Nestlé

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

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

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09/26/2025, 02:15 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ CHF

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Nestlé is a food and beverage company with a global presence. As a Swiss-based company with affiliates around the world, Nestlé has around 277,000 employees, more than 2,000 brands, and sales in 185 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 is why Nestlé is 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. The company's actions on CLIMATE include committing to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, which is outlined in the Net Zero Roadmap that includes tangible, time-bound targets to reduce emissions, within and beyond our operations. For adaptation, Nestlé has undertaken a process to identify climate-related risks as part of its comprehensive risk management strategy, using the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework in 2024. This work is also supported by our work to help conserve and restore FOREST which builds on Nestlé's decade-long work towards deforestation-free key supply chains as a key component of our net zero commitment. One of Nestlé's main intervention of its Net zero Roadmap consists of implementing nature-based solutions such as Regenerative agriculture, that also aim to strengthen resilience and adaptation to the impact of climate change, across its agricultural supply chain. In addition, Nestlé is 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 the company's work on WATER, Nestlé Waters business will help advance the regeneration of the water cycle to help create a positive water impact everywhere its waters business operates by 2025. Across

Nestlé, we will continue to work to achieve water resource management throughout our operations and agricultural supply chains. Nestlé publishes a non-financial matter report pursuant to article 964b of the Swiss Code of Obligations (CO).
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

91400000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CH 003 886 335 0

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

7123870 CH

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

KY37LUS27QQX7BB93L28

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Fiji
☑ Iraq
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Malta
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Algeria
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Gabon
☑ Ghana
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Yemen
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Jamaica
☑ Lebanon

☑ Morocco
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Tunisia
☑ Colombia
☑ Honduras
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Montenegro
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Burkina Faso
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ State of Palestine
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Cameroon
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Mauritius
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Mozambique
☑ Uzbekistan
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ New Caledonia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Syrian Arab Republic
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*Data is confidential.*

[Fixed row]

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

Production

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

Select from:
☑ Value chain (excluding own land)

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

Select from:
☑ Do not own/manage land

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

Nestlé does not own land for the production of raw materials used in our products. This is managed by the farmers in the company' supply chain. Water impact from own land is captured in Direct operations.

Processing/ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

Distribution

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

Select from:

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Most of our distribution activities (upstream and downstream) are managed by third parties.

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

Distribution-related emissions are mainly captured in scope 3 logistics emissions. Nestlé excludes the emissions and water impact from its retailers as it is out of the company's control.

Consumption

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Outside the value chain of my organization

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

As a company at the start of its net zero journey, following SBTi guidelines for now. Nestlé has excluded the following emissions from the net zero target: Consumer use of sold products.
[Fixed row]

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

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

1149000

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Kilotons

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

1 kiloton is 1000 metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Pulp

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 71-80%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

This commodity is essential for Nestlé as it is used for the packaging of its products.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

425994

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Kilotons

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

1 kiloton is 1000 metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

☑ Crude palm oil (CPO)

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Palm oil is used as an ingredient in a number of Nestlé products.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

21643

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Kilotons

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

1 kiloton is 1000 metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Beef

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Cattle products and by-products is used as an ingredient in a number of Nestlé products, especially in the pet food business

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Mixture of embedded soy and direct soy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

1774150.26

(1.22.6) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is embedded soy (metric tons)

1144516.7

(1.22.7) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is direct soy (metric tons)

629633.56

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Kilotons

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

1 kiloton is 1000 metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soybean meal

☑ Soybean oil

☑ Soy derivatives

☑ Whole soybeans

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Soya is used as an ingredient in a number of Nestlé products including in the pet food products or in the plant based product range.

Cocoa

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

Select from:
☑ No, not disclosing

Coffee

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

Select from:
☑ No, not disclosing
[Fixed row]

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

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Source: Spend Analysis PBI / BW in SAP Scope: All Dairy Spend (including fresh milk) and all eggs spend Fresh milk is an important commodity for various Nestlé dairy and nutrition products.

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Source: Spend Analysis PBI / BW in SAP Scope: Corn

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

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

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:
☑ 31-40%

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Source: Spend Analysis PBI / BW in SAP Scope: Sugar Sugar is present in many Nestlé product categories.

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Source: Spend Analysis PBI / BW in SAP Scope: C&G L1 / Wheat L2

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant but not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We aim to source ingredients that are traceable and which have been produced using methods that foster practices detailed in our Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements. Once fully implemented, Responsible Sourcing will mean that for our 14 key ingredients: - The material is traceable back to its origin - Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence (HREDD) systems are in place at the direct supplier level - The volumes Nestlé buys through its direct suppliers are compliant with the Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements at production level. We disclose the list of suppliers alongside a variety of data of its 14 priority commodities, the first disclosure of its kind in the industry. These commodities cover 95 percent of the company's annual sourcing of raw materials. Our supply chain mapping is available on Nestle.com: https://www.nestle.com/sustainability/sustainable-sourcing/supply-chain-disclosure. In addition we work directly with 500,000 farmers (e.g. supply of milk). We have therefore in those cases traceability to the farm or group of farmers.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

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

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply
☑ Landfill
☑ Recycling
☑ Incineration
☑ Waste to Energy
☑ Preparation for reuse
☑ Composting (industrial/home)
[Fixed row]

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

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

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

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

Cattle products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

Soy

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

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

'Nestlé's Non-Financial Statement 2024 uses the definition of short-, medium- and long-term horizons provided by CSRD, except for the disclosures on climate change, which are as stated in Climate change: Strategy and policies. The climate change time horizon definitions were applied due to the alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) methodology to assess and disclose climate risks and opportunities. Climate-related risks are treated the same way as other risks at Nestlé and are fully embedded in the Nestlé Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, which encompasses multiple complementary processes. This includes the resilience analysis Nestlé conducted in 2023 which used scenario-based modeling to identify climate-related impact risks and opportunities. The time horizons considered for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities are medium-term (5 years) and long-term (10–20 years).

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

'Nestlé's Non-Financial Statement 2024 uses the definition of short-, medium- and long-term horizons provided by CSRD, except for the disclosures on climate change, which are as stated in Climate change: Strategy and policies. The climate change time horizon definitions were applied due to the alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) methodology to assess and disclose climate risks and opportunities. Climate-related risks are treated the same way as other risks at Nestlé and are fully embedded in the Nestlé Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, which encompasses multiple complementary processes. This includes the resilience analysis Nestlé conducted in 2023 which used scenario-based modeling to identify climate-related impact risks and opportunities. The time horizons considered for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities are medium-term (5 years) and long-term (10–20 years).

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

'Nestlé's Non-Financial Statement 2024 uses the definition of short-, medium- and long-term horizons provided by CSRD, except for the disclosures on climate change, which are as stated in Climate change: Strategy and policies. The climate change time horizon definitions were applied due to the alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) methodology to assess and disclose climate risks and opportunities. Climate-related risks are treated the same way as other risks at Nestlé and are fully embedded in the Nestlé Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, which encompasses multiple complementary processes. This includes the resilience analysis Nestlé conducted in 2023 which used scenario-based modeling to identify climate-related impact risks and opportunities. The time horizons considered for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities are medium-term (5 years) and long-term (10–20 years). [Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

☑ Other databases, please specify :Cambridge's Centre for Risk Studies' Climate Risk Atlas IEA emission pathways

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify

Chronic physical

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Other chronic physical driver, please specify :Sustained high temperatures

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Regulators

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Local communities

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

'In 2024, we continued to strengthen our approach and tools, conducting high-level assessments for product categories and in depth scenario analyses across our value chain. - Top-down climate assessments are formally incorporated into the annual strategic portfolio reviews. Each Business unit considers how climate-related risks may affect its strategy and future business projections. – Bottom-up scenario analyses are conducted across our value chain to assess the resilience of the Group's strategy under different climate scenarios. We worked with third-party experts RISILIENCE and their academic partner the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School to model transition and physical risks, together with potential directional impacts on future cash flows. Procurement, Agriculture and Business Continuity Management teams review the most significant climate-related risks, develop mitigation strategies and identify opportunities. – Our properties, plants and equipment are geographically widespread and therefore risks that arose a those locations may not amount to material risks at corporate level. TRANSITION RISKS • changes in policy, including potentially on carbon pricing and taxes, and businesses' license to operate. • Consumer behaviors and sustainable preferences, together with new technology, including improvements to GHG performance. The risks are analyzed against low-, intermediate and high-emissions pathways and these can vary significantly depending on the nature and speed at which jurisdictions act to align to a Paris Agreement trajectory. Depending on the global actions taken to address climate change, in the short to medium term we estimate that transition risks will become material to our business. We considered how climate risks may impact business forecasts prepared for testing our goodwill and indefinite life intangible asset. PHYSICAL RISKS Intermediate scenario: climate-related risks (heatwaves, drought and water stress) may be more frequent and severe. – Our modeling partner Resilience has reflected the physical science released in the AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis — IPCC. This included incorporating results based on Coupled Model Intercomparison Projects 6 (CIMP6). – Included the latest sourcing data for the year, fine-tuning the origins of commodities to reflect our business. – Modeled yield changes for 12 commodities, representing approximately 90% of our total spend. We included sourcing locations and volumes and considered their vulnerability to climate change. We estimated the yield change in 2040 versus today in a 'steady state', discounting the unpredictable impacts of extreme events. We included the locations where we source from and how the temperature and precipitation changes at those locations might deviate from ideal growing conditions for each of the commodities in scope for 2024. Please note that the process for disclosing DIROs for CDP purposes does not always overlap with the DMA assessment for non-financial reporting purposes, therefore the disclosures may differ.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Global Risk Assessment Services (GRAS)

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Heat waves

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Inability to increase yield of existing production areas

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Internal company methods such as the Responsible Sourcing (RS) Program that covers our 14 most important raw materials. Based on our volume and spend breakdown, Nestlé identifies countries and Tier-1 suppliers to prioritize. Supplier questionnaires are sent out annually to refresh the traceability information. A review of priority suppliers is then made based on traceability / country risk and business importance, together with implementation partners. Nestlé combines annual supply chain mapping exercise with tools like industry intelligence and on the ground assessment to assess deforestation risks and inform our no-deforestation strategy. The company uses results and findings from the RS program at corporate level (Enterprise Risk assessment) and at operational level to determine priorities for action and what actions are needed. A corporate materiality assessment is carried out by external advisors every two years and includes engagement with third-party stakeholders to understand the expectations they have of Nestlé in terms of managing the risks and opportunities. The time frame reflects the risk assessment that took place alongside the Net Zero Roadmap, which includes 2025, 2030 and 2050 targets. Nestlé deforestation-free target is a key part of the roadmap. The company relies on a toolkit risk-based approach to ensure that commodities in scope that Nestlé buys do not originate from certain areas. Our strategic partners support us with ensuring the most robust and adequate source of risk data is used for each commodity. To implement its ESG KPI, Nestlé applies in certain commodities a detailed risk assessment from Global Risk Assessment Services (GRAS) across four countries (Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela). The assessment used satellite data from 2015-2020 and covered 2 787 653km2. The data was compared with known protected and at-risk areas, as well as high carbon stock areas. GRAS used remote sensing data and geo-spatial datasets to investigate the total potential risk of deforestation (i.e. including deforestation risk of mining operations or urbanization). They then determined the agriculture-specific and commodity-specific risks of deforestation. When it is impossible to assess from the sky or in areas to low-risk origin, Nestlé performs on-the-ground assessments with required traceability back to the first agregator. The company relies on a toolkit risk-based approach to ensure that commodities in scope that Nestlé buys do not originate from certain areas. On top of that, Nestlé pursues its commitments to help conserve and restore forests, as evaluated on 1t.org and within the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) Forest Positive Coalition of Action. Please note that the process for disclosing DIROs for CDP purposes does not always overlap with the DMA assessment for non-financial reporting purposes, therefore the disclosures may differ.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ Water Footprint Network Assessment tool
☑ WRI Aqueduct
☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

International methodologies and standards
☑ Life Cycle Assessment
☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water Footprint

Databases
☑ FAO/AQUASTAT
☑ Maplecroft Global Water Security Risk Index

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

Chronic physical

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Local communities

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Nestlé employs a range of internationally recognized methodologies, tools and databases to assess water-related impacts, risks and opportunities within its operations and across its supply chain. In this line, Nestlé assesses water stress at locations where it operates, using the Nestlé Combined Water Stress Index. The index takes an average of results from four leading water-stress indicators:WRI Aqueduct, WWF Water Risk Filter, Earth Stat Water Depletion method and ETH Pfister et al, 2009. This gives Nestlé a risk score, helping to determine the risk associated with reduced water quantity or quality. These methods were selected as they are internationally recognized methodologies and the best available databases/tools on the market. These methodologies, tools and databases supplement our enterprise-wide Group Risk Management System. By cross-referencing these scores with annual factory water consumption, Nestlé defines a list of Where It Matters sites to prioritize action. Nestlé also uses the WRI Aqueduct water risk projections for 2040 (using IPCC scenarios), to evaluate potential risks to its operations in the next 20 years. Other methods (LCA, FAO/AQUASTAT, internal knowledge) are used to assess risks and identify opportunities along the value chain, including agriculture and product consumption. Nestlé uses the Water Footprint Network and FAO/AQUASTAT to estimate average water use for crops and lifecycle analysis to estimate the environmental performance of its products along the value chain, including water use.The AWS standard helps the company to assess risk within the watersheds where Nestlé operate and identify collective actions. The company puts efforts to manage material impacts and risks associated with water use, especially in areas facing water stress. Those efforts are reflected in the targets set by Nestle. Since 2024, water use efficiency improvements in direct operations are driven by water risk assessments to focus operations and resources allocation in manufacturing sites located in water stressed areas. This strategic approach aims to align actions and resources with the management of material impacts and risks, particularly in areas identified as high-risk for water-related issues. In 2024, total water use reduction in manufacturing sites amounted to 2.72 million m3. In geographies where Nestlé sources raw materials directly from farmers, it is collecting precise farm locations to assess the water- and soil-related risks/opportunities. Nestlé uses the tools referred to above to identify priorities related to water. In the context of the Nestlé Salient Issue Action Plan: Right to Water and Sanitation, risks, impacts and opportunities were assessed and prioritized using UNICEF/World Health Organization data and primary data collected through WASH4WORK tools. Nestlé also conducts regular, on-site assessments of local water resources and water use inside and outside its factories, including stakeholder engagement activities. In addition, the Nestlé Group Enterprise Risk Management Framework identifies water risks and opportunities to minimize/seize their potential impact. This annual top-down assessment at Group level allows to understand business, social, physical, regulatory, reputational and environmental mega-risks. Please note that the process for disclosing DIROs for CDP purposes does not always overlap with the DMA assessment for non-financial reporting purposes, therefore the disclosures may differ.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Nestlé has engaged itself into a wide initiative on nature, coordinating multiple aspects and efforts regarding ocean/ water / forest initiatives as well as soil / land through its regenerative agriculture program. In addition, while details are not shared publicly, Nestlé is a SBTN test-company and conducts and assessment of the baseline for interdependencies and impacts with nature.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

☑ Other sensitive location, please specify :Locations with risks and/or opportunities relating to Human Rights

