon and regenerative agriculture practices that may help those farms achieve net zero GHG emissions. Currently, we have one pilot farm in South Africa that aims to achieve net zero in the near future, and another in the United States aiming for net zero by 2025. Twenty-three other pilot farms are investigating exciting possibilities to support net zero efforts. In Spain, we are engaging with more than 200 dairy farmers to implement emission reduction practices, which are aimed at reducing their footprint by 40% by 2026. In the UK, since 2015 we have worked with more than 70 farmers to plant more than 42 kilometers of hedgerows and protected more than 40 kilometers of rivers and streams.

Working with our suppliers, we are focusing on collecting and validating emissions data, helping improve accuracy and enabling us to work more effectively together in different countries.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
Our rationale for coverage is based on Nestle's response to customer requests for information on climate change and other sustainability impacts through CDP, EcoVadis and other questionnaires. For example, we are responding to customer requests relating to our scope 3 emissions through this CDP questionnaire. In addition, in 2022 multiple large customers in Europe, the United States and Australia requested that Nestlé participate in the EcoVadis supplier sustainability rating platform, to demonstrate our eligibility to take part in tender processes. This is particularly relevant for our Nestlé Professional business, which provides food and drink to a range of businesses including restaurants, hotels and workplaces.

We engage with Walmart to provide our input to the Sustainability Category Profile and take part in its Supplier Sustainability Index and Project Gigaton initiatives, and with Amazon to better understand its sustainability commitments and are unlocking ways to support its “Climate Pledge Friendly” program. In China, we are collaborating with several large retailers. For example, in a collaboration with Alibaba and 18 other consumer goods companies, Nestlé is promoting the Decarbonization-Friendly Actions program in an effort to increase carbon reduction actions across the industry. Nestlé is providing 26 lower-carbon products in the food and beverage category on the Alibaba platform.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
In 2022, we continued to engage with customers requesting information on GHG through the CDP supplier program, representing more than 25 customers, including some major retailers in important markets. We estimate that our ability to share a positive EcoVadis rating enables sales contracts of at least CHF 200 million annually.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Methods of Engagement: We help consumers make informed choices through credible, substantiated communication. We use relevant contact points including digital resources, packaging and point-of-sale displays to inform consumers of action they can take when choosing and using our products and through the correct disposal of packaging. For example, in 2022 in Poland, Nestlé engaged and educated consumers on food waste by focusing a television commercial of one of the biggest culinary brands in the country – Winiary.

We have strong processes in place on the use of legitimate claims and wording for credible consumer communications. Our brands can inform consumers about the carbon footprint of a product to help guide their purchasing decisions or, going further, by obtaining an independent high-quality and high-integrity certification of their GHG emissions reductions or Scope 3 removals across their value chain.

We support and shape the development of environmental communication best practices – including standardization around claims - working in collaboration with industry, government and public forums. For example, the development of environmental footprint labeling schemes in Europe gained momentum in 2022. Nestlé is closely following the main initiatives to help push for a harmonized European system. Our actions include: pilot testing some Nestlé products against Eco-Score and Planet-Score in France and closely monitoring the roll out of Eco-Score on products for retailer Colruyt in Belgium.

Measures of success: Our coffee brand Nespresso has been carbon neutral across its business operations since 2017. In 2022, Nespresso fulfilled a commitment to make every cup of Nespresso coffee carbon neutral. This was achieved through offsetting projects and reduction interventions. The achievement was certified by Carbon Trust and refers to 'cradle to grave' carbon neutrality across Nespresso's supply chain and product life cycle, from green coffee production though roasting and grinding, logistics, machine production, packaging, distribution, usage and end of life.

Other stakeholders

Methods of Engagement: Our global stakeholder network includes local communities, suppliers, consumers, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academia, multilateral organizations, governments, customers, our employees and shareholders. We are in dialogue regularly with these stakeholders through various platforms, forums and meetings to help advance our Net Zero ambition and support our intention to advance regenerative food systems at scale. In 2022 we:

· Participated in COP27 and participated in dozens of panel sessions to advocate for the inclusion of food systems in climate discussions, alongside a range of stakeholders and other companies. We hosted discussions in Sharm El Sheikh on topics such as ensuring a just transition in food and agriculture and encouraging a new generation of farmers into the profession.

· Sponsored the first Regenerative Agriculture and Food System Summit in Amsterdam and participated in several panels to inspire the adoption and the deployment of regenerative agriculture beyond Nestlé as a nature-based solution to address climate change and more.

· Participated in CBD COP15 in Montreal and publicly supported the Business for Nature's campaign for mandatory disclosure of impacts and dependencies on biodiversity by large companies and financial institutions. Nestlé participated in the negotiation process throughout 2022, meeting government representatives directly to advocate for an ambitious agreement. In Montreal, Nestlé shared various platforms with stakeholders to continue demonstrating the commitment of business to addressing biodiversity loss, and to support policies that help halt and reverse the loss of nature by 2030.