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

As indicated in our Responsible Sourcing Core requirements, all materials and ingredients supplied to Nestlé comply with the deforestation- and conversion-free requirements. Documented procedures or processes are in place to ensure effective implementation of no-deforestation and no-conversion requirements, as well as compliance with relevant laws; Nestlé aims to achieve and maintain 100% assessed deforestation-free primary supply chains: meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy, sugar, cocoa and coffee. To implement our no-deforestation target, we apply a toolkit risk-based approach. We map our supply chains to know where the raw materials that we buy come from. In at-risk origins, we take steps to verify that our purchases are not contributing to deforestation or conversion of natural habitats. Based on this approach, the following volumes of commodities in scope are assessed as deforestation-free: – Traceable to low-risk origin: Volumes have been traced back to national or subnational regions classified as at low risk of deforestation using tools like, but not restricted to, Maplecroft. The traceability exercise is carried out in collaboration with Nestlé's partners (e.g. Earthworm Foundation, Global Risk Assessment Services (GRAS) and Proforest) and, because of its low-risk nature, does not require segregation. – Assessed on the ground: Volumes have been assessed through on-the-ground assessments with required traceability back to the first aggregator (e.g. mill, cooperative). The assessment includes, but is not restricted to, assessment on High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, by Nestlé partners (e.g. Earthworm Foundation, Proforest, Société Générale de Surveillance) and (or) through certification such as the Round Table on Responsible Soy and Proterra (i.e. soy), Forest Stewardship Council and the Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) (paper), and the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (i.e. palm oil), and the Rainforest Alliance (i.e. coffee and cocoa). – Assessed from the sky: Volumes have been assessed through satellite monitoring of production sites (e.g. farms, mills or supply area) in Nestlé's supply chain, identified through traceability exercise Some lists are used in order to assess priority locations: Primary forests, Protected areas (e.g. IUCN protected areas categories I-IV, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, wetlands on the Ramsar List), HCV lands in and around the producer territory, HCS forests, wetlands, savannas, and peatlands regardless of depth (except where farming practices protect peat), and riparian buffers adjacent to aquatic ecosystems. Finally, other internal tools are used: Ingredient's origins mapping through our responsible sourcing and traceability operations, Potential delimitation watershed within sub national regions, Country ESG risk classifications tools and desktop ingredient/country specific risk assessments, ESG risk connectivity of the sourcing location.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[Fixed row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

The internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements (NER) defines mandatory safety measures and thresholds to prevent detrimental impacts to ecosystems or human health due to our activities. The NER is based on established standards including the International Finance Corporation Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines and the European Council Directive concerning urban wastewater treatment. The NER classifies water pollutants that may be relevant to our activities such as increased turbidity, eutrophication, pH/redox change, contamination by hydrocarbon or any hazardous material and over-exploitation. Any water discharged into rivers and waterways must be treated effectively to ensure the water returned to the environment is of a high quality. Nestlé applies the most efficient technologies and internal standards to treat the water it uses, prior to reuse or release into the environment. The following physico-chemical parameters are continuously monitored in its effluents (reported monthly), with defined thresholds for: pH, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Suspended Solids, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Oil and Grease, Color. For example, we have set an internal limit of 125 mg O2/L for COD that is mandatory in all operations. The NER also covers building standards (to prevent contaminant spills), the operation of water wells within our factories, and operations of our internal effluent treatment plants. NER sets requirements for effluent water quality discharged from direct operations and aims to protect the environment in the case of: – Effluent water discharge to the surface water body. – Effluent water used for irrigation. In case of incidents, Nestlé's Management of Environmental Exceptional Compliance Issues and Analysis & Reporting of SHE Incidents Standards define mandatory practices for the analysis and reporting of events that could or do result in injuries, illnesses and environmental impacts.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The Nestlé Environmental Requirements (NER) Standard applicable to Nestlé's operations addresses water impacts that may be relevant to Nestlé's activities such as increased turbidity, eutrophication, pH/redox change, contamination by hydrocarbon or any hazardous material and over-exploitation. Any water discharged into waterways must be treated effectively to avoid harming the environment. Nestlé uses various technologies to treat the water it uses prior to reuse or release into the environment. The physico-chemical parameters continuously monitored in its effluents are: pH with defined thresholds, biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand (COD), total suspended solids, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, oil and grease, and color. For example, Nestlé has set an internal limit of 125 mg O2/L for COD that is mandatory in all operations. NER also covers building standards, the operation of water wells within factories and operations of internal effluent treatment plants. NER sets requirements for effluent water quality discharged from direct operations and aims to protect the environment in the case of effluent water discharge to the surface water body, effluent water used for irrigation. In case of incidents, Nestlé's Management of Environmental Exceptional Compliance Issues and Analysis & Reporting of SHE Incidents Standards define mandatory practices for the analysis and reporting of events that could/do result in injuries, illnesses and environmental impacts.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) provides a global metric of potential environmental impact from wastewater on the receiving water body, by quantifying the amount of oxidable pollutants found in effluent water. Through continuous monitoring and monthly reporting at all factories, we put in places measures to prevent water discharges from adversely impact water ecosystems and/or downstream users. Many governments impose regulations on maximum COD allowed in effluents before they can be returned to the environment. For example, in Switzerland, a maximum chemical oxygen demand between 200 and 1000 ppm must be reached before wastewater or industrial water can be returned to the environment. Our internal limit, mandatory in all operations, is 125 ppm. When local regulations are stricter than our internal regulations, we comply with local (stricter) regulations. In 2024, the average COD value of water we discharged was 86 mg COD per liter. To ensure COD levels remain within limits, we implement various techniques ranging from flocculation, ozone oxidation or specific chemical reactants. We monitor COD levels "in-line" and know instantaneously what the levels are and perform necessary adjustments if needed.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Fiji
☑ Iraq
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Malta
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Algeria
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Gabon
☑ Ghana
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Yemen
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia

☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Morocco
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Tunisia
☑ Colombia
☑ Honduras
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Montenegro
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Burkina Faso
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Jamaica
☑ Lebanon
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Cameroon
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Mauritius
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Mozambique
☑ Uzbekistan
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ New Caledonia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Papua New Guinea

☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ State of Palestine
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Syrian Arab Republic
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Extreme weather events can reduce productivity and increase costs. Different events impact businesses differently: storms and floods cause physical capital losses, while extreme temperature waves disrupt productivity. Extreme weather effects include direct damage to assets and operational disruptions. The severity is measured by repair costs, reconstruction estimates, or lost value. Disruptions may affect production due to transportation or supply chain issues, energy outages, or reduced workspace productivity. For instance, our coffee factory faces risks from tropical storms, which can cause direct damage and flooding. Modeling extreme weather hazards helps identify significant exposures and target mitigation strategies like business continuity plans. To assess risks until 2040, we analyzed impacts from extreme weather events such as temperature extremes, water stress, storms, and flooding. Bottom-up scenario analyses are conducted across the value chain to assess the resilience of Nestlé's strategy under different climate scenarios. They are carried out in partnership with Risilience, a UK-based company, which is using methodologies and scenarios from its academic partner, the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. The relevant operational teams, including procurement, agriculture and business continuity management review the most significant climate-related risks, develop mitigation strategies and identify opportunities.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

In the medium term, extreme weather events particularly floods and windstorms pose a material risk to our direct operations, notably at our coffee production facilities located in tropical regions. These events can lead to direct physical damage to assets (e.g., buildings, equipment, and inventory) and cause operational disruptions due to flooding, energy outages, and supply chain interruptions. The primary financial impact is anticipated to be a reduction in revenues due to lower production capacity during and after such events, as well as increased operating costs related to repairs, logistics, and business continuity measures.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

30000000

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

300000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect 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.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

17600000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

'Nestlé takes 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: first, In 2023, risk engineer experts inspected 132 Nestlé sites providing recommendations for improving standards of prevention to flooding, when relevant. Second,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. Third, emergency plans for flood and storms are in place on a case-by-case in Nestlé sites exposed to these perils from any source.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cattle products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Fiji
☑ Iraq
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Malta
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Gabon
☑ Ghana
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Yemen
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium

☑ Turkey
☑ Algeria
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Morocco
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Tunisia
☑ Colombia
☑ Honduras
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Montenegro
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Burkina Faso
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Jamaica
☑ Lebanon
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Cameroon
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Mauritius
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Mozambique
☑ Uzbekistan
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ New Caledonia
☑ Taiwan, China

☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ State of Palestine
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Syrian Arab Republic
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Meat is primarily used in our Prepared dishes and cooking aids business (e.g. Stouffer brand). It is however only present in a limited number of recipes. We source meat from numerous suppliers in many different countries, mainly in countries of low risk of deforestation. However, we do source very small amounts of meat from unknown origins (0.1%) and therefore there is a small risk for our brands of being associated with deforestation. There are ongoing NGO campaigns and media attention on industry sourcing in Brazil, including the Nestlé footprint. Brand damage caused by negative media coverage may lead to loss of revenues if NGO campaigning deters consumers from buying products that may contain meat sourced from Brazil. However, since our sourcing of meat from Brazil is relatively small, we assess the risk in relation to this as low.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Brand damage

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

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Low

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

The effect has not been quantified financially

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

Select from:
☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification
☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

So far, forest-related detrimental impacts are associated with the incremental cost of switching to other origins or suppliers more aligned with the sustainable practices that we demand from forest-based commodities. This incremental cost is commercially sensitive.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Efforts are underway with direct suppliers to trace the remaining unknown origins and ensure sourcing is not from areas at risk of deforestation. As a result of these efforts, 93.5% of Nestlé's primary supply chains for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy, sugar, cocoa and coffee were assessed deforestation-free in 2024.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Pakistan

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indus

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Situation: We operate globally and face risks from extreme weather events. Understanding their severity and frequency enhances our mitigation plans. Task: Nestlé has assigned a Threat Assessment Grade (TAG) to each facility based on its geographic grid cell in our Climate Risk Atlas, indicating the likelihood of experiencing a

physical hazard event annually. Facilities receive a TAG and Climate Change Rating by threat type. TAGs are based on historical extreme weather data (1980-2020), while Climate Change Ratings project future hazard probabilities. TAG ranges from A (highest likelihood) to F (lowest), and Climate Change Ratings range from (significant increase) to --- (significant decrease). Action: In Pakistan, Nestlé's dairy and bottled water operations face evolving climatic variations. The Sheikhupura factory has a B TAG for drought/water stress, indicating a moderately high current likelihood of drought and a significant increase in this probability over the next 20 years due to climate change. In a severe drought scenario, operations could be impacted, which may result in temporary disruptions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

In the long term, Nestlé's operations in Pakistan, particularly the Sheikhupura dairy and bottled water facility may face increasing exposure to drought and water stress. The facility has been assigned a Threat Assessment Grade (TAG) of B, indicating a moderately high current likelihood of drought, with a significant increase in probability projected over the next 20 years due to climate change. This risk is likely to intensify operational disruptions, potentially leading to temporary or prolonged closure of operations. The primary financial impact of such events would be a loss in revenue due to halted production and reduced output capacity. Droughts may also lead to increased costs associated with securing alternative water sources, implementing emergency response measures, and investing in water efficiency technologies. These impacts would primarily affect the "Revenue" and "Operating Profit" line items in the income statement, and could also reduce cash flows from operating activities during affected periods.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

40000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

70000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

These figures are scenario-based estimates for risk assessment purposes only and do not represent actual or expected financial outcomes. The model quantifies the aggregate risk of multiple extreme weather threat types including drought/water stress and flooding. Expected loss is a useful metric to indicate average losses from weather events given the set of possible events. Characteristic drought scenarios were defined representing small, medium, and large magnitude events. The vulnerability of a facility to an event determines how severe an initial shock would be in terms of lost capacity, with estimates made on the duration of initial severity and how quickly the facility to recover back to 100% capacity. The estimated financial impact disclosed here expresses the loss in revenue in case of operational disruption.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

429000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capital expenditure on water saving measures such as recycling and filtration at Sheikhupura was 136,000,000 Pakistani rupees in 2022 (roughly CHF 429,000).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our dairy and bottled water operations in Pakistan have implemented various practices over the past six years to enhance water stewardship in their operations and supply chains. The Sheikhupura factory has introduced technical and operational water-saving projects, surpassing its internal water savings target. Recognizing that agriculture is a significant water user in the region, the site collaborates with suppliers on water regeneration projects, including drip irrigation and water sensors on local farms. Additionally, investments in water filtration plants are helping secure clean drinking water for surrounding communities, generating around 320,000 cubic meters of water benefits annually. All Nestlé factories in Pakistan hold Alliance for Water Stewardship certification, and the Sheikhupura site actively monitors aquifer water levels. In 2017, Nestlé Pakistan launched the Caring for Water initiative, focusing on factories, communities, and agriculture through a collective action approach with various stakeholders. The most significant water use reductions have been achieved in agriculture. We have helped farmers innovate water-efficient growing methods, reducing usage by millions of liters. We supported the installation of drip irrigation on over 55 hectares in Punjab and an additional 30 hectares in Sindh. Collaboration with Lahore University of Management Sciences led to the development of cost-effective smart soil-moisture sensors, which help farmers manage irrigation needs effectively. Sensors have been installed on over 220 hectares, promoting efficient farming and contributing to the preservation of Pakistan's water resources for future generations.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Ecuador
☑ Other, please specify :South Pacific (344)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Nestlé confectionery operations in Ecuador have to cope with the regional evolving climatic variations. The Guayaquil factory has been identified for being at risk from drought/water stress and flash flooding. In the event of severe drought or flooding, operations could be impacted, which may result in temporary disruptions. There is also a smaller exposure linked to physical asset damage driven by flooding.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

☑ Other, please specify :Ravi

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Nestlé dairy and bottled water operations in Pakistan have to cope with the regional evolving climatic variations. The Sheikhupura factory has been identified for being at risk from drought/water stress and flash flooding. In the event of severe drought or flooding, operations could be impacted, which may result in temporary disruptions.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Yamuna

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Nestlé infant nutrition operations in India have to cope with the regional evolving climatic variations. The Samalkha factory has been identified for being at risk from drought/water stress and flash flooding. In the event of severe drought or flooding, operations could be impacted, which may result in temporary disruptions.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify :South Pacific (379)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Nestlé dairy operations in Chile have to cope with the regional evolving climatic variations. The Macul factory has been identified for being at risk from drought/water stress and flash flooding. In the event of severe drought or flooding, operations could be impacted, which may result in temporary disruptions.
[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Fines, but none that are considered as significant	*n/a*

[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

6

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

350000

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

1.3

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(3.3.1.5) Comment

In 2024, there were six water-related incident that occurred in our direct operations and resulted in a fine. Nestlé identified the causes and rapidly implemented measures to prevent future occurrences.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

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

EU ETS

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

33.6

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

50774

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

49805

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

569697

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

n/a
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) 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 alternative fuels (from gas to lower carbon fuels, for example). REDUCTION STRATEGIES: 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. COMPLIANCE PLAN: 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. PURCHASE OF ALLOWANCES: 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.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Fiji
☑ Iraq
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Malta
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Gabon
☑ Ghana
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Yemen
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Panama

☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Algeria
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Morocco
☑ Myanmar
☑ Nigeria
☑ Senegal
☑ Tunisia
☑ Colombia
☑ Honduras
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Montenegro
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Jamaica
☑ Lebanon
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Cameroon
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Mauritius
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Mozambique
☑ Uzbekistan
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand

☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Burkina Faso
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ State of Palestine
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ New Caledonia
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Syrian Arab Republic
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(3.6.1.8) Organization 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 ten 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

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

'In the medium term, Nestlé anticipates a financial opportunity from reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions through the transition to lower-carbon energy sources. This opportunity is particularly relevant in the context of expanding global carbon pricing mechanisms, which are expected to increase operating costs for companies with high emissions profiles. By proactively decarbonizing our operations, we reduce our exposure to future carbon taxes and emissions trading schemes, thereby improving our cost competitiveness. These savings would primarily affect the "Cost of Goods Sold" and "Operating Expenses" line items in the income statement, and would enhance cash flows from operating activities by reducing direct energy-related expenditures. While the actual financial impact will depend on the evolution of carbon pricing policies, geographic implementation, and our ability to meet internal emissions targets, this opportunity is expected to strengthen our financial performance and resilience.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

200000000

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

300000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

By reducing GHG emissions, we reduce our exposure to potential carbon price mechanisms. In 2024 we achieved 95,3% Renewable electricity at our manufacturing sites, with a target of 100% by 2025 As an estimation of the annual financial impact of the opportunity: we use the GHG reductions in our operations (scope 12) from our 2018 baseline calculation of 5.8mt CO2e As at 2030 to be aligned with Paris 1.5C 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.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1500000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity of reducing GHG emissions through increased use of lower-carbon energy sources is based on our ongoing investments in energy transition initiatives across our global operations. These include: -Procurement of renewable electricity -On-site renewable energy installations -Energy efficiency upgrades To estimate the cost, we used our total annual energy spend of approximately USD 1.5 billion as a reference point. This figure reflects the scale of investment required to transition our operations toward lower-carbon energy sources and achieve our emissions reduction targets

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

'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 source 100% renewable electricity in all our manufacturing sites. In 2024, we achieved 95,3% renewable electricity at our manufacturing 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. - 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.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp5

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Improved resilience to future regulatory changes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Fiji
☑ Iraq
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Malta
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Gabon
☑ Ghana
☑ Spain
☑ Yemen
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Poland

☑ Kuwait
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Algeria
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Tunisia
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Mauritius
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Montenegro
☑ Mozambique
☑ Serbia
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Ireland
☑ Jamaica
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Nigeria
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Cameroon
☑ Colombia
☑ Honduras
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines

☑ Uzbekistan
☑ Burkina Faso
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ New Caledonia
☑ Russian Federation
☑ State of Palestine
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Syrian Arab Republic
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

'Countries and regions where Nestlé operates are currently developing forest-related due diligence regulation to prevent raw materials or products associated with deforestation entering their market. While this could pose a risk of disrupted supplies of raw materials (including palm oil for Nestlé's confectionery and other brands that contain small amounts of palm oil), Nestlé action to achieve and maintain 100% assessed deforestation-free primary supply chains are a compliance cost avoidance opportunity. In the past 10 years, Nestlé has worked toward its no-deforestation commitment on key forest-risk commodities. For example, through our toolkit approach (including supply chain mapping; satellite monitoring), at the end of 2023 we had assessed 93.4% of all in-scope commodities sourced as deforestation-free and, in particular, 96% of palm oil sourced as deforestation-free.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ High

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

The effect has not been quantified financially

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

Select from:
☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Not disclosed

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

While we continue to work towards our commitment, we're strengthening our strategy to be in a better position to assess future risks of deforestation. As part of this approach, we piloted in 2020 a "forest footprint" methodology in our palm oil supply chain in Aceh, Indonesia, to better understand risks within our supply chain. By better understanding these risks, we wanted to design more effective, forward-looking forest-positive strategies. In 2022, our palm oil team mapped sourcing regions with the greatest land rights risks against volumes of palm oil sourced from those regions. This will improve our understanding of land rights risks. The results are being used to develop a strategy for identifying landscape-level projects that Nestlé can support and/or participate in and can be duplicated for other raw materials. We're in a good position to leverage the forest footprint exercise to take a more long-term and proactive approach to addressing deforestation risks as we have good traceability for our forest risk commodities. E.g. we're using satellite technology in palm oil, pulp and paper, and have extended it to cocoa and coffee since 2021. This is connected to our Net Zero Roadmap and ambition to reduce GHG emissions by 50% by 2030, in part by preventing deforestation in our supply chain. The forest footprint exercise will help better inform our risk analysis and intervention design, as well as our work toward 80 our no-deforestation commitment. Building on our experience in tackling deforestation risk in specific commodities, we advocated for comprehensive regulation that could support our efforts and help reaching a high levelled playing field. Our advocacy supported the development of legislation on deforestation-free supply chains.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp10

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Fiji
☑ Iraq
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Malta
☑ Qatar
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Gabon
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Spain
☑ Yemen
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Panama

☑ Kuwait
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Algeria
☑ Austria
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Myanmar
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Tunisia
☑ Colombia
☑ Honduras
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Poland
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Jamaica
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Cameroon
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Mauritius
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Mozambique
☑ Uzbekistan
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands

☑ Montenegro
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Burkina Faso
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ State of Palestine
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ New Zealand
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ New Caledonia
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Syrian Arab Republic
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

'Nestlé's opportunity to enhance upstream value chain resilience through improved water stewardship is rooted in its direct sourcing model and regenerative agriculture strategy. The company sources raw materials such as coffee, cocoa, dairy, and cereals directly from farmers across more than 100 countries, many of which are located in regions facing increasing water stress due to climate change. To address this, Nestlé has implemented a holistic water and soil data collection approach at the farm level, particularly in its direct sourcing origins. This includes logging individual farm locations and using internationally recognized tools such as the WRI Aqueduct, WWF Water Risk Filter, and FAO AQUASTAT to assess water-related risks and identify priority actions. These assessments inform the deployment of regenerative agriculture practices—such as optimized irrigation, cover cropping, and reduced tillage—that improve water retention, reduce runoff, and enhance watershed health. This opportunity is particularly relevant in regions like Pakistan, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mexico, where Nestlé works closely with farmers to implement water-efficient irrigation systems and pollution prevention measures. These actions not only reduce water consumption but also improve the resilience of agricultural supply chains by stabilizing yields and reducing vulnerability to drought and water scarcity. The opportunity is directly linked to Nestlé's water-related risks as disclosed in Section 3.1.1.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

The effect has not been quantified financially

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

50000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity of enhancing upstream value chain resilience through regenerative agriculture and improved water stewardship was calculated based on Nespresso's annual investment in coffee operations. This includes expenditures on technical assistance, agronomic support, and AAA premiums paid to farmers participating in the Nespresso AAA Sustainable Quality™ Program. In 2024, this investment amounted to CHF 50 million. This figure reflects the direct costs associated with: -Supporting the transition to regenerative agriculture practices (e.g., soil health monitoring, irrigation efficiency, agroforestry). -Providing training and incentives to farmers in key sourcing regions such as Brazil, Colombia, and Costa Rica. -Deploying tools and methodologies to assess and improve soil water retention and carbon stock. These investments are tracked annually and are part of a broader cumulative investment of CHF 457 million in coffee operations from 2014 to 2024. The cost figure is derived from internal financial reporting and reflects the portion of sustainability-related expenditures directly linked to the realization of this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

'To realize the opportunity of enhancing upstream value chain resilience by investing in regenerative agriculture and water stewardship Nespresso is deploying tailored agronomic packages in key sourcing regions such as Brazil, Colombia, and Costa Rica. These packages promote practices like agroforestry, soil health improvement, and the use of nature-based inputs, which collectively enhance water retention, reduce erosion, and increase biodiversity. To support this transition, Nespresso has partnered with Genesis to implement a soil health monitoring tool across its AAA origins. This tool provides detailed assessments of soil carbon stock and water retention capacity, enabling data-driven recommendations for farmers. The company also invests significantly in farmer support, with CHF 50 million allocated in 2024 alone for technical assistance and AAA premiums. These funds help train over 168,000 farmers in sustainable practices, while also promoting financial resilience through crop insurance, savings plans, and gender-inclusive training programs. Innovation and research are also key pillars of the strategy. Nespresso has established the Center for Regenerative Coffee Agriculture in Nicaragua, which hosts research programs in collaboration with Nestlé R&D and other partners. Additionally, a partnership with TechnoServe has produced a study quantifying the benefits of regenerative agriculture, aimed at guiding future investments and scaling adoption. Nespresso's strategy is further reinforced through multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Nespresso Sustainability Advisory Board and participation in global events like Climate Week NYC and the World Living Soils Forum. These efforts ensure that the company's approach remains collaborative, science-based, and aligned with its long-term sustainability goals. This strategy is embedded in the Nespresso AAA Sustainable Quality™ Program and is designed to address climate and water-related risks while improving the livelihoods of coffee farmers. Central to this approach is the goal of sourcing 95% of AAA coffee from farms practicing regenerative agriculture by 2030.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The working guidelines used for the selection of new Boardmembers state that the Board of Directors should at all times be well-balanced, including with respect to Swiss and non-Swiss nationals, the members' individual experiences, expertise, competencies and personal attributes. This ensures an appropriate cognitive diversity and supports the continuous succession planning for the Board as a whole and for its various Committees. The Nomination Committee periodically reviews the composition of the Board using various criteria, including, without limitation: – the Board's cumulative experience and expertise in (international) business leadership, legal/compliance/risk management, science, finance, marketing, IT, technology, government/politics, sustainability and other relevant fields; – diversity of competencies including education, function, industry and geographic business experience; – the Board's diversity of personal attributes including gender, age,

ethnicity, nationality, culture and leadership approach; – the Board's general age and term limits. The Board should at all times be composed of: – a majority of independent members; and – members with the specific abilities or skills to serve on one or more of the various Board Committees.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

corp-governance-report-2024-en.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Committee Charter

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee (SC) reviews the Company's sustainability strategy including the measures which ensure the Company's sustainability and how its long-term strategy relates to its ability to create shared value. The SC shall meet at least four times a year. The Chair shall prepare an agenda in advance of each meeting, in consultation with the CEO. At least two members of the SC must be present to have a quorum. The SC has oversight over the structure and content of the

Company's non-financial reporting and validates that the Company's overall approach is in line with the Company's ESG/Sustainability strategy and applicable reporting requirements and regulations. The Audit Committee (AC) has oversight over the accuracy of the Company's financial and non-financial reporting and validates that the data reported complies with applicable reporting requirements and regulations. The AC and the SC shall endorse the Group's double materiality assessment and the Groups Non-Financial Statement in joint sessions. Specifically for climate, the Board is responsible for Nestlé's strategy, organization and oversight of climate-related matters, and monitors progress toward Nestlé's climate-related goals and targets, while, as stated, Nestlé's Executive Board is responsible for the overall execution of the sustainability strategy, which covers climate-related issues and includes the progress toward Nestlé's climate-related goals and targets. In 2024, the ESG & Sustainability Council was regularly updated on the DMA progress, which it subsequently approved, including the material impacts, risks and opportunities as presented in this Non-Financial Statement 2024.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Committee Charter

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee (SC) reviews the Company's sustainability strategy including the measures which ensure the Company's sustainability and how its long-term strategy relates to its ability to create shared value. The SC shall meet at least four times a year. The Chair shall prepare an agenda in advance of each meeting, in consultation with the CEO. At least two members of the SC must be present to have a quorum. The SC has oversight over the structure and content of the Company's non-financial reporting and validates that the Company's overall approach is in line with the Company's ESG/Sustainability strategy and applicable reporting requirements and regulations. The Audit Committee (AC) has oversight over the accuracy of the Company's financial and non-financial reporting and validates that the data reported complies with applicable reporting requirements and regulations. The AC and the SC shall endorse the Group's double materiality assessment and the Groups Non-Financial Statement in joint sessions. In 2024, the ESG & Sustainability Council was regularly updated on the DMA progress, which it subsequently approved, including the material impacts, risks and opportunities as presented in this Non-Financial Statement 2024.

Water

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply
☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Committee Charter

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee (SC) reviews the Company's sustainability strategy including the measures which ensure the Company's sustainability and how its long-term strategy relates to its ability to create shared value. The SC shall meet at least four times a year. The Chair shall prepare an agenda in advance of each meeting, in consultation with the CEO. At least two members of the SC must be present to have a quorum. The SC has oversight over the structure and content of the Company's non-financial reporting and validates that the Company's overall approach is in line with the Company's ESG/Sustainability strategy and applicable reporting requirements and regulations. The Audit Committee (AC) has oversight over the accuracy of the Company's financial and non-financial reporting and validates that the data reported complies with applicable reporting requirements and regulations. The AC and the SC shall endorse the Group's double materiality assessment and the Groups Non-Financial Statement in joint sessions. In 2024, the ESG & Sustainability Council was regularly updated on the DMA progress, which it subsequently approved, including the material impacts, risks and opportunities as presented in this Non-Financial Statement 2024.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify

Experience

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

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify

Experience

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

DESCRIPTION, CONTROL AND PROCEDURES: Our ESG & Sustainability Council oversees our sustainability strategy, advises the Nestlé Executive Board on how to make informed and science-based decisions, and helps to accelerate and standardize decision-making on a global level. It has the following workstreams: 2050 Net Zero, Sustainable Packaging, Water, Sustainable Sourcing and Communications and Advocacy. In 2024, the ESG & Sustainability Council was regularly updated on the DMA progress, which it subsequently approved, including the material impacts, risks and opportunities as presented in this Non-Financial Statement 2024.. FREQUENCY: The Council meets every month and regularly reports to the full Executive Board. The structure helps to accelerate and standardize decision-making on a global level. INTEGRATION: Performance data are generated every quarter and progress is reviewed by the ESG & Sustainability Council. Reporting Obligations (articles 964a to 964c and articles 964j to 964l of the Swiss Code of Obligations) which require specific disclosures on ESG risks, policies, mitigation measures and outcomes. FREQUENCY: The Council meets every month and regularly reports to the full Executive Board. The structure helps to accelerate and standardize decision-making on a global level. INTEGRATION: Performance data are generated every quarter and progress is reviewed by the ESG & Sustainability Council.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

DESCRIPTION, CONTROL AND PROCEDURES: Our ESG & Sustainability Council oversees our sustainability strategy, advises the Nestlé Executive Board on how to make informed and science-based decisions, and helps to accelerate and standardize decision-making on a global level. It has the following workstreams: 2050 Net Zero, Sustainable Packaging, Water, Sustainable Sourcing and Communications and Advocacy. In 2024, the ESG & Sustainability Council was regularly updated on the DMA progress, which it subsequently approved, including the material impacts, risks and opportunities as presented in this Non-Financial Statement 2024.. FREQUENCY: The Council meets every month and regularly reports to the full Executive Board. The structure helps to accelerate and standardize decision-making on a global level. INTEGRATION: Performance data are generated every quarter and progress is reviewed by the ESG & Sustainability Council.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

DESCRIPTION, CONTROL AND PROCEDURES: Our ESG & Sustainability Council oversees our sustainability strategy, advises the Nestlé Executive Board on how to make informed and science-based decisions, and helps to accelerate and standardize decision-making on a global level. It has the following workstreams: 2050 Net Zero, Sustainable Packaging, Water, Sustainable Sourcing and Communications and Advocacy. In 2024, the ESG & Sustainability Council was regularly updated on the DMA progress, which it subsequently approved, including the material impacts, risks and opportunities as presented in this Non-Financial Statement 2024.. FREQUENCY: The Council meets every month and regularly reports to the full Executive Board. The structure helps to accelerate and standardize decision-making on a global level. INTEGRATION: Performance data are generated every quarter and progress is reviewed by the ESG & Sustainability Council.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

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 2024, they relate to affordable nutrition with micro nutrients, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, virgin plastic reduction, reduction of water use in factories and management positions held by women. These five objectives are equally weighted at 3% each.