· Engaged on multiple occasions with investors regarding our performance in the CA100+ assessment and adherence to the Global Standard on Climate Responsible Lobbying.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Other, please specify (Compliance with Nestlé's commitment to achieving and maintaining deforestation-free primary supply chains)

Description of this climate related requirement
In 2010, Nestlé committed to deforestation-free primary supply chains. Our Responsible Sourcing Standard is the tool that we use to operationalize our commitment. Our Sustainable Sourcing team assesses that the raw and packaging materials and the services we source have been produced in accordance with our Responsible Sourcing Standard. The Standard sets forth environmental requirements for upstream supply chain third parties, through to first tier suppliers, sub tier suppliers (intermediaries) and origin service providers, farms or sea based raw material production defined as origin.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
99.1

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Certification
Second-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?
Yes

C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a

(C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a) 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.

Management practice reference number
MP1

Management practice
Agroforestry

Description of management practice
Our Global Reforestation Program (GRP) aims to grow 200 million trees by 2030 in our sourcing landscapes. This is a key part of our Forest Positive strategy. By helping to conserve and restore natural ecosystems in our production regions and improve agricultural production, we aim to create a positive impact on people, nature and climate. Our projects will include growing trees to help restore natural forest landscapes, introducing agroforestry systems for suitable crops such as cocoa and coffee, and supporting other natural ecosystem restoration activities. The projects are expected to have co-benefits, including helping to improve soil health and water conservation, restoring degraded lands, contributing to biodiversity, mitigating climate change and supporting local livelihoods and the rights of Indigenous People and Local Communities. So that planted trees can survive and thrive, we follow a project cycle for every intervention, which includes country- and project-level assessments and stakeholder engagement for proper selection of the projects and the places where we implement them, as well as long-term monitoring of impact. For each project, verification or certification processes ensure that a robust set of carbon best practice principles are implemented and respected.

In 2022, we released the Nestlé Agriculture Framework which outlines our vision of regenerative agriculture and confirms that we are guided by agroecological principles and practices. It supports the implementation of agroforestry and sylvo-pastoral systems. These are systems in which trees, hedgerows and agricultural/horticultural crops and/or livestock are produced on the same piece of land. They can provide co-benefits, including additional sources of farm income, carbon sequestration in trees and soil organic matter, protection against wind erosion, improved water management and provision of habitats for beneficial insects, pollinators, birds, and other species. Local knowledge of the ecology and land requirements must be considered in the selection of trees and crops for optimal results. Shade trees in coffee and cocoa, or alleys of trees planted in a field within another cropping system, are common examples. Agroforestry is included in the Farm Assessment Tool we use to measure farms' maturity on regenerative agriculture.

Your role in the implementation
Financial
Knowledge sharing
Operational
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
For our initial projects, we have partnered with global tree-planting experts such as One Tree Planted and PUR Projet, as well as carbon accounting initiatives Biodiverse Carbon and South Pole. Together, we have set the foundations for a long-term, credible and robust program. In 2022, we began a project aiming to plant 10 million trees in Australia by 2025 and to sequester an estimated 2.1 million tonnes of CO_2e over a 25-year carbon crediting period. The project kicked off at the tail end of the 2022 planting season, with over 200,000 trees planted across almost 100 hectares in New South Wales and Victoria.

We launched new projects in China, Ghana and Thailand leading up to 12.4 million trees. Overall, we secured 3.1 million tonnes of CO_2e removals through nature-based solutions in 2022.

Secured removals are from projects that were contracted in 2022 but had not necessarily been implemented by the end of the year. In Colombia, a GRP project delivered more than 310,000 trees. Ultimately, it aims to plant 7.5 million trees in and around farmers' coffee fields. In Nicaragua, an ongoing GRP project from 2021 (within the Nescafé and dairy supply chains) reached its 2022 goal of planting one million trees, as part of a 20-year project aiming to plant 8.6 million trees in total. The project has an

estimated carbon capture potential of 1.9 million tonnes of CO2e over 20 years. It is expected to improve biodiversity and forest connectivity, as well as protecting water sheds.

Similarly, an ongoing GRP project in Honduras (within the Nescafé supply chain) reached over 500,000 trees planted by the end of the year. This is part of a 20-year project, aimed at planting 5 million trees over the course of the first six years. The trees will be used as shade trees on coffee farms and for restoring forests in protected areas.

Through the Nestlé Cocoa Plan, we distributed 1.47 million forest and fruit trees globally.

In implementing regenerative agriculture, in Colombia, a CHF 1.6 million investment in a five-year grassland regeneration project entered its second year. Involving 38 farmers, a total of 390 hectares have been naturally regenerated – by allowing woodland to grow next to the pastureland. A total of 11,970 tonnes of CO2e have been sequestered.