Forests

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

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 2024, they relate to affordable nutrition with micro nutrients, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, virgin plastic reduction, reduction of water use in factories and management positions held by women. These five objectives are equally weighted at 3% each.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

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 2024, they relate to affordable nutrition with micro nutrients, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, virgin plastic reduction, reduction of water use in factories and management positions held by women. These five objectives are equally weighted at 3% each.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

For the short-term incentive plan, for the CEO and the CFO, 85% of the target is linked to performance against the Nestlé Group objectives (see below) and 15% to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) objectives. For the other members of the Executive Board, at least 35% of the target is linked to business performance, to ensure accountability for Nestlé's results; for Function Heads, 50% is tied to functional objectives, 35% to Group performance and 15% to ESG objectives; for Zone

or Business Heads, 60% is tied to business objectives they are directly responsible for, 25% to Group performance and 15% to ESG objectives. For 2024, ESG objectives relate to affordable nutrition with micro nutrients, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, virgin plastic reduction, reduction of water use in factories and management positions held by women. These five objectives are equally weighted at 3% each. For the long-term incentive plan, in 2024, members of Nestlé's Executive Board were eligible to receive Long-Term Incentives in the form of Performance Share Units under the Performance Share Unit Plan (PSUP). The grant value for Long-Term Incentives in 2024 was the following: – CEO: 150% of the Annual Base Salary – Executive Vice President and Deputy Executive Vice President: 100% of the Annual Base Salary The PSUP provides units which entitle participants to receive Nestlé S.A. shares at the end of the three-year vesting period. These shares remain blocked for a further period of two years for Executive Board members. The level at which PSUs vest is determined by the degree by which the four performance measures of the PSUP are met over the full three-year vesting period. These four criteria are: – the growth of underlying Earnings per Share (EPS) in constant currencies; – the relative Total Shareholder Return (TSR) of the Nestlé S.A. share in relation to the STOXX Global 1800 Food & Beverage Gross Return Index; – the Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) and – the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Full details of Board-level remuneration and bonuses are available in our Compensation Report.

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

LINK BETWEEN THE POSITION INCENTIVE AND PERFORMANCE: the performance metrics used to monitor the monetary incentive of Nestlé is linked to Nestlé climate change targets KPIs. 2024 ACHIEVEMENT AND PROGRESSION: Total (Scope 1+2+3) GHG emissions (CO2e) Million tonnes 86.10 in 2023 AND 84.38 in 2024, resulting in a 2% decrease

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

For the short-term incentive plan, for the CEO and the CFO, 85% of the target is linked to performance against the Nestlé Group objectives (see below) and 15% to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) objectives. For the other members of the Executive Board, at least 35% of the target is linked to business performance, to ensure accountability for Nestlé's results; for Function Heads, 50% is tied to functional objectives, 35% to Group performance and 15% to ESG objectives; for Zone or Business Heads, 60% is tied to business objectives they are directly responsible for, 25% to Group performance and 15% to ESG objectives. For 2024, ESG objectives relate to affordable nutrition with micro nutrients, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, virgin plastic reduction, reduction of water use in factories and management positions held by women. These five objectives are equally weighted at 3% each. For the long-term incentive plan, in 2024, members of Nestlé's Executive Board were eligible to receive Long-Term Incentives in the form of Performance Share Units under the Performance Share Unit Plan (PSUP). The grant value for Long-Term Incentives in 2024 was the following: – CEO: 150% of the Annual Base Salary – Executive Vice President and Deputy Executive Vice President: 100% of the Annual Base Salary The PSUP provides units which entitle participants to receive Nestlé S.A. shares at the end of the three-year vesting period. These shares remain blocked for a further period of two years for Executive Board members. The level at which PSUs vest is determined by the degree by which the four performance measures of the PSUP are met over the full three-year vesting period. These four criteria are: – the growth of underlying Earnings per Share (EPS) in constant currencies; – the relative Total Shareholder Return (TSR) of the Nestlé S.A. share in relation to the STOXX Global 1800 Food & Beverage Gross Return Index; – the Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) and – the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Full details of Board-level remuneration and bonuses are available in our Compensation Report.

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

LINK BETWEEN THE POSITION INCENTIVE AND PERFORMANCE: the performance metrics used to monitor the monetary incentive of Nestlé is linked to Nestlé climate change targets KPIs. 2024 ACHIEVEMENT AND PROGRESSION: Total (Scope 1+2+3) GHG emissions (CO2e) Million tonnes 86.10 in 2023 AND 84.38 in 2024, resulting in a 2% decrease

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

For the short-term incentive plan, for the CEO and the CFO, 85% of the target is linked to performance against the Nestlé Group objectives (see below) and 15% to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) objectives. For the other members of the Executive Board, at least 35% of the target is linked to business performance, to ensure accountability for Nestlé's results; for Function Heads, 50% is tied to functional objectives, 35% to Group performance and 15% to ESG objectives; for Zone or Business Heads, 60% is tied to business objectives they are directly responsible for, 25% to Group performance and 15% to ESG objectives. For 2024, ESG objectives relate to affordable nutrition with micro nutrients, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, virgin plastic reduction, reduction of water use in factories and management positions held by women. These five objectives are equally weighted at 3% each.

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

LINK BETWEEN THE POSITION INCENTIVE AND PERFORMANCE: the performance metrics used to monitor the monetary incentive of Nestlé is linked to Nestlé Water targets KPIs. 2024 ACHIEVEMENT AND PROGRESSION: Total water withdrawn (in million cubic meters): 97.9 in 2024 compared to 95.6 in 2023 and to 97.1 in 2022, resulting in a 2.3% increase b/w 2023 and 2024; Water consumed in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline (in %) Water Stress: 55.5% in 2024 compared to 48.6% in 2023 and 51.5% in 2022, resulting in a 15% increase
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

'The net-zero roadmap applies to all Nestlé operations and affiliates, it covers global operations across the entire value chain: from sourcing raw materials to product end-of-life. Nestlé's net zero commitment is based on its 2018 baseline and includes emissions from sourcing, manufacturing, packaging, logistics, and employee commuting addressing more than 80% of Scope 3 emissions. 12.7 million tonnes of CO2e of Consumer use of sold products and 8.6 million tonnes of CO2e from Purchased services, leased assets, capital goods, investments are excluded from the net zero commitment.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

nestle-net-zero-roadmap-en.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The responsible sourcing requirements applies to all Direct Suppliers (entities with a direct business relationship with Nestlé, including co-manufacturers) and Origins (entities responsible for the harvest or primary production of materials and ingredients). Requirements must be cascaded down the supply chain to all tiers, including Origins. the policy applies to packaging materials as well as food ingredients. Academic institutions and research centers are excluded and small farms or smallholder farmers are exempt from certain requirements

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify :2025

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

nestle-responsible-sourcing-standard-english.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The policy applies to all Nestlé employees it and is Integrated across all business functions, including R&D, sourcing, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, marketing, corporate communication, HR, and regulatory affairs. The policy covers environmental sustainability across the entire product life cycle, from farm to consumer and beyond.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify **:Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives**

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

Social commitments

☑ Other social commitment, please specify :Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

☑ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Description of business dependency / impact on water

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

nestlé policy on environmental sustainability.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Ceres
☑ RE100
☑ The B Team
☑ B Corporation
☑ SME Climate Hub
☑ Climate Action 100+
☑ Race to Zero Campaign
☑ 2030 Water Resources Group
☑ Natural Capital Coalition
☑ New York Declaration on Forests
☑ Business 4 Nature
☑ CEO Water Mandate
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Cerrado Manifesto
☑ We Mean Business
☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
☑ European Palm Oil Alliance (EPAO)
☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS)
☑ Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)
☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)

☑ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI)
☑ Consumer Goods Forum Forests Positive Coalition
☑ BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
☑ Other, please specify **:Food Industry Asia (FIA) Global Coffee Platform (GCP) World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) World Economic Forum (WEF) Other, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Other, Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association (JEMA)**
☑ International Corporate Governance Network (IGCN)

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

2030 Water Resources Group - Nestlé is a founding member of this group Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) - Nestlé is a funding member B Corporation - Approximately 10% of Nestlé global sales are now B-Corp certified. BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes - Nespresso participates with IFC and BioCarbon Fund Initiative to projects to support farmers Business 4 Nature - Nestlé engages extensively with B4N, signing calls to actions and being an active member of the Business Advisory Group CEO Water Mandate- Nestlé is a founding member Ceres - Nestlé is member of CERES Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy steering committee Cerrado Manifesto - Nestlé is signatory of the Statement of Support Climate Action 100+ - Nestlé is part of the ranking and engages with investors on performance and recommendations Consumer Goods Forum Forests Positive Coalition -Nestlé is an active member of the CGF forest positive coalition of action and publishes an annual report of activities meeting the expectations of the coalition. International Corporate Governance Network (IGCN)- We engage and participate to their events Natural Capital Coalition - Nestlé is a coalition member and contributed to the development of the Natural Capital Protocol as well as the Social and Human Capital Protocol. European Palm Oil Alliance (EPAO) - Nestlé participates through the national organizations forming part of the European constituency (e.g. Alliance pour la préservation des forêts) Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) -Nestlé applies FSC criteria to its packaging New York Declaration on Forests - Nestlé has backed the New York Declaration on Forest Race to Zero Campaign - Nestlé joined the 'Race to Zero', supporting the acceleration of a healthy and resilient zero-carbon recovery RE100 - As a member of RE100, Nestlé is committed to transitioning to 100% renewable electricity purchases across its global operations. Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) - Nestlé is a member of the RSPO Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN) - Nestlé was selected to pilot-test the new SBTN targets Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) - Nestlé has climate targets validated by the SBTI and engages on a regular basis with this organization SME Climate Hub - 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 Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) - Nestlé is a founding member of the SAI platform and actively participates in its regenerative agriculture steering committee. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) - Nestlé is part of The TCFD Advisory Group on Scenario Analysis The B Team - We engage with the B-Team on climate policy matters Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA) - Nestlé is a partner of the TFA UN Global Compact - 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. We Mean Business - Nestlé actively contributes to WMBC and jointly advocates in main fora such as COP World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) - Nestlé is a member of the WBCSD Executive committee Food Industry Asia (FIA) - Coordinating Council Member Global Coffee Platform (GCP) - Board Member World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) - Board Member and subgroup participant World Economic Forum (WEF) - Strategic Partner International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) - Member; Co-Chair of Biodiversity Working Group Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association (JEMA) - Member Sustainable Food Policy Alliance (SFPA) - Founding Member Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia (ANDI) - Coordinating Council Member Business Leadership South Africa (BLSA) - Contributor to Just Energy Transition Plan FoodDrinkEurope - Member

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

nestle-climate-policy-engagement-report-2023-2024 (1).pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Non-government register

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

EU transparency register: 15366395387-57 US Senate Lobbying Disclosure: nestle InfluenceMap: Nestle

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

Our organization manages multiple engagement activities around environmental issues across business divisions and geographies through a structured and consistent approach. This process ensures alignment with our overall strategy on environmental issues and addresses any potential inconsistencies promptly. We have developed a robust governance framework that ensures all external engagements align with our environmental commitments. This includes adherence to our Policy on Transparent Interactions with Public Authorities and the Global Standard on Responsible Corporate Climate Lobbying. These policies provide clear guidelines for our advocacy efforts and ensure that our activities are transparent and accountable. We actively engage with a wide range of stakeholders, including policymakers, industry associations, and non-governmental organizations, to ensure our advocacy efforts are aligned with our environmental goals. This engagement is guided by our commitment to the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and other relevant global environmental treaties. By participating in these forums, we ensure that our external engagements are consistent with our environmental strategy. We have established an internal review process to monitor and evaluate our external engagement activities. This includes regular assessments of our advocacy positions and actions to ensure they are consistent with our environmental commitments. If an inconsistency is discovered, we take immediate corrective actions to address the issue. This process helps us maintain alignment with our environmental goals and ensures that our engagements are effective and responsible. We maintain transparency in our external engagements by registering on relevant transparency platforms, such as the EU Transparency Register and InfluenceMap. This ensures that our activities are publicly disclosed and subject to external scrutiny. By being transparent about our engagements, we build trust with our stakeholders and demonstrate our commitment to responsible advocacy. Our organization is committed to continuous improvement in our external engagement practices. We regularly review and update our policies and processes to reflect the latest scientific recommendations and best practices in climate policy engagement. This commitment to continuous improvement ensures that we remain at the forefront of responsible climate advocacy and can effectively address any emerging challenges
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

Nature Restoration law

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Use of pesticides and agrochemicals

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

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ EU28

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

This regulation aims to address the nature and climate crises while ensuring competitiveness for European farmers. It is important as it can help amplifying the deployment of regenerative agriculture in Europe, a key component of Nestlé's net zero roadmap. In the EU, together with One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B) Members, Nestlé actively advocated for an ambitious Soil Monitoring & Resilience Law aimed at protecting soils and ensuring their sustainable use and a strong Nature Restoration Law that supports agriculture toward nature restoration. As part of the OP2B coalition, we convened multi-stakeholder roundtables with actors from the agricultural value chain, public and private financiers, landscape initiatives, and farmers to develop a collective vision for scaling regenerative agriculture transitions in Europe.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

Soil Monitoring & Resilience Law

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental protection and management procedures

☑ Environmental registries

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

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ EU28

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

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

We regret the proposal's restricted scope in providing stronger guidance on sustainable soil management approaches and facilitating coordinated action at the European level.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

This regulation aims at protecting soils and ensuring their sustainable use. It is important as it can help amplifying the deployment of regenerative agriculture in Europe, a key component of Nestlé's net zero roadmap. In the EU, together with One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B) Members, Nestlé actively advocated for an ambitious Soil Monitoring & Resilience Law aimed at protecting soils and ensuring their sustainable use and a strong Nature Restoration Law that supports agriculture toward nature restoration. As part of the OP2B coalition, we convened multi-stakeholder roundtables with actors from the agricultural value chain, public and private financiers, landscape initiatives, and farmers to develop a collective vision for scaling regenerative agriculture transitions in Europe.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

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

Energy legislations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Energy and renewables

☑ Energy efficiency requirements

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

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Other, industry engagement

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

0

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

As part of industry engagement led by Ceres in the United States of America, Nestlé joined other U.S. companies in 2024 to support legislation related to energy efficiency programs, and grid efficiency and reliability through diversified energy sources.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

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

Energy policy Japan

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Energy and renewables

☑ Renewable energy generation

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

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

In 2024, Nestlé through the Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association — which consists of major Japanese companies in the electrical industry including power and industrial systems, home appliances and related industries — submitted an opinion brief about energy policy to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan. The brief emphasized the importance of effectively utilizing domestic resources, promoting the use of renewable energy, enhancing the safety of nuclear power generation, and achieving zero emissions in thermal power generation, with the aim of ensuring a stable power supply and environmental protection.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

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

Public policies ESG in Brazil

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify :regenerative agriculture

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

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development is the regional partner of WBCSD, responsible for bringing its members closer to the processes of building public policies for ESG in Brazil. In 2024, through the Food Systems Working Group, Nestlé contributed to the development of a proposal for standardizing indicators for regenerative agriculture, serving as a contribution to the Brazilian model of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, presented

at COP29. The Working Group was also essential for the development of the Brazilian sustainable taxonomy, led by the Ministry of Finance, and for the Agro+Sustainable platform from the Ministry of Agriculture, two government initiatives aimed at harmonizing sustainable practices and fundamental for new proposals for public policies on sustainability.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

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

US Farm bill

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Agricultural subsidies for production with high emission intensity

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

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

Through the Sustainable Food Policy Alliance, Nestlé advocated for continued investments in farm conservation and climate programs via the U.S. Farm Bill along with priorities in the FOREST Act to address illegal deforestation through stakeholder consultation with Ceres.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific
☑ Australian Industry Group (Ai Group)

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Ai Group is well aligned with Nestlé in the key policy areas of Ambitious Climate Action, Renewable Energy, and Corporate Accountability. Ai Group does not hold any positions in the policy areas of Land Use and Regenerative Agriculture. Ai Group supports Net Zero 2050 and aims of the Paris Agreement (1.5°C), as well as the UN Climate Treaty.

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

100000

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

The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 1000 000 and CHF 150 000 per year.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :European Clean Trucking Alliance (ECTA)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

ECTA is well aligned with Nestlé in key policy priority areas, including Ambitious Climate Action, Renewable Energy, Corporate Accountability. ECTA does not hold any position in the policy areas of Land Use and Regenerative Agriculture. ECTA strongly supports ambitious EU policies to decarbonize the road freight sector, aiming to achieve a carbon-neutral Europe by 2050. ECTA also advocates for meeting the emission targets of the proposed EU Climate Law by 2030, in line with the EU's strategy.

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

50000

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

The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 50 000 and CHF 100 000 per year.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ FoodDrinkEurope

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

FDE is well aligned with Nestlé in the key policy areas of Ambitious Climate Action, Land Use, Corporate Accountability, and Regenerative Agriculture. FDE does not hold a position in the policy area of Renewable Energy. 2024 was an electoral year for the EU, which meant that many policy discussions and files were paused between May and October while the new legislative bodies (European Commission and Parliament) were formally in charge. FDE supports science-aligned climate action in its top-line messaging and is broadly supportive of policy related to the energy transition, including GHG emissions reductions in line with 1.5°C target, the EU's commitment to reduce emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, the EU's 2050 climate neutrality target, and the Paris Agreement. In the 2024 report on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems, a clear action plan was detailed to achieve a net-zero carbon food chain by 2050.

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

50000

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

The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 50 000 and CHF 100 000 per year.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global
☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Global Coffee Platform (GCP)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

GCP is well aligned with Nestlé in the key policy areas of Land Use, Corporate Accountability and Regenerative Agriculture. GCP does not hold a position in the policy area of Ambitious Climate Action and Renewable Energy. GCP advocates for agroforestry practices that incorporate trees into coffee farms to boost biodiversity, improve soil health, and increase carbon storage. These practices help mitigate deforestation and support ecosystem conservation. GCP is leading a global alignment effort to establish a common language and framework for regenerative agriculture in coffee production, known as RegenCoffee. This initiative aims to ensure a resilient coffee supply and mitigate greenwashing risks, which can prepare the sector for future regulations and policy changes.

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

300000

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

The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is above 300 000 CHF

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Paris agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

ICC is well aligned with Nestlé in the key policy areas of Ambitious Climate Action, Renewable Energy and Corporate Accountability. ICC does not hold a position in the policy area of Land Use and Regenerative Agriculture. ICC has been actively involved in UNFCCC negotiations, advocating for business engagement in climate policy development. They support the implementation of the Paris Agreement, emphasizing the role of business in achieving greenhouse gas emissions neutrality by the second half of the century. ICC is the official Focal Point for Business to the UNFCCC, working to ensure that climate policy frameworks are aligned with business needs, promoting market mechanisms and innovation to support a low-carbon economy.

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

20000

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

The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is under 20 000 CHF

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

WBCSD is well aligned with Nestlé in key policy priority areas, including Ambitious Climate Action, Land Use, Renewable Energy, Corporate Accountability, and Regenerative Agriculture. WBCSD and its members actively advocate for the swift implementation of the Paris Agreement and urge governments to strengthen their

climate commitments, aiming for net-zero emissions by 2050 and aligning with a 1.5°C pathway. WBCSD engages in multilateral processes, including COPs, to shape global policy agendas and support business-led solutions to achieve the Paris Agreement's objectives. WBCSD emphasizes the importance of natural climate solutions (NCS) such as enhancing terrestrial carbon sinks, which are crucial for achieving net-zero emissions. It advocates for policies that support these solutions, recognizing their role in sequestering and storing carbon. WBCSD also supports forest-related mitigation measures like Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and encourages the expansion of regimes that promote payments for ecosystem services. WBCSD's Roadmaps to Nature Positive initiative provides guidance for companies to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem conservation. WBCSD promotes the scaling up of renewable energy through initiatives like REscale and RE-Source, which facilitate corporate renewable power purchase agreements and advocate for policies supporting low-carbon energy solutions. Corporate Accountability WBCSD works with frameworks like the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to ensure that corporate climate actions are aligned with net-zero goals. They engage in policy discussions to support the development of regulatory frameworks that encourage corporate net-zero commitments and advocate for policies that incentivize companies to adopt net-zero aligned business models. WBCSD advocates for agricultural policies that align with regenerative agriculture outcomes, emphasizing the need for incentives that enable farmers to adopt regenerative techniques. They also call for strong regulatory certainty to foster innovation and mobilize investment in regenerative agriculture. This includes aligning policy frameworks with internationally recognized standards to ensure consistency and drive broad-based adoption.

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

100000

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

The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 1000 000 and CHF 300 000 per year.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :World Cocoa Foundation (WCF)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Nestlé's relationship with WCF extends beyond advocacy on climate topics. Its engagement with WCF focuses primarily on fostering dialogue and advocacy on tackling child labor risks as a critical part of a just transition to a fairer and more equitable food system. This includes coordinating industry engagement on the Child Labour Cocoa Co-ordination Group and advocacy on cocoa research. WCF is well aligned with Nestlé in key policy priority areas, including Land Use, Corporate

Accountability and Regenerative Agriculture. WCF does not hold a position in the policy areas of Ambitious Climate Action and Renewable Energy. WCF emphasizes the conservation, restoration, and rehabilitation of protected areas in cocoa-producing regions. It also includes commitments to halt the conversion of forest land for cocoa production, thereby protecting ecosystems where carbon is stored. WCF has partnered with the High Carbon Stock Approach to prevent deforestation in the cocoa supply chain. WCF supports policies and regulations that promote regenerative agriculture indirectly through its initiatives and partnerships. CFI has facilitated the development of regenerative cocoa policies in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire which focus on forest protection, restoration, and sustainable agriculture practices that align with regenerative agriculture principles.

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

300000

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

The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is above 300 000 CHF

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Paris agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water pollution indicators
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Deforestation and conversion footprint
☑ Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Full document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

non-financial-statement-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Nestlé's Non-Financial Statement 2024 provides transparent reporting on environmental and social matters, employee concerns, respect for human rights, and anti-corruption measures, consistent with reference to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), and reflects its commitment to the principles of responsible business conduct as outlined by Swiss law. Nestlé has also reported the information cited in the Global Reporting Initiative and the TCFD.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Nestlé conducted a forest footprinting exercise on the palm oil supply chain in particular. It was meant to respond to several questions: - How can we better understand risks within our supply chain related to forests and peatlands conservation? - How can we better understand risks to the rights of Indigenous Peoples and

communities? - How can understanding all of these risks help us design effective, forward-looking forest -positive strategies? Whereas it helps understanding the forest risk at a given time this is not exactly a scenario-based analysis.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2002

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In the context of a transition to a low-carbon economy, over the next 10 years transition risks will be affected by changes in policy, including potentially on carbon pricing and taxes, and businesses' license to operate. Consumer behaviors and sustainable preferences, together with new technology, including improvements to GHG performance, could also play a role. The risks are analyzed against low-, intermediate and high emissions pathways and these can vary significantly depending on the nature and speed at which jurisdictions act to align to a Paris Agreement trajectory. 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 2023, 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.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RELEVANCE: Depending on the global actions taken to address climate change, in the short-to-medium term we estimate that transition risks will become material to our business. ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE: Scenarios used 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. SOURCES: IEA NZE 2050 The outcomes of our assessments were considered in the Group's annual enterprise risk assessment and the annual impairment review. For the latter, we considered how climate risks may impact business forecasts prepared for testing our goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets. – Climate change risks, including transition and physical risks, over the medium to longer term are taken into account in assessing the risks of the cash flows. Impacts on the underlying assumptions on future forecasts of Cash Generating Units (CGUs) and their portfolio strategy are considered. Sales growth, margin evolution and terminal growth are adjusted if necessary, considering the resilience of the CGUs to climate change risks as well as Nestlé's commitments to tackle climate change (including the Group's "Net Zero Roadmap"). In addition, the headroom of the CGUs is compared to information obtained from Nestlé's climate scenario modeling prepared in accordance with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2002

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Scenario analysis allows us to better understand the impact of climate change and how it could affect our company, including through increased water risks such as drought or flooding in our operations and supply chains. It is a critical tool for strategic and financial planning and risk management. Our modeling simulations evaluate the potential directional impacts on Nestlé for both transition and physical risk factors. We partner with Resilience using methodology and scenarios from their academic partner, the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School 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 analyse 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

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE: Scenarios used 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. SOURCES: IEA NZE 2050. The insights from this work further strengthen the importance and relevance of our climate-related actions outlined in our Net Zero Roadmap, including our regenerative agriculture program, which aims to protect water resources in our supply chain through improved irrigation and reduced chemical inputs, for example.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

'Initial results confirm we are likely to see shifts across commodities by 2040, driven by changes in growing conditions. This may impact raw material availability, quality and cost and impact communities we source from, requiring adaption of labor to new practices. Scenario analysis allows us to better understand the impact of climate change and how it could affect our company. Potential financial and operational impacts are determined by assessing: transition risks (short and medium term) and physical risks (short, medium and long term), in particular, the yield impacts that climate change might have across key commodities globally, to ensure Nestlé's resilience. The insights and findings of the climate-risk analysis are presented yearly to executive management and the Board of Directors to integrate risk considerations into corporate governance and strategic planning. The outcomes are incorporated into Nestlé's strategic planning and integrated into Nestlé's overall risk management processes across all levels of the organization. In 2024, we strengthened our methodology and tools to assess and manage our climate risks and opportunities. Modelling simulations evaluated the potential directional impacts on Nestlé for both transition and physical risks. We partnered with Risilience using methodology and scenarios from their partner, the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. 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. Climate scenarios: Nestlé has employed three Paris Agreement-consistent scenarios based on low-, intermediate- and high-emission IPCC pathways to evaluate the transition risks associated with different trajectories of global decarbonization. – Low – Paris Ambition: This represents immediate coordinated global efforts to curb emissions, aiming to limit warming to 1.5°C by 2100. – Intermediate – RCP 4.5: This assumes reliance on existing or currently planned policies, potentially leading to a temperature increase of 2°C to 3°C by 2100. – High – RCP 8.5: This represents a scenario where few or no steps are taken to limit emissions, with potential warming of 4°C to 5°C by 2100 Scientists estimate that the global temperature will most likely increase by a minimum of 1.5°C by 2040. We used this most likely scenario for physical risk.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RELEVANCE: We have modeled physical risk using an intermediate scenario (RCP 4.5), where climate-related hazards such as heatwaves, droughts, and water stress are expected to become more frequent and severe. This scenario reflects a realistic trajectory based on current global policy trends. ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE: Scenarios used 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. 2024 Enhancements: In 2024, updates were made, including the following: Nestlé now tracks actual GHG emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) via its internal Greenhouse Gas Performance System (GPS), aligned with the GHG Protocol. This system uses real-time activity data and is updated quarterly. Emissions are monitored against the Net Zero Roadmap glidepath to ensure strategic alignment. Climate-related risks are assessed annually across the value chain, with findings integrated into corporate governance and strategic planning. Scenario analyses, conducted with Risilience and the University of Cambridge, support both top-down and bottom-up evaluations, informing mitigation strategies and identifying opportunities.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Scenario analysis allows us to better understand the impact of climate change and how it could affect our company, including through increased water risks such as drought or flooding in our operations and supply chains. It is a critical tool for strategic and financial planning and risk management. Our modeling simulations evaluate the potential directional impacts on Nestlé for both transition and physical risk factors. We partner with Risilience using methodology and scenarios from their academic partner, the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. 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 analyse the physical risk, we used this most likely scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RELEVANCE: We have modeled physical risk based on an intermediate scenario, in which climate-related risks such as heatwaves, drought and water stress may be more frequent and severe. ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE: Scenarios used 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. SOURCES: In 2023,updates were made, including the following: – Our modeling partner Resilience has reflected the physical science released in the AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis — IPCC. This included incorporating results based on Coupled Model Intercomparison Projects 6 (CIMP6).– Included the latest sourcing data for the year, fine-tuning the origins of commodities to reflect our business. – Modeled yield changes for 12 commodities, representing approximately 90% of our total spend. We included sourcing locations and volumes band considered their vulnerability to climate change

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

These initial results confirm that we are likely to see yield changes and shifts across commodities by 2040, driven by changes in growing conditions. This may impact raw material availability, quality and cost. It may also impact the communities we source from, requiring adaption of labor to new practices, crops and/or locations, as well as shortages of labor, depending on the speed of these shifts. 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 2024, 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.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

'RELEVANCE: We have modeled physical risk based on an high scenario, in which climate-related risks such as heatwaves, drought and water stress may be more frequent and severe. ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE: Scenarios used 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. SOURCES: In 2023,updates were made, including the following: – Our modeling partner Risilience has reflected the physical science released in the AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis — IPCC. This included incorporating results based on Coupled Model Intercomparison Projects 6 (CIMP6).– Included the latest sourcing data for the year, fine-tuning the origins of commodities to reflect our business. – Modeled yield changes for 12 commodities, representing approximately 90% of our total spend. We included sourcing locations and volumes and considered their vulnerability to climate change