Climate change related benefit
Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

Comment

Management practice reference number
MP2

Management practice
Permanent soil cover (including cover crops)

Description of management practice
In the north of France, Nestlé has been working with farmers on regenerative agriculture methods since 2018. Our work is part of the Sols Vivants (Living Soils) initiative, involving partners such as Earthworm Foundation and supermarket chain Lidl. Our Purina PetCare brand joined the effort in 2020, where they are supporting the transition to regenerative agriculture methods with a big effort on agroforestry. The initiative involves mainly wheat crops but also corn, sugar beet and vegetables. Together, we are supporting farmers technically and financially to make the transition to regenerative agriculture. By the end of 2022, we engaged 180 farmers and 10 suppliers under the Sols Vivants initiative covering around 15,000 hectares in different regions, resulting in 72,000 tonnes of raw materials. The collaboration consisted in providing technical support and financial tools to help the farmers improve soil health and, in doing so, hold more carbon in the soil. Retaining carbon not only prevents carbon dioxide from being released into the atmosphere, where it can contribute to climate change, but also enhances water retention and helps release nutrients for plant growth, increasing crop yields.

Your role in the implementation
Financial
Knowledge sharing
Operational
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
Several local partners have been contracted to provide focused trainings and coaching to farmers who are part of the initiative.
In addition, farmers who are part of the “preference” sustainability scheme (a related program to implement sustainable practices) receive a price premium to reward the implementation of a set of selected practices.

Climate change related benefit
Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

Comment
For more information: https://solsvivants.org/indexen

Management practice reference number
MP3

Management practice
Knowledge sharing

Description of management practice
Our approach is to support producers for Nespresso to better manage their farms, their businesses and their land, aiming to a greater resilience of the coffee farms and communities.
We promote regenerative agriculture via the deployment of practices aligned with Rainforest Alliance principles (no deforestation and conservation practices), agroforestry farming models and low carbon practices.
We operationalize agroforestry as our nature based solution aimed at adaptation to climate change (extreme weather patterns, soil degradation, water accessibility) and biodiversity loss. Various models of agroforestry are deployed enabling to generate defined ecosystems services from water and soil retention, pollination, income diversification and carbon sequestration.
For smallholders, and particularly in Africa, the curriculum contains specific training on how to prepare compost and how to mulch.
We initiated a landscape approach in Brazil Cerrado which is now managed by an autonomous organization, Cerrado das Aguas. The five-year commitment of private and public sector (2019-2023) has enabled to fund a conscious producer program promoting best practices on farm as well as restoration of degraded land.

In addition, at Nestlé, we are committed to helping 10 million young people gain access to economic opportunities by 2030 through our Nestlé needs YOUth initiative. Through the initiative’s Agripreneurship pillar, we encourage young people to become agripreneurs – introducing them to regenerative agriculture techniques and teaching them business skills. And we promote entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial opportunities through our Youth Entrepreneurship Platform. We encourage young people to create livelihoods as farmers, to run their farms as businesses and to embed regenerative agriculture methods in support of a just transition to regenerative food systems.

Your role in the implementation
Financial
Knowledge sharing
Operational
Procurement

Other, please specify (Monitoring and evaluation: independent verifiers (from the Sustainable Agricultural network) are commissioned to assess the performance of the Program and help qualify the underlying drivers of change and impacts.)

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
The AAA program, launched in 2003, is a sourcing program for quality coffee designed and implemented specifically for Nespresso in collaboration with the Rainforest Alliance. Through long-standing partnerships with farmers, coffee suppliers, and cooperatives, and with support from NGOs, it promotes the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices on the farm and landscape levels as well as improves the productivity and quality of harvests. Since 2014, the program has also aimed at innovating solutions for broader systemic challenges faced by the farming communities, such as climate change and price volatility. The benefits for producers are many: technical assistance, training, premium on quality, and inclusion in co-financed projects such as retirement savings plans and agroforestry. Thanks to the network of more than 400 agronomists, the program covers more than 120,000 producers in 15 countries. More than 30 partners are working in close collaboration for the implementation of the program and related projects: amongst other, the Federation of Coffee Growers in Colombia, Pur Projet for agroforestry.

Through our longstanding Agripreneurship Program we have engaged 74,077 agripreneurs, including 25.176 under 30, who are training to become future-fit farmers. In dairy alone, we have trained 17.438 young farmers through our basic support program (2018- 2021). Additionally, our brands continue to bring agripreneurship into their own sustainability plans. For example, the Nescafé Plan 2030 will continue to include an agripreneurship component, continuing and enhancing the activities of the previous decade.

We will begin to develop a similar Agripreneurship Academy to help the next generation of farmers to work in a regenerative way. The academy will address topics ranging from climate change, agroforestry and soil health to animal welfare.

Climate change related benefit
Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)
Other, please specify (Avoid soil degradation)

Comment
Nespresso sources a very specific coffee quality, buying from the same farmers every year. By the end of 2022, 93.1% of the coffee delivered to the Nespresso factories was sourced via AAA.

Management practice reference number
MP4

Management practice
Livestock management

Description of management practice
Our dairy supply chain is present in 27 countries and we also work with our supply chains through cooperatives around the world. Dairy and livestock are our single biggest source of emissions, so tackling them can have a major impact on our efforts to reach net zero. We leverage our R&D expertise in agricultural sciences, nutrition, food safety, analytics and product development to discover novel solutions that help us to reduce carbon emissions in dairy.