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

These initial results confirm that we are likely to see yield changes and shifts across commodities by 2040, driven by changes in growing conditions. This may impact raw material availability, quality and cost. It may also impact the communities we source from, requiring adaption of labor to new practices, crops and/or locations, as well as shortages of labor, depending on the speed of these shifts. 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 2024, 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.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

'RELEVANCE: We have modeled physical risk based on an high scenario, in which climate-related risks such as heatwaves, drought and water stress may be more frequent and severe. ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE: Scenarios used 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. SOURCES: In 2023, updates were made, including the following: – Our modeling partner Risilience has reflected the physical science released in the AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis — IPCC. This included incorporating results based on Coupled Model Intercomparison Projects 6 (CIMP6).– Included the latest sourcing data for the year, fine-tuning the origins of commodities to reflect our business. – Modeled yield changes for 12 commodities, representing approximately 90% of our total spend. We included sourcing locations and volumes and considered their vulnerability to climate change
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

SCENARIO ANALYSIS OUTCOMES: Below is a description of a selection of scenario narratives. SCENARIO NARRATIVE 1: 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. INSIGHTS: Initial results confirm that, due to changing growing conditions, we are likely to see fluctuations in crop yields, both increases and decreases, as well as shifts in sourcing origins by 2040. Some of the key risks to crop yields will be driven by increasingly frequent and extreme weather events, which are expected to have a greater impact than the average rise in temperatures. QUANTITATIVE: The modeled yield changes for 12 commodities were evaluated for 2040 compared to 2022, indicating yield increases or decreases for each across various geographies (refer to page 11 of the Nestlé CVS report). INFLUENCE ON STRATEGY: 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. SCENARIO NARRATIVE 2: Disruption to operational capabilities: We operate facilities all over the world and already face risks related to extreme weather events. INSIGHTS GAINED: 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. IMPACT ON FINANCIAL PLANNING: 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. SCENARIO NARRATIVE 3: Business model and

product categories: INSIGHTS: Depending on global actions to address climate change, we estimate that transition risks could become significant to our business in the short-to-medium term. QUANTITATIVE: Considering the scenarios, the intermediate trajectory exhibits a low risk, while the low trajectory shows a medium risk. INFLUENCE ON STRATEGY: 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. This approach recognizes several strategies, including the growing consumer demand for low-carbon products like plant-based foods and drinks. It involves continuously upgrading our plant-based offerings to improve taste, texture, flavor, and nutrition. Additionally, it leverages our expertise in plant proteins to expand our range of dairy alternatives. We also focus on regularly assessing OPPORTUNTIES to reduce our products' environmental footprint by modifying recipes and using alternative ingredients.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

OUTCOMES Our assessment of climate risk shows that: - In the short to medium term, Nestlé must navigate transition risks. These can vary significantly depending on the nature and speed at which countries act to align to a Paris Agreement trajectory. For example, policies to constrain emission-intensive activities may lead to increased raw material costs and land use restrictions in our supply chains. - In the longer term, physical risks such as drought/water stress-related risks are forecast to increase in frequency and severity. These hazards may impact the availability and quality of key raw materials such as coffee and cocoa through lower yields, yield variability and, in the longer term, a reduction in suitable areas for cultivation. These hazards may also disrupt our facilities and/or damage our assets through flooding, for example. The analysis provides further insight into the potential severity and frequency of extreme weather events and helps to strengthen our mitigation plans. The impact of extreme weather events on Nestlé's facilities today is low. The physical risks highlighted could lead to a small increase in potential losses above what is experienced today, but our analysis does not identify any material financial impacts until 2040. INFLUENCE ON STRATEGY We monitor water efficiency and the quality of the water we discharge at our factories, and promote and implement better water management practices in water-stressed areas in our agricultural supply chains to help protect watersheds and regenerate the water cycle. Mitigation strategies already in place for identified transition risks include: • Supporting farmers to improve water stewardship and increase productivity without increasing water use through our regenerative agriculture program. We aim to source 20% of our key ingredients by 2025 and 50% by 2030. • Substituting product ingredients for less water-intense alternatives. • Reviewing products and business models based on their environmental footprint. Nestlé's 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 commitment to advance regenerative agriculture aims to make farmers more resilient. Relevant initiatives include distributing new coffee plantlets that perform better in locations affected by extreme weather events. In our operations, we manage risks related to extreme weather through site-specific loss prevention and business continuity strategies. For example, our Mossel Bay dairy factory in South Africa is located in one of the Western Cape's most water-stressed regions. The site uses water recovery, treatment and recycling technology to reuse and recycle water.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

While we strive to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels, protecting us against volatility in the cost of buying energy and helping deliver a significant reduction in Nestlé's Scope 2 emissions. While we are significantly reducing our reliance on fossil-fuel-based materials, certain packaging applications currently require petrochemical-based solutions for food safety and quality. We are actively investing in alternatives to accelerate this transition. Our aim is to use less virgin fossil-fuel-based plastic in our packaging. By eliminating unnecessary and problematic plastic (from tear-off bands to single-use items like straws), introducing reusable and refillable alternatives and switching to paper, bio-based and biodegradable materials, we are already reducing our plastic footprint.

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

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at AGMs and we also have an additional feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

The Nestlé net zero roadmap was approved by shareholder at the AGM 2021 (95.01%). At the AGM 2025 the Non-Financial Statement of the Nestlé Group for 2024 report highlighting progress against our net zero roadmap was also approved by the shareholders (90.31% at the last AGM organized on April 16, 2025).

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

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

We are following SBTi guidelines, restating our 2018 baseline yearly and excluding the following Scope 3 emissions from our net zero commitment: direct use-phase of sold products, purchased services, leased assets, capital goods and investments. As per GHG Protocol guidance, the reporting of the emissions related to the indirect usephase of our sold products is optional and should be disclosed separately from Scopes 1, 2 and 3 reporting. Factors that may cause discrepancies include changes in circumstances, assumptions not being realized, scientific or technological developments, evolving sustainability strategies and governmental regulations, market conditions and other risks, uncertainties and factors. BRIEF OVERVIEW: Nestlé's Net Zero Roadmap, published in December 2020, details the company's commitment to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. To meet this ambitious goal, Nestlé has established specific interim targets: a 20% reduction in emissions by 2025 and a 50% reduction by 2030. The roadmap includes eight key levers designed to address various aspects of their operations and supply chain: i) sourcing of ingredients, ii) packaging, iii) logistics, iv) leveraging the power of brands and products, v) transforming the product portfolio, vi) using renewable energy for manufacturing, vii) removing carbon from the atmosphere, and viii) using its voice to galvanize action. These strategies are thoroughly detailed in the report. ASSUMPTIONS & DEPENDENCIES: 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. As such the success of Nestlé transition plan will be positively influenced/ facilitated by the adoption of favorable socio-economic measures by local governments, adoption of robust climate transition plans by ingredients suppliers and farmers (including transition towards regenerativ agriculture)

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

'In 2024, Nestle achieved a 20.38% net reduction of GHG emissions versus 2018 baseline, from GHG reductions and removals, meeting Nestle's Net Zero SBTi milestone of 20% by 2025 one year ahead of time. Nestlé achieved a reduction in absolute emissions of 18.59% versus a 2018 baseline, from GHG reductions. Nestlé achieved an absolute amount of 1.64 million tonnes of carbon removals including landscape projects. The company is delivering its roadmap through emissions reductions and value chain removals. It does not use offsets/voluntary market credits to deliver against its SBTi-validated targets. These significant

reductions in GHG emissions come from programs and initiatives implemented across all three scopes of activities (scope 1, 2 and 3). For scopes 1 and 2, GHG reductions are mainly coming from the increasing use of renewable energy, mainly renewable electricity with 95.3% renewable electricity sourced in Nestlé's manufacturing sites at 2024 year end, and from energy efficiency projects. For scope 3, GHG reductions are mainly coming from: - responsible sourcing of ingredients: Nestlé is working with farmers, suppliers and communities to source ingredients in ways that help improve ecosystems, reduce emissions and enhance livelihoods. By doing so, the production of agricultural raw materials is benefiting more directly from the ecosystem which enables lower emissions. Regenerative agriculture practices implemented on farms in Nestlé supply chain is leading to GHG emissions reductions for Nestlé as well as within value chain GHG removals (part of SBTi FLAG target). - evolving packaging: Nestlé has increased its efforts in the use of recycled plastic packaging. That, and the collection, recycling and reuse of packaging contribute to lowering the emission factor component for Nestlé products. - driving toward more sustainable logistics: Nestlé is optimizing routes, loading vehicles more efficiently and working with logistics providers to switch to low-emission fuels. These include green electricity, green hydrogen and biofuels made from waste rather than virgin crops. Nestlé is also using more rail and intermodal transport options. And Nestlé is minimizing energy consumption in warehouses, switching to renewable electricity and reducing waste. - transforming the product portfolio: by lowering the environmental impact of product recipes, Nestlé aims to transform the brand portfolio. Portfolio and product managers incorporate GHG emissions information into their decision-making, including selecting which ingredients to use and continuously improving eco-design tools used in R&D. ESG financial planning is made according to Nestlé's targets and ambition to drive continuous progress year on year.

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

nestle-net-zero-roadmap-en (1).pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

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

'- Forest and biodiversity: Our strategy forms a key part of our Net Zero Roadmap and builds on our decade-long work to end deforestation in our supply chain. Our strategy includes mitigating deforestation risks, helping to conserve and restore forests and landscapes, and respecting community and land rights. Nestlé's Global Reforestation Program is helping us to implement our strategy at scale – providing a pipeline of projects that aims to plant and grow 200 million trees by 2030. - Plastics: Packaging itself can be a significant source of GHG emissions. It accounts for around 12% of our in-scope 2018 carbon footprint. Building on a decade of action, we have committed to make 100% of our packaging recyclable or reusable by 2025 and to reduce our use of virgin plastics by one-third in the same period. So far, 87% of our total packaging and 66% of our plastic packaging is recyclable or reusable. Transforming how we make, use, reuse and recycle our packaging can play an important role in our journey to net zero. - Water: Agriculture accounts for 70% of all water withdrawals worldwide. In some regions, water consumption to produce food is increasing pressure on local water resources. In other regions, agricultural inputs can affect the quality of water. Our direct suppliers must comply with the Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements. It requires our suppliers to comply with a set of legal and environmental requirements, including for water. We

assess future water trends and risks using World Resources Institute Aqueduct, and we use the Water Footprint Network methodology to estimate the water footprint of key agricultural commodities. Benchmarking the results of the water footprint assessment and water risk helps us to identify risks and prioritize actions in our supply chains. We are beginning an in-depth study to estimate the water co-benefits of the agriculture and nature-based solution projects within our Net Zero Roadmap for addressing shared water challenges.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

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

'Nestlé's product strategy in the coffee sector has been influenced by environmental risks, particularly those related to climate change and deforestation in sourcing regions. Through the Nespresso Sustainable Quality™ AAA Program, Nestlé is implementing regenerative agricultural practices across its coffee supply chain. As of 2024, the program includes more than 168,500 farmers globally. These practices are designed to improve soil health, increase resilience to climate variability, and reduce the environmental footprint of coffee farming.Recognizing the role of biodiversity in climate resilience and crop productivity, Nestlé partnered with agritech start-up UBEES to introduce connected beehives on AAA farms in Colombia's Jardín, Caldas, and Huila regions. This technology enables real-time monitoring of pollination activity and bee health, supporting both ecosystem services and coffee yields. In response to the dual challenge of climate-related crop risks and the need for diversified farmer income, NESPRESSO launched Coffee Blossom Honey in the United States in August 2024. This limited-edition, small-batch product is sourced from AAA farms in Colombia and is part of the Nespresso Bloom initiative. The initiative promotes natural pollination and income diversification, aligning with Nestlé's broader strategy to adapt to environmental risks and support livelihoods. Nestlé has also acknowledged the importance of addressing forest-related sourcing risks. The company has committed to achieving and maintaining deforestation-free supply chains for key commodities. This commitment directly influences sourcing decisions and product development, ensuring that coffee products are not linked to deforestation or ecosystem degradation.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

'Nestlé's coffee strategy is increasingly focused on enhancing the resilience of its value chain in response to environmental risks. The green coffee supply chain, from cultivation to cherry processing, is the largest contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Nestlé's coffee operations. These emissions, combined with the growing impact of unpredictable weather patterns in producing regions, pose a direct threat to long-term supply stability. To address this, Nestlé is scaling up the adoption of regenerative agriculture practices through the Nespresso AAA Sustainable Quality™ Program. These practices are designed to reduce emissions, improve soil health, and increase the climate resilience of farms. For example, at the Tres Meninas farm in Brazil, the transition to regenerative agriculture has demonstrated how local actions contribute to global climate goals while strengthening farm-level adaptability. To further support resilience, Nestlé partnered with Genesis to implement a soil health monitoring tool across AAA origins. This tool establishes baselines for carbon stock and water retention, enabling targeted improvements. Initial results from 50 farms in Brazil and Nicaragua showed that 79% of soils were in good health, while also identifying areas of nutrient overuse that could compromise long-term productivity. Water-related risks are also being addressed through improved soil management, which enhances water retention and reduces vulnerability to drought. These insights inform both farm-level practices and broader sourcing strategies. In 2024, Nestlé collaborated with TechnoServe to study the benefits of regenerative agriculture and support farmers in the transition. The study aims to quantify impacts and guide strategic investments that can scale resilience-building practices across the supply chain. In the cocoa sector, Nestlé supports the implementation of climate-smart cocoa (CSC) and the Multi-Stakeholder Tree Crop Sector (MTS) approach in areas with the strongest potential for forest restoration. Farmers in these areas receive technical assistance to improve their resilience to climate change and to reduce and remove carbon emissions on-farm. These efforts are part of Nestlé's broader strategy to maintain supply security while contributing to climate mitigation and forest conservation. Participation in the World Living Soils Forum further reflects Nestlé's commitment to cross-sector collaboration on land regeneration and soil health, both of which are foundational to a resilient agricultural system.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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 an important source of nutrition 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 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. - in 2023, Nestlé has officially inaugurated the Institute of Agricultural Sciences to help advance sustainable food systems by delivering science-based solutions in agriculture. At the new institute, Nestlé experts screen and develop solutions in key focus areas such as plant science, agricultural systems and dairy livestock.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Description of how our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and/or opportunities: Regarding our logistics, we prioritize GHG emissions reductions, energy consumption and warehousing efficiency. With our operational footprint across many regions and types of transport, our initiatives to reduce emissions and increase efficiencies adapt to local circumstances. For example,– Nestlé Chile launched a fleet of 30 liquid natural gas-powered trucks to reduce CO_2e emissions by 20%. This project will deliver the additional benefit of reducing particulate pollution by up to 96%. Regarding our manufacturing, 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. Nestlé aims to achieve 100% renewable electricity purchased in all manufacturing sites by 2025. The latter is the most substantial decision we have made to date in this area. As of the end of 2024, 95.3% of the sourced electricity in its global manufacturing sites was from renewable sources. With regard to thermal energies, we also plan to adopt renewable thermal energy sources in our plants wherever feasible. 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. In addition, Water is fundamental to our operations and the need to improve water use in our factories was further highlighted by recent droughts around the globe. We have implemented programs to continuously improve water use efficiency in our

factories ensuring our approach to water stewardship is local and context based. That is why a company-wide decision was made to focus on the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) certification because it enables broader, improved collaboration among local stakeholders. It is designed to promote responsible water use that benefits local communities, socially and economically, while supporting the environmental sustainability of watersheds. We aim to certify all our Nestlé Waters sites to the AWS Standard by 2025. By the end of 2024, we had reached 25 out of a total of 44.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Nestlé's financial planning is influenced by the ambition to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. This involves launching more low-carbon products and reformulating existing products to have a lower carbon footprint, reflecting the integration of environmental goals into financial planning. Nestlé's investment is directed towards the development and reformulation of products with a lower carbon footprint. Resource allocation is impacted by the need to develop products and support the launch of plant-based food options and ingredient reformulation. This aligns with the "Good For You, Good for The Planet" strategy. As of 2024, Nestlé's recipe reformulation has contributed to 5% of its overall achievement in reducing GHG emissions. This example demonstrates how product transformation and reformulation are integral to Nestlé's financial planning and strategy to address environmental risks. For example, in Nigeria we have launched NIDO milk and soy, an affordable and nutritious

instant powder, which for the first time combines the goodness of milk and locally sourced soy. This product is a source of proteins and fibers, fortified in vitamins and a source of iron and calcium – and has the potential to meet demand for products with lower carbon footprints. The focus on product reformulation and the introduction of low-carbon products are part of the long-term strategy to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. The ongoing recipe reformulation is an immediate step towards this goal. Funding Strategies include investing in the development and reformulation of products to lower carbon footprints. This supports the broader "Good For You, Good for The Planet" strategy and contributes to meeting net-zero targets. Climate Change Disclosers: Resources are allocated to the reformulation of products and the development of new low-carbon products to support emissions reduction goals. The product reformulation and introduction of plant-based options are key aspects of Nestlé's climate transition plan.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