We are establishing research farms to test new solutions that will be upscaled across at reference farms around the globe (see “Explanation of how you encourage implementation” field, below). Early results from these reference farms are very encouraging. We are not only piloting future farm models. In many cases, we have also accelerated existing programs in dairy to professionalize or support a just transition in our supply chain that takes into consideration the farms’ profitability. This scaling is about creating greater CO2 e reductions. The practices we look at include enriching animal diets, planting multi-species pasture, improved production management, biogas digesters, fertilizers and solar panels.

Improving soil health is one of the best things we can do on farms. Building rich, deep, healthy soils has the potential to sequester carbon and to enhance water percolation and retention, which results in better climate resilience. All of this positively impacts the farms’ biodiversity by creating natural habitats for plants and animals. Soil health can be improved by reducing tillage, keeping the soil covered using cover crops such as oats, mustard, clover, peas, beans, amaranth or millet. Switching to multi-species pastures, planting trees and hedgerows, and establishing riparian buffers or silvopasture productions systems further improves the carbon footprint and biodiversity of the farms. Beyond this, when coupled with low-stress milk production systems managed by skilled people, the practices that are put in place to improve soil health can also boost milk production and with that farmers’ livelihoods.

Your role in the implementation
Financial
Knowledge sharing
Operational
Procurement
Other, please specify (Monitoring and evaluation: local partnership with universities to measure impact on selected pilot farms.)

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
We are establishing research farms to test new solutions that will be upscaled across at reference farms around the globe. On these farms, we test climate smart and regenerative agriculture practices with academic partners and the farming community in the respective geographic locations. Our aim is to transform these farms into net zero farms as a reference for others to learn from. Regional adaptation is important. The dairy footprint is an accumulation of emissions coming from different steps in the production system, each of which have a variety of practices. Equally, solutions need to take account of the best options to reduce and sequester carbon. Different farms will have several pathways to choose from based on personal preferences. To address this, we have identified 160 farming archetypes arranged into eight categorical clusters as a basis for localized pathways for market-led approaches. It is important for us to illustrate on existing farms what a transformation may look like in their region. These farms support the dialogue with our suppliers and help us to identify what further research, training, support tools and financing may be required. By doing this, we aim to remove uncertainties, minimize risk and reduce the hurdles to uptake.

By providing education, advice and technology on how to implement regenerative agriculture practices, we’re demonstrating how dairy farmers can improve their local environment, increase productivity and be more commercially successful. We help dairy farmers who want to work more closely with nature. Steps that can be implemented to support dairy farmers:

1. Farm assessments: Farmers are asked to answer a series of questions on soil, biodiversity, water, livestock and their competencies
2. GAP assessment: Farmers are asked to perform independently verified Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) assessments
3. Support programs and training - Farmers are provided with training materials and workshops on regenerative agricultural practices and principles
4. Incentive and finance schemes - Farmers are supported with regenerative agriculture investments (i.e. biogas digestors)
5. Monitoring and evaluation - Farm assessments are repeated on a yearly basis.

Climate change related benefit
Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)
Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)
Other, please specify (Avoid soil degradation)

Comment

C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b

(C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?
Yes

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
https://www.nestle.com/sites/default/files/asset-library/documents/library/documents/corporate_governance/nestle-policy-transparent-interactions-with-public-authorities.pdf
nestle-policy-transparent-interactions-with-public-authorities.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
We support progressive climate action and policies that align with the Paris Agreement and a 1.5-degree pathway. To this end, we align all of Nestlé's climate change advocacy activities with the Paris Agreement and the goal of restricting global temperature increases to 1.5ºC above pre-industrial levels. In this context, we have established specific advocacy priorities at global, regional and country levels.

Disclosure of our advocacy practices is important to enhance transparency and trust. That is why we welcome the development of the Global Standard on Climate Responsible Lobbying and use it to guide our annual Nestlé Climate Advocacy Industry Associations Review (pdf, 4Mb) disclosure. This includes:

• Our advocacy priorities on climate:
1. Encouraging regenerative forms of agricultural production
2. Helping to end deforestation risk and supporting forest positive restoration
3. Enabling more sustainable logistics and transportation
4. Supporting the rollout of renewable electricity and energy
5. Improving consumer communications and marketing claims
6. Advocating for higher ambition from countries and companies, and fair and clear rules for target setting and reporting progress

• Our process for addressing misalignments
o According to our Policy on Transparent Interactions with Public Authorities, "if Nestlé does not agree with an agenda or position of e.g. an industry or trade association, or industry alliance or any of its member companies, Nestlé should communicate transparently its position to the industry organization. Nestlé reserves its right to act as an individual company and engage independently with public authorities. In this context, Nestlé will use best efforts to prevent the misrepresentation of its positions by the industry organization.
o To ensure adherence to this policy, we undertook a comprehensive assessment to identify whether there may be material misalignments between our climate-related positions and some industry association positions or activities
o This assessment helped identify trends and generated specific recommendations, in line with our Policy on Transparent Interactions with Public Authorities.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EU regulation on deforestation-free products

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (By promoting the consumption of 'deforestation-free' products and reducing the EU's impact on global deforestation and forest degradation, the new rules are expected to bring down greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity loss.)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
EU28

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
During the development phase, Nestlé joined other business leaders across the food industry to support ambitious action by the European Union to increase supply chain transparency and traceability for commodities that may be linked to deforestation.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Helping to end deforestation risk and supporting forest positive restoration is a key part of our Net Zero Roadmap and one of our advocacy priorities.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EU Product Environmental Footprint Proposal

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (An approach developed by the European Commission and supported by the industry for evaluating the environmental footprint of a product and providing product environmental information to consumers)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
EU28

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Through the company's membership of Food Drink Europe, Nestlé engaged on defining a comprehensive methodology for the EU's the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) proposal.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Engaging consumers on our net zero journey is crucial to its success, and communicating the many actions undertaken by our brands is our most effective consumer touchpoint.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
United States Inflation Reduction Act

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (The new proposal for the FY2022 Budget Reconciliation bill will invest approximately $300 billion in Deficit Reduction and $369 billion in Energy Security and Climate Change programs over the next ten years.)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Nestlé joined like-minded organizations and stakeholders to advocate in support of federal climate legislation, culminating in the White House urging swift passage of the Inflation Reduction Act in August 2022 – a once in a generation government investment in U.S. climate initiatives.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Nestlé cannot achieve net zero emissions alone. Alongside extensive value chain collaborations, we need to help create a broader enabling environment to deliver change

at pace and scale. We support progressive climate action and public policies that align with the Paris Agreement and the 1.5ºC pathway. Nestlé will continue to be a positive change agent and help countries set and meet ambitious climate targets.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
United States Farm Bill

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (The Farm Bill is a critical opportunity for Congress to build on efforts to respond to climate change—while creating a more just, sustainable, and resilient food system.)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
The Farm Bill is a critical opportunity for Congress to build on efforts to respond to climate change—while creating a more just, sustainable, and resilient food system. This legislation is a nearly trillion-dollar omnibus bill that Congress negotiates every five years. It covers everything to do with our food system, from what food is grown, how it's grown, and how affordable it is. It also funds SNAP and other vital anti-hunger programs.

Nestlé supported Ceres Farm Bill Priorities which were sent to the U.S. Congress in September 2022. These priorities make the case for improved technical assistance, conservation programs, enhanced market development opportunities for farmers, more equitable land access and tenure, and reformed crop insurance.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Regenerative forms of agricultural production are a central part of our Net Zero roadmap and one of our climate advocacy priorities.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
United States Advanced Clean Trucks rule

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (This rule, first passed in 2020 and backed by the EPA, sets a timeline for manufacturers to phase out most gas-powered heavy-duty vehicles by 2035.)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Nestle supported increased model availability and reduced costs of zero-emissions medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. As an outcome, several U.S. states have adopted the rule, including California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Washington, and Vermont.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Enabling more sustainable logistics and transportation is a central part of our Net Zero roadmap and one of our climate advocacy priorities.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
United States North Carolina Carbon plan

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
The North Carolina Carbon Plan aims to reduce electric power sector greenhouse gas emissions by 70% below 2005 levels by 2030 and attain carbon neutrality by 2050. Also to foster long-term energy affordability and price stability for North Carolina's residents and businesses by modernizing regulatory and planning processes. Nestlé joined a business letter reaffirming interest to fortify a Carbon Plan, which was at risk of falling short of effectively meeting the state's climate targets.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
The NC Carbon Plan was at risk of falling short of effectively meeting the state's climate targets. Nestlé and other businesses joined efforts to fortify the carbon plan by including solar energy provisions, increasing in demand side management, retiring coal-fired power plants, increasing battery storage, and an emphasis on developing targeted plans for engaging low-income, minority, and rural communities.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
The availability of renewable electricity and energy is a central part of our Net Zero roadmap and one of our climate advocacy priorities.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
As the institutional representative of 45 million companies worldwide, ICC recognizes the urgent need to keep the global temperature increase below 1.5° Celsius and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. Taking action on this mission, the ICC was highly visible at COP27 embarking the private sector towards substantial climate action.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
20000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is around CHF 20,000 per year.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (International Dairy Federation (IDF))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The International Dairy Federation (IDF) represents the global dairy sector and ensures the best scientific expertise is used to support high quality milk and nutritious, safe and sustainable dairy products. In 2021 the IDF and other organizations in the dairy industry launched the pathways to dairy net zero bringing together dairy farms of every size and type, as well as organizations throughout the dairy supply chain dedicated to reducing dairy's greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (FoodDrinkEurope)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
FDE promotes the ideas, innovations and policies that enable the food and drink industry to make products that are not only safe and delicious, but also contribute to a greener planet, healthier living and a thriving economy. FDE has a position on climate which explicitly mentions the absolute commitment to helping the European Union become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, and to achieve the Paris Agreement objective to keep the global temperature increase below 2°C above 1990 levels.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
100000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 50,000 and 100,000 per year.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (European Round Table)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
ERT regroups the leaders of some of Europe's largest businesses united by the ambition to promote sustainable growth and prosperity in Europe. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Paris Climate Agreement, under the leadership of ERT, 57 business leaders from some of Europe's largest industrial and tech companies, declared their support for a climate-neutral Europe by 2050 and a net greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of 55% by 2030, backed by robust industrial policy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
100000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 50,000 and 100,000 per year.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (AIM – European Brands Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
AIM members are committed to mitigate climate change by reaching the global consumer goods industry's goal of driving down carbon emissions through innovation in production processes, supply chains and products. AIM supports the implementation of government policies that create the right context for change and business action to advance the goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global temperature rises to 1.5 degrees by the end of the century