'Nestlé’s commitment to scaling up renewable energy sourcing is a direct response to environmental opportunities. By increasing the use of renewable energy, Nestlé addresses climate risks and aligns financial planning with its Net Zero Roadmap. Nestlé plans to allocate significant resources to achieve 100% sourced renewable electricity in all manufacturing sites by 2025 and collaborating with partners to enhance renewable energy infrastructure, such as wind and solar farms. As of 2024, 95.3% of Nestlé's sourced electricity in manufacturing sites came from renewable sources. The short-term goal is to reach 100% by 2025. The financial planning covers both immediate investments and long-term sustainability goals, as part of Nestlé's Net Zero journey. This investment includes support to the scaling up of renewable energy and infrastructure development, such as wind and solar farms. The focus on increasing renewable energy sourcing is a critical component of

Nestlé's strategy to reduce emissions. The financial plan includes significant investments to support this transition. The investment in renewable energy and collaboration with partners are key elements of Nestlé's climate transition plan.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into Nestlé's acquisition and divestment decision-making processes. This includes evaluating how potential acquisitions align with environmental goals and strategies. The focus is on acquiring companies that align with high-growth, high-margin categories, particularly those in the plant-based nutrition sector. This resource allocation reflects Nestlé's strategy to invest in areas with strong environmental and financial potential. Recent acquisitions include Nestlé Health Science's purchase of a majority stake in Orgain and the acquisition of Puravida. These decisions are influenced by the desire to expand in plant-based and organic nutrition, demonstrating how environmental considerations impact financial planning as part of Nestlé's long-term value creation strategy. This includes a focus on high-growth, high-margin categories and will shape the company's portfolio over an extended period. Funding Strategies: The funding for acquisitions such as Orgain and Puravida is part of Nestlé's broader strategy to align with long-term value creation goals. Investments are directed towards areas that support the company's environmental and financial objectives. Acquisitions in plant-based nutrition are part of Nestlé's strategy to reduce emissions and align with climate goals. The acquisitions are aligned with the climate transition plan by focusing on high-growth categories that contribute to a more sustainable product portfolio.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Nestlé incorporates climate-related risks, such as water stress and extreme weather events, into its financial planning. This includes understanding how these risks affect physical assets and facilities by adhering to the ISO14001 standard on Environmental Management. Capital investments are allocated to mitigate the impact of climate-related factors on physical assets. This involves addressing risks like water stress and extreme weather to protect facilities and ensure business continuity. Nestlé's adherence to the ISO14001 standard guides the identification and management of climate-related risks to physical assets. Actions taken include capital investments aimed at reducing the impact of these risks, demonstrating how environmental considerations influence financial planning. The time horizon for addressing climate-related impacts on physical assets is ongoing. Nestlé continuously evaluates and invests in measures to protect assets from climate-related disruptions. Funding strategies involve capital investments aimed at reducing the impact of climate-related factors on physical assets. This ensures that Nestlé's infrastructure remains resilient to environmental risks. The actions taken to safeguard physical assets are part of Nestlé's broader climate transition strategy, addressing both immediate and long-term climate-related risks.

Row 5

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Nestlé's Global Property Loss Prevention Program involves identifying natural hazard exposures such as floods and windstorms for existing sites and greenfield projects. This proactive approach informs decision-making for future prevention and protection standards. Investments are made to improve infrastructure and develop emergency plans. For instance, the Dieppe Nescafé factory in France enhanced its drainage system and collaborated with local authorities to prepare for coastal flood risks. The Dieppe Nescafé factory in France serves as a case study. The site improved its drainage system and developed an emergency plan due to its exposure to a 100-year coastal flood event. These measures are designed to mitigate potential structural damage and business interruption. The focus on improving infrastructure and emergency preparedness addresses both current and future risks. The proactive identification of natural hazards helps Nestlé manage risks over the long term. Funding is allocated to enhance site infrastructure and emergency preparedness. This ensures that facilities are better equipped to handle natural hazard exposures, reducing potential financial losses from weather-related incidents. The proactive identification and mitigation of natural hazard risks are aligned with Nestlé's climate adaptation strategies

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :internal Nestlé framework on regenerative agriculture

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

100

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

100

[Add row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Nestlé allocates significant CAPEX amounts of a similar amount year-on-year to water saving and effluent treatment in our factories. This investment is reflected in the continuous improvement of our water use efficiency and compliance with local and internal water quality standards. Nestlé estimates that this figure is the same order of magnitude as previous years. For water saving CAPEX, Nestlé increasingly focuses on a selected number of sites (context-based approach), in order to invest in water savings where it delivers a real benefit on water-stressed resources. For example, we have implemented ZerEau technology in 20 factories for the dairy and infant formula product categories. ZerEau technology extracts water from fresh milk, which is then used in industrial processes. We continue to roll out the technology in more factories. In addition, some coffee and Petcare factories have implemented water recycling technologies.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Other, please specify :Reduce Supply Chain Emissions

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Benchmarking against peers

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

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

Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets that we call the Net Impact Value (NIV). Based on the Net impact value we assess the hundreds of projects (both OPEX and CAPEX) that we commission each year to achieve our challenging carbon footprint reduction targets. It is an internal calculation method that assigns a monetary value to emission reduction efforts. This helps evaluate the cost-effectiveness of projects and is a useful benchmark to assess the "true" cost of a project.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, other (upstream)

☑ Scope 3, other (downstream)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The price is differentiated through Nestlé's internal carbon price, known as the NIV benchmark, which varies by type of intervention. It is used to calculate the impact of decarbonization interventions and is materialized by the average NIV per intervention. These prices are not geographically or business unit specific.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Nestlé expect variations, due to multiple factors: the price is reviewed yearly, based on market dynamics by category of intervention and is updated vs. previous year because of the competition on the marketplace (demand vs. offer). Nestlé expect this to change from currently demand vs. offer and in the future to be affected by governmental and/or business related dynamics (yield change for agricultural material or governmental policy for carbon).

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Risk management

☑ Value chain engagement

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Internal price is used to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of projects driving the interventions that are part of Nestlé's net zero roadmap.

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

20.38

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

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.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Smallholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

'Nestlé aims to achieve 100% of key ingredient volumes to be Responsibly Sourced by 2030. As of 2024, 44.5% of our key ingredients were Responsibly Sourced. This KPI measures the performance of our volumes at origin level against the Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements and the progressive delivery of positive impacts on people, nature and climate. Per the Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements, these Requirements need to be complied with by all actors forming, directly or indirectly, part of our supply chain, and they constitute an integral part of our contracts with our Direct Suppliers.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

'Nestlé aims to achieve 100% of key ingredient volumes to be Responsibly Sourced by 2030. As of 2024, 44.5% of our key ingredients were Responsibly Sourced. This KPI measures the performance of our volumes at origin level against the Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements and the progressive delivery of positive impacts on people, nature and climate. Per the Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements, these Requirements need to be complied with by all actors forming, directly or indirectly, part of our supply chain, and they constitute an integral part of our contracts with our Direct Suppliers.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

'Nestlé aims to achieve 100% of key ingredient volumes to be Responsibly Sourced by 2030. As of 2024, 44.5% of our key ingredients were Responsibly Sourced. This KPI measures the performance of our volumes at origin level against the Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements and the progressive delivery of positive impacts on people, nature and climate. Per the Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements, these Requirements need to be complied with by all actors forming, directly or indirectly, part of our supply chain, and they constitute an integral part of our contracts with our Direct Suppliers.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements defines verification requirements and how non-compliances are addressed and reported (p 3; https://www.nestle.com/sites/default/files/asset-library/documents/library/documents/suppliers/nestle-responsible-sourcing-standard-english.pdf) Non-compliances identified through the verification mechanisms outlined in Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements, or in any other manner, must be addressed by the relevant entity through a time-bound action plan agreed with Nestlé, which will include prevention, mitigation and remediation actions, as appropriate. Nestlé may decide to suspend the relationship with the Direct Supplier or require suspension of the Direct Supplier's non-compliant site(s), sub-contractor(s) or sub-tier supplier(s) until an action plan is agreed, or during the execution of the action plan, should the timelines or actions be delayed or not executed as agreed. In case of suspension, the Direct Supplier, site(s), subcontractor(s) or sub-tier supplier(s) may be allowed to re-enter Nestlé's supply chain if there is clear evidence, as required by Nestlé, that practices have improved to the required level.

Forests

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements defines verification requirements and how non-compliances are addressed and reported (p 3; https://www.nestle.com/sites/default/files/asset-library/documents/library/documents/suppliers/nestle-responsible-sourcing-standard-english.pdf) Non-compliances identified through the verification mechanisms outlined in Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements, or in any other manner, must be addressed by the relevant entity through a time-bound action plan agreed with Nestlé, which will include prevention, mitigation and remediation actions, as appropriate. Nestlé may decide to suspend the relationship with the Direct Supplier or require suspension of the Direct Supplier's non-compliant site(s), sub-contractor(s) or sub-tier supplier(s) until an action plan is agreed, or during the execution of the action plan, should the timelines or actions be delayed or not executed as agreed. In case of suspension, the Direct Supplier, site(s), subcontractor(s) or sub-tier supplier(s) may be allowed to re-enter Nestlé's supply chain if there is clear evidence, as required by Nestlé, that practices have improved to the required level.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements defines verification requirements and how non-compliances are addressed and reported (p 3; https://www.nestle.com/sites/default/files/asset-library/documents/library/documents/suppliers/nestle-responsible-sourcing-standard-english.pdf) Non-compliances identified through the verification mechanisms outlined in Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements, or in any other manner, must be addressed by the relevant entity through a time-bound action plan agreed with Nestlé, which will include prevention, mitigation and remediation actions, as appropriate. Nestlé may decide to suspend the relationship with the Direct Supplier or require suspension of the Direct Supplier's non-compliant site(s), sub-contractor(s) or sub-tier supplier(s) until an action plan is agreed, or during the execution of the action plan, should the timelines or actions be delayed or not executed as agreed. In case of suspension, the Direct Supplier, site(s), subcontractor(s) or sub-tier supplier(s) may be allowed to re-enter Nestlé's supply chain if there is clear evidence, as required by Nestlé, that practices have improved to the required level.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Certification
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
☑ Second-party verification
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

"We assess suppliers of the raw materials we source against our Responsible Sourcing Core Requirement. Our Responsible Sourcing Core Requirement sets non-negotiable requirements for direct suppliers, on climate which, for climate, includes: - A time-bound plan is in place, setting out actions encompassing Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), in order to mitigate and decrease the GHG footprint in accordance with science-based targets that are in line with the Paris Agreement or an equivalent standard. - Upon request, GHG reduction or mitigation data for goods or services delivered to Nestlé is shared. The company acknowledges this data will be used by Nestlé in its own GHG reduction targets reporting and accounting If gaps are found, the supplier develops an action plan. If a supplier refuses or fails to close identified gaps, we may terminate the relationship. "

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring tool

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Other, please specify :Traceability to no or low risk of deforestation

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

"We assess suppliers of the raw materials we source against our Responsible Sourcing Core Requirement. Our Responsible Sourcing Core Requirement sets non-negotiable requirements for direct suppliers, which, for forest, include: - All materials and ingredients supplied to Nestlé comply with the deforestation- and conversion-free requirements in the Origins section, and with all relevant applicable laws. If gaps are found, the supplier develops an action plan. If a supplier refuses or fails to close identified gaps, we may terminate the relationship. "

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

"We assess suppliers of the raw materials we source against our Responsible Sourcing Core Requirement. Our Responsible Sourcing Core Requirement sets non-negotiable requirements for direct suppliers which, for water, include: - License(s) or permit(s) locally required to withdraw and use water are obtained, maintained and/or renewed. - Water withdrawals are monitored, and volumes allowed by license(s) or permit(s) are not exceeded. - Local water resources are used efficiently and negative effects on other water users, including communities, wildlife, and ecosystems within the same watershed, are mitigated. - Effluents and wastewater quality are monitored and treated according to local laws, regulations and relevant ISO standards before being released into the environment. We expect suppliers to make sure the farmers they source from manage and protect water sources through specified farm water management and irrigation practices. If gaps are found, the supplier develops an action plan. If a supplier refuses or fails to close identified gaps, we may terminate the relationship. "
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

Financial incentives

☑ Pay higher prices linked to best agricultural practices

☑ Other financial incentive, please specify :Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

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.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Emissions reduction

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Offering onsite training and technical assistance

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supplier audits

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Investing in pilot projects

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Here are examples of timber projects set up in 2024 regarding our pulp and paper sourcing. Our projects cover human rights and environmental aspects on degradation of ecosystems and deforestation. Implemented by our partner Earthworm Foundation, they are part of our workplan focused on forest degradation and deforestation: - Brazil: training of participants from 16 forest companies with FSC & PEFC membership on identifying social risks and impacts, establishing external communication, and grievance mechanisms.- Indonesia, Riau landscape: helped 50 villages complete participatory land-use planning across community land. Based on the results, 209'054 ha of forest with HCV/HCS have been identified for protection. A conservation area covering a further 3,000 ha inside a pulp & paper company concession is under formal management. In parallel, we have engaged six companies in conservation management training. - Sweden, we are engaging with Suppliers, local NGOs and government regarding High Conservation Value (HCV) forest areas, thus also alleviating the pressure felt by the Sami Indigenous reindeer herding communities who rely on these forests - Canada: since 2019, together with local NGOs and other brand companies we are working on helping an indigenous First Nation community on mapping and protecting the ecologically and socially important sections of their ancestral land, leading to the establishment of an Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area of 110,535 hectare managed by the first nation. - SE USA - working with suppliers that predominantly source from private landowners. As a key location for Nestlé fibre were seeking closer engagement with producers about the dynamics and seek opportunities for collective action that support identification of and protection of key forest habitats within the sourcing area promoting ecological values