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
50000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 20,000 and 50,000 per year.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Food Industry Asia)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
FIA plays a critical role in building trust between the industry and the public sector through the development and deployment of science-based policies and regulations in the Asia Pacific region. Its work cuts across the connected areas of smart regulation and safe food; health, nutrition and innovation; as well as sustainable and resilient supply chains. FIA works on strengthening supply chains to be more resilient, efficient and sustainable. FIA is committed to achieve the Paris Agreement objective to keep the rise in global temperature within 1.5°C above 1990 levels.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
100000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 50,000 and 100,000 per year.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (CERES – BICEP)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Ceres is a non-profit sustainability advocacy organization. Nestlé is a member of the Ceres Company Network, which includes major corporations committed to driving sustainable business leadership, including through deep stakeholder engagement and policy action to help stabilize the climate. Ceres is a partner of the Paris Aligned Investment Initiative—a collaborative investor-led global forum enabling investors to align their portfolios and activities with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Its aim is to enable a growing number of investors across North America and the globe to support a net-zero and resilient future.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
50000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 20,000 and 50,000 per year.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Ecosystem Services Market Consortium (ESMC))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Ecosystem Services Market Consortium (ESMC): ESMC has been active in public policy making by responding to public consultations on several climate relevant regulatory initiatives. In particular, ESMC supports the aims of any actions that help the United States meet its obligations under the Paris Agreement in ways that benefit the agricultural sector and increase the sector's resilience to climate change impacts, while reducing those overall impacts as much as possible.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
100000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 50,000 and 100,000 per year.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Sustainable Food Policy Alliance)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The SFPA advocates for food and agriculture policies that improve people's lives and protect the planet. Its Climate Policy Principles and Priorities include establishing an ambitious carbon pricing system to reduce economy-wide GHG emissions to achieve the Paris Agreement goal to keep global temperature increases well below 1.5 degrees Celsius. It also supports the Government's April 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution to cut U.S. emissions by at least 50 percent below 2005 levels by 2030.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
50000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 20,000 and 50,000 per year.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (World Business Council for Sustainable Development)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The WBCSD acknowledges that, according to the most recent IPCC report, we're on track to blow past 1.5°C of warming as soon as 2040 – unless we implement solutions now. Companies involved in its climate work offer proof that business is moving beyond talk to implement real solutions by bringing different sectors and stakeholders together to scale up solutions globally. Our Executive Vice President Head of Operations is a member of the WBCSD Board and our Head of ESG is a board member of its One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B) coalition.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
300000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 100,000 CHF and 300,000 CHF per year.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) brings together consumer goods manufacturers and retailers in pursuit of business practices for efficiency and positive change across the industry benefiting shoppers, consumers and the world without impeding competition. It is an official "Accelerator" of the UN-backed Race to Zero campaign, to help increase progress towards net zero among its global membership.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
100000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 50,000 and 100,000 per year.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
World Economic Forum

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
300000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is around CHF 300,000 per year.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Ellen MacArthur Foundation

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
300000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is above CHF 300,000 per year.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Nestle_2022-annual-review-en.pdf

Page/Section reference
17

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Nestle_creating-shared-value-sustainability-report-2022-en.pdf

Page/Section reference
10-14

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics
Other, please specify (case studies)

Comment

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022-tcfd-report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Full document

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics
Other, please specify (case studies)