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Offering onsite training and technical assistance, and organizing capacity building events

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supplier audits

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Investing in pilot projects, and supply chain mapping tools

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Nestlé's greatest challenge in reducing water consumption lies in addressing the impacts of its complex agricultural supply chains. Water management and conservation is very area-specific and often varies over time. Nestlé research indicates that it can already achieve significant improvements in water use by introducing better agricultural techniques at a farm level. Nestlé's approach to ensure sustainable water use in its agricultural supply chain is based on the principle of 'Do what matters, where it matters'. Nestlé is currently involved in several major projects in agricultural supply chains located in identified water-stressed areas.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Soy

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Offering onsite training and technical assistance

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supplier audits

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Investing in pilot projects

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Examples of timber projects set up in 2024 regarding our pulp and paper sourcing: Implemented by our partner Earthworm Foundation, they cover human rights and environmental aspects and are part of our workplan focused on forest degradation and deforestation: - Brazil: training of participants from 16 forest companies with FSC & PEFC membership on identifying social risks and impacts, establishing external communication, and grievance mechanisms. - Indonesia, Riau landscape: helped 50 villages complete participatory land-use planning across community land. 209'054 ha of forest with HCV/HCS have been identified for protection. A conservation area covering a further 3,000 ha inside a pulp & paper company concession is under formal management. In parallel, we have engaged six companies in conservation management training. - Sweden, we are engaging with Suppliers, local NGOs and government regarding High Conservation Value (HCV) forest areas, thus also alleviating the pressure felt by the Sami Indigenous reindeer herding communities who rely on these forests - Canada: since 2019, together with local NGOs and other brand companies we are working on helping an indigenous First Nation community on mapping and protecting the ecologically and socially important sections of their ancestral land, leading to the establishment of an Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area of 110,535 hectare managed by the first nation. - SE USA - working with suppliers predominantly sourcing from private landowners. As a key location for Nestlé fibre we are seeking closer engagement with producers and opportunities for collective action that support identification and protection of key forest habitats within the sourcing area promoting ecological values - Finland - key origin with 10'000's of small private forest owners connected to Nestlé supply. We're seeking closer engagement and working on regenerative forest silviculture for more resilient forest for these private owners and balance these values Large soy products suppliers are engaged both individually and collectively on

deforestation and conversion topics through the Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Coalition (advocacy for public commitments, accounting methodology, traceability, conservation opportunities, reporting and disclosure). Alignment between traders and manufacturers/retailers is shaping common deforestation free methodologies, landscape initiatives collaboration for conservation of natural ecosystems.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

☑ Other capacity building approach, please specify :Disseminating technical materials

Other, please specify

☑ Other, please specify :Investing in Pilot Projects

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

5137

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

'Smallholder farmers and family farms are a key part of our pulp and paper supply chain in some locations. This is why Nestlé supports projects with a smallholder focus. Nestlé is supporting several Landscape initiatives. For instance with Earthworm Foundation in Riau, Indonesia. A multistakeholder landscape that we manage and where we bring together companies such as Nestlé, local communities, farmers, governments and NGOs. This landscape covers both palm oil and pulp and paper (https://www.earthworm.org/our-work/projects/riau-indonesia): Within the landscape since its establishment in 2020 until end of 2024, 3,769 farmers and smallholders were trained on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP): seedlings, plantation management, pest and disease control, fertilizer application, harvesting, and OHS. Nestlé has also began projects in SE USA - working with large PP producers that predominantly source from private landowners. As a key location for Nestlé fibre were seeking closer engagement with producers about the dynamics and seek opportunities for collective action that support identification of and protection of key forest habitats within the sourcing area promoting ecological values Finally, Nestlé has begun a project in Finland, which is a key origin with 10'000's of small private forest owners connected to Nestlé supply. We're seeking closer engagement and working on regenerative forest silviculture for more resilient forest for these private owners and balance these values

Row 2

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute upstream value chain mapping tool

☑ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

☑ Support smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure rights

Other, please specify

☑ Other, please specify :Prioritizing support for smallholders in areas with high deforestation risk

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

18000

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Smallholders account for 40% of global palm oil production. To promote smallholder inclusion in our supply chains and support them to adopt sustainable production practices and enable resilient livelihoods, Nestle has transitioned to a landscape-based approach involving a holistic combination of activities. Nestlé is supporting seven landscape initiatives across Indonesia, Malaysia, and Mexico that are connected to our palm oil supply chains. Each initiative has different activities and participants, but with common themes to help address the drivers of NDPE risks and opportunities within and outside sites in our supply chain, and for workers and smallholder farmers to be offered decent work and livelihoods. In 2024, we continued to fund, smallholder specific initiatives to support farmer resilience such as in Mexico and Indonesia. Nestle also supported smallholders via Independent Smallholder RSPO Book & Claim Credits and purchased 63,622 RSPO credits from independent smallholders in 2024.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about your climate change performance and strategy.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders 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. Multiple large customers in Europe, the United States and Australia request 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.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We continue 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. EFFECT OF ENGAGEMENT: We estimate that our ability to share a positive EcoVadis rating enables sales contracts of at least CHF 200 million annually.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :We share information with customers and collaborate on forest-related issues through key platforms, such as the CGF Forest Positive Coalition of Action.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

The CGF Forest Positive coalitions are comprised of ambitious member companies committed to moving efficiently and quickly towards a forest positive future, and who understand the need to work collaboratively with multiple stakeholders. These 21 companies, including manufacturers and retailers with their collective market value of more than US$1.8 trillion, are in a leading position to leverage collective action and accelerate systemic efforts to remove deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

'MEASURE OF SUCCESS: In part thanks to this work we can progress on our commitment to achieve 100% deforestation-free supply chains for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy, sugar, coffee and cocoa. In 2024 we achieved 93.5% primary supply chains assessed as deforestation-free.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Local communities near our bottled water operations

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to water-related risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Nestlé strongly believes that water is a human right. Engaging with local stakeholders is an essential part of the water stewardship approach Nestlé Waters follows to help address local shared water challenges near its bottled water operations. To do so, Nestlé Waters works closely with local communities through a dedicated Community Relation Process (CRP). Through mapping, context analysis and interviews with neighbours, authorities, water users and other local stakeholders, this CRP helps capture potential concerns from local stakeholders regarding water resource management at our level and at a broader watershed level. It also allows us to identify current and foreseen issues related to access to water (including drinking water) in terms of quantity or quality. The output of the CRP is a tailored action plan that addresses any local issues and helps develop collective actions. In many cases, we have supported initiatives to improve access to water and sanitation for local communities. In addition, we also have Nestlé's Salient Issue Action Plan: Right to Water and Sanitation (2025) which is part of its broader Human Rights Framework and Roadmap, focusing on ensuring access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) across its operations and supply chains. Nestlé commits to embedding stronger governance, policies, and staff training on WASH, improving risk assessment and mapping of high-risk countries and raw materials, and implementing corrective measures both within its operations and with suppliers. It aims to close any identified WASH gaps in its own facilities, support suppliers to build capacity and comply with standards, and undertake community projects in priority regions. The plan also emphasizes collective action with governments, NGOs, and industry peers, alongside robust grievance mechanisms so workers and communities can raise concerns and access remedies.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

EFFECT OF ENGAGEMENT: The main impact of the engagement is that our water stewardship approach encourages local stakeholders to propose new water stewardship initiatives, increasing our ability to help address shared water challenges. As stakeholder engagement is a key component of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard, the certification provides a highly valuable recognition of those efforts and is one measure of success. The standard is focused on continuous improvement. 100% of Nestlé Waters sites will be certified by 2025 and 25 were already certified in 2024.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :We help consumers make informed choices through credible communication. We use digital resources, packaging, and point-of-sale displays to guide them on choosing, using, and properly disposing of our products and packaging.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

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 included: pilot testing some Nestlé products against Eco-Score and Planet-Score in France.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Our coffee brand Nespresso has been carbon neutral across its business operations since 2017. 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.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Other education/information sharing, please specify:Upon request or during sessions organized by Nestlé (e.g. Capital Markets Day), we engage with investors and shareholders explaining the details of our net-zero roadmap and our interventions.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

For example, every year we have weekly requests from investors asking for further details on our net-zero roadmap. These engagements are conducted in partnership with our Investor Relations department, and we involve the relevant subject matter experts to help provide additional insight into our net-zero roadmap. In addition, the NFS report, which includes our sustainability performance and progress against our net zero commitment, was submitted to shareholders' vote at our last AGM. This helps engage investors and shareholders on climate-related matters.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Business benefit and positive societal impact must be mutually reinforcing. This is the core of our Creating Shared Value approach to business. Our company can only be successful in the long term if we create value for all stakeholders. As a result this strategy contributes to achieving CHF 192 bn of market cap.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Civil Society

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :We proactively engage with civil society organizations to thoroughly review key interventions in our net zero roadmap, ensuring the robustness of our climate action and strengthening it when necessary.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

As part of our stakeholder engagement strategy and approach we consider that when we listen, we learn. When we learn, we can improve. That is why we regularly engage with and respond to a wide range of stakeholders to advance our advocacy on climate matters. Stakeholders are often essential to guide our actions towards the implementation of our creating shared value principle.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Nestlé is considered as a leading company on sustainability benchmarks (e.g. WBA Food & Agriculture and Nature benchmark) and this stakeholder recognition helps us gaining a seat at the table at key events such as UNFCCC COP. We are part of the BINGO constituency through our membership to ICC. this is a great opportunity to be visible and recognized for our action joining key events organized by the UN High Level Climate Change Champions

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Other education/information sharing, please specify:Upon request or during sessions organized by Nestlé (e.g. Capital Markets Day), we engage with investors and shareholders explaining the details of our net-zero roadmap and our interventions.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

We regularly engage with investors on our sustainability strategy, commitments and targets. In particular, investors are often engaging with Nestlé of the delivery of our Net Zero roadmap to which our commitment to achieve and maintain 100% assessed deforestation-free primary supply chains and our Global Reforestation program are contributing to. For example during Capital Market Day in 2024, our CEO presented that strengthening foundational capabilities relies on embedding sustainability to drive long-term positive impact with our climate and regenerative agriculture initiatives. https://www.nestle.com/sites/default/files/2024-11/capital-markets-day-2024-ceo.pdf This is often followed up by individual engagement with investors who are keen to deep dive on specific topics that are relevant for their material risks profile and that includes conserving and restoring forests.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Business benefit and positive societal impact must be mutually reinforcing. This is the core of our Creating Shared Value approach to business. Our company can only be successful in the long term if we create value for all stakeholders. As a result this strategy contributes to achieving CHF 192 bn of market cap.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Civil Society

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :We proactively engage with civil society organizations to thoroughly review forest related interventions in our net zero roadmap, ensuring the robustness of our nature-based solutions and strengthening it when necessary.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

As part of our stakeholder engagement strategy and approach we consider that when we listen, we learn. When we learn, we can improve. That is why we regularly engage with and respond to a wide range of stakeholders to advance our advocacy on climate matters. Stakeholders are often essential to guide our actions towards the implementation of our creating shared value principle.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Nestlé is considered as a leading company on sustainability benchmarks (e.g. WBA Food & Agriculture and Nature benchmark) and this stakeholder recognition helps us gaining a seat at the table at key events such as UNFCCC COP where forests conservation and restoration is an important aspect of climate action.
[Add row]

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

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Nestlé is committed to environmental sustainability and is actively engaged in a wide range of initiatives aimed at reducing our environmental footprint across our operations and value chain. These include ambitious programs focused on climate action, regenerative agriculture, sustainable packaging, water stewardship, and forest conservation, many of which offer mutual benefits to our supply chain partners and broader stakeholders. However, while we highly value the engagement and expectations of CDP Supply Chain members, we have not yet implemented environmental initiatives that were specifically driven by this engagement. This is due to internal prioritization processes and the structure of our sustainability governance, which currently channels environmental efforts through global strategies and cross-functional programs rather than through individual supply chain requests. We remain committed to transparency and continuous improvement, and we view CDP Supply Chain engagement as a valuable platform to strengthen collaboration and accelerate progress toward shared environmental goals.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As indicated in Nestlé Reporting Scope and Methodology for ESG Key Performance Indicators 2024, the consolidation approach used for CLIMATE is aligned with Net zero by 2050 commitment, which is regulated by the rules established by the SBTi following the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Nestlé is using a financial control consolidation approach, described as follows: In 2024, Nestlé will disclose for GHG reporting, as follows: – If a company is fully consolidated in the financial statements, 100% of the emissions of the company. – If Nestlé has a 50% shareholding of a company, 50% of the emissions of Nestlé non-consolidated joint ventures CPW and Lotte. – If Nestlé has less than a 50% shareholding of a company, 0% of the emissions of the company"

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The consolidation approach covers Nestlé's global operations and contains data for wholly-owned companies and subsidiaries that are consolidated in the Nestlé S.A. financial statements as of December 31, 2024, excluding associates, joint ventures and suppliers. In addition, as indicated in Nestlé ""Reporting Scope and Methodology for ESG Key Performance Indicators 2024"", consolidation of deforestation-free KPIs includes the following commodities: The commodities in scope include the direct supplies of palm oil, pulp and paper (excluding office paper and paper labels, and volumes from Eurasia as they were not in the 2024 scope due to the situation in Ukraine (for these volumes, 2023 data is reported), soy (including lecithin and oil), meat (excluding by-products and seafood meats), green coffee (excluding blended green coffee, as well as Blue Bottle Coffee), cocoa (including cocoa beans, cocoa powder, cocoa liquor, cocoa butter and chocolate), and sugar

(excluding caramel). Estimation methods in case of inconsistent data or unavailability of the data vary by key commodity. In these cases, Nestlé i) either uses the previous year's data, benchmarked versus the previous years to demonstrate consistency of supply or accuracy, or ii) uses the industry average for translating unit of sourcing into consistent unit of measures (this is particularly applicable for paper)."

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The consolidation approach covers Nestlé's global operations and contains data for wholly-owned companies and subsidiaries that are consolidated in the Nestlé S.A. financial statements as of December 31, 2024, excluding associates, joint ventures and suppliers.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, an acquisition

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

In 2024, among several non-significant acquisitions, in March, the Group acquired Grupo CRM, and end of September acquired the global rights of the VOWST business from Seres Therapeutics, Inc. Previously Nestlé Health Science held the rights to the commercialization of the VOWST business in the USA under a license with Seres Therapeutics, Inc., accounted for as an operating right intangible asset, which has been subsumed following the acquisition of the global rights to the full VOWST business.

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

Acquisition in March 2024 of Grupo CRM Acquisition at the end September 2024 of VOWST business from Seres Therapeutics, Inc.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

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

'Nestlé has