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Certified B Corporation Climate Action 100+ Exponential Roadmap Initiative International Corporate Governance Network (ICGN) RE100 Race to Zero Campaign Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) SME Climate Hub Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) The B Team UN Global Compact We Mean Business World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	1. Nestlé signed the 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' pledge setting its commitment of net zero GHG by 2050. 2. In April 2022, Nespresso became B Corp-Certified, joining a global community of businesses that meet high standards of sustainability and social responsibility. Nestlé Health Sciences North America also achieved this certification in November. The move means that approximately 10% of Nestlé global sales are now B-Corp certified. 3. Nestlé is part of the ranking and engages with investors on performance and recommendations 4. Nestlé is part of the Exponential Roadmap Initiative as Supply chain Leader 5. We engage and participate to their events 6. As a member of RE100, Nestlé is committed to transitioning to 100% renewable electricity purchases across its global operations. 7. Nestlé joined the 'Race to Zero', supporting the acceleration of a healthy and resilient zero-carbon recovery 8. SBTN has selected Nestlé to participate in the initial target validation pilot for the Version 1 Guidance on science-based targets for nature. 9. Nestlé is one of a select group of multinational '1.5°C Supply Chain Leaders' within the Exponential Roadmap. These companies will work to drive change across global supply chains and support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through the SME Climate Hub 10. Nestlé is an active member of the SAI platform and its regenerative agriculture steering committee. 11. We are an active member of the Taskforce on Nature related Financial Disclosures working group, which is aimed at advancing the collective understanding of how to report on double-materiality risks and dependencies related to the natural environment. 12. We engage with the B-Team on the topic of reforming the subsidies system in particular. 13. Our own Corporate Business Principles incorporate the 10 UNGC Principles and we reflect the basic concepts of fairness, honesty and respect for people and the environment in our business actions. As a participant in the UNGC, we disclose our progress on the implementation of the 10 Principles and the activities we are carrying out in support of the 2030 development agenda. 14. Nestlé actively contributes to WMBC and jointly advocates in main for a such as COP 15. Nestlé is a member of the WBCSD Executive committee

C13. Other land management impacts

C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2

(C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Yes

C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a

(C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Biodiversity
Soil
Water
Yield

Description of impacts

Our Global Reforestation Program projects will include growing trees to help restore natural forest landscapes, introducing agroforestry systems for suitable crops such as cocoa and coffee, and supporting other natural ecosystem restoration activities. The projects are expected to have co-benefits, including helping to improve soil health and water conservation, restoring degraded lands, contributing to biodiversity, mitigating climate change and supporting local livelihoods and the rights of Indigenous People and Local Communities.

In 2022, as part of our ongoing Global Reforestation Program (GRP), we began a project aiming at planting 10 million trees in Australia by 2025 as well as launching new projects in China, Ghana and Thailand leading up to 12.4 million trees. Overall, we secured 3.1 million tonnes of CO2 e removals through nature-based solutions in 2022. Secured removals are from projects that were contracted in 2022 but had not necessarily been implemented by the end of the year. In Colombia, a GRP project delivered more than 310 000 trees. Ultimately, it aims to plant 7.5 million trees in and around farmers' coffee fields. In Nicaragua, an ongoing GRP project from 2021 (within the Nescafé and dairy supply chains) reached its 2022 goal of planting one million trees, as part of a 20-year project aiming to plant 8.6 million trees in total. The project has an estimated carbon capture potential of 1.9 million tonnes of CO2 e over 20 years. It is expected to improve biodiversity and forest connectivity, as well as protecting water sheds. Similarly, an ongoing GRP project in Honduras (within the Nescafé supply chain) reached over 500000 trees planted by the end of the year. This is part of a 20-year project, aimed at planting 5 million trees over the course of the first six years. The trees will be used as shade trees on coffee farms and for restoring forests in protected areas.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

Our Global Reforestation Program is part of our Forest Positive strategy. Launched in June 2021, our Forest Positive strategy builds on our decade-long work to end deforestation in our supply chains. Forest Positive is our strategy to move beyond managing deforestation risks in our supply chain to targeting a positive impact on our broader sourcing landscapes. Our strategy aims to help conserve and restore forests and natural ecosystems while promoting sustainable livelihoods and respecting human rights, including empowering Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to be stewards of critical natural ecosystems. Understanding the drivers of deforestation and creating the right incentives for forest conservation and the preservation of natural ecosystems are key to our approach. This is why we will go beyond our supply chain. Our actions will include rewarding suppliers for practices that keep trees standing, regenerate the land and respect human rights. That is why, beyond climate action, this approach is expected to have numerous benefits: more resilient communities and livelihoods, more sustainable food systems, and a healthier planet – rich with biodiversity

and life sustaining natural ecosystems.

Management practice reference number
MP2

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Biodiversity
Soil
Water
Yield

Description of impacts
In the north of France, Nestlé has been working with farmers on regenerative agriculture methods since 2018. Our work is part of the Sols Vivants (Living Soils) initiative, involving partners such as Earthworm Foundation and supermarket chain Lidl. Our Purina PetCare brand joined the effort in 2020, where they are supporting the transition to regenerative agriculture methods with a big effort on agroforestry. The initiative involves mainly wheat crops but also corn, sugar beet and vegetables. Together, we are supporting farmers technically and financially to make the transition to regenerative agriculture. By the end of 2022, we engaged 180 farmers and 10 suppliers under the Sols Vivants initiative covering around 15000 hectares in different regions, resulting in 72,000 tonnes of raw materials. The collaboration consisted in providing technical support and financial tools to help the farmers improve soil health and, in doing so, hold more carbon in the soil. Retaining carbon not only prevents carbon dioxide from being released into the atmosphere, where it can contribute to climate change, but also enhances water retention and helps release nutrients for plant growth, increasing crop yields.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?
Yes

Description of the response(s)
Several local partners have been contracted to provide focused trainings and coaching to farmers who are part of the initiative.
In addition, farmers who are part of the “preference” sustainability scheme (a related program to implement sustainable practices) receive a price premium to reward the implementation of a set of selected practices.

Management practice reference number
MP4

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Biodiversity
Soil
Water

Description of impacts
We are establishing research farms to test new solutions that will be upscaled across at reference farms around the globe. In details we implement the following practices in our dairy farms:

Currently, we have one pilot farm in South Africa that aims to achieve net zero in the near future, and another in the United States aiming for net zero by 2025. Twenty-three other pilot farms are investigating exciting possibilities to support net zero efforts. In Spain, we are engaging with more than 200 dairy farmers to implement emission reduction practices, which are aimed at reducing their footprint by 40% by 2026. In the UK, since 2015 we have worked with more than 70 farmers to plant more than 42 kilometers of hedgerows and protected more than 40 kilometers of rivers and streams.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?
Yes

Description of the response(s)
Soil health can be improved by reducing tillage, keeping the soil covered using cover crops such as oats, mustard, clover, peas, beans, amaranth or millet. Switching to multi-species pastures, planting trees and hedgerows, and establishing riparian buffers or silvopasture productions systems further improves the carbon footprint and biodiversity of the farms. Beyond this, when coupled with low-stress milk production systems managed by skilled people, the practices that are put in place to improve soil health can also boost milk production and with that farmers’ livelihoods.

Impact on biodiversity: In the UK, in 2003, we established our relationship with First Milk, the farmer-owned dairy co-operative based in Ayrshire and Cumbria. Each farmer receives a ’sustainability bonus’ for taking practical measures that aim to protect and enhance natural assets on their land which contributes to improving biodiversity. In Spain we observed that regenerative agriculture practices help improving the population of birds as a reliable proxy to measure the positive impact on biodiversity.

Impact on soil: In Chile, Nestlé Nido has been gradually replacing synthetic fertilizers with biofertilizers in maize, pastures and other supplementary crops. Biofertilizers offer many benefits because of their free-living bacteria, which promote plant growth, improve productivity through the strengthening of root systems, lower production costs and mitigate the emissions of greenhouse gases. In 2022, the project reduced 4500 tonnes of CO_2 e.

Impact on water: in South Africa, the early results of pilots show that this can help farms save up to 15% water – and 15% energy – per year. In South Africa there are 130 probes covering more than 1600 hectares.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The Board is responsible for Nestlé's strategy, organization and oversight of the Company's ESG/Sustainability agenda including climate and biodiversity. The Board's Sustainability Committee reviews Nestlé's environmental, social and governance (ESG) agenda and progress against our internal targets including those for climate and biodiversity. It has oversight over the content of the Company's non-financial reporting. In 2022, the Sustainability Committee reviewed Nestlé's regenerative agriculture approach and program, with a deep dive on dairy. The adoption of regenerative agriculture is a cornerstone of Nestlé's net zero ambition. The Audit Committee is informed of the content of our non-financial reporting and reviews the limited assurance process of selected assured metrics. It has oversight over the accuracy of the Company's financial and non-financial reporting according to the applicable rules. This split reflects the importance of sustainability in Nestlé's corporate governance structure and allows Board members to dedicate time and focus to these topics. The Sustainability Committee and the Audit Committee each meet at least four times per year.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Other, please specify (Source 50% of key ingredients through regenerative agricultural methods by 2030)	CBD – Global Biodiversity Framework SDG Other, please specify (We publicly supported Business for Nature's campaign for mandatory disclosure of impacts and dependencies on biodiversity by large companies and financial institutions at the CBD COP15 negotiations in Montreal.)

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Livelihood, economic & other incentives Other, please specify (Our Forest Positive strategy aims to help conserve and restore forests and natural ecosystems while promoting sustainable livelihoods, respecting human rights and empowering Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities to be stewards of natural ecosystems.)

C15.6

(C15.6) 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
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Biodiversity strategy	https://www.nestle.com/sites/default/files/2023-03/creating-shared-value-sustainability-report-2022-en.pdf Pages 23-24. https://nestle-nespresso.com/sites/site.prod.nestle-nespresso.com/files/The_Positive_Cup_towards_2030_Report.pdf Page 25 Nestle_creating-shared-value-sustainability-report-2022-en.pdf The_Positive_Cup_towards_2030_Report.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) 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.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Executive Vice President Head of Operations	Other C-Suite Officer

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	94424000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	We are developing the capability to allocate GHG emissions to customers through our GHG tracking system, which is under development. This will be a key capability for driving collaboration with our customers in taking climate action across our shared supply chain and in tracking progress against our interrelated climate commitments. We are also scaling up lifecycle assessment efforts across our portfolio, and customers may be able to make more informed choices about our products as a result.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

We are developing the capability to allocate GHG emissions to customers through our GHG tracking system, which is under development. This will be a key capability for driving collaboration with our customers in taking climate action across our shared supply chain and in tracking progress against our interrelated climate commitments. We are also scaling up lifecycle assessment efforts across our portfolio, and customers may be able to make more informed choices about our products as a result.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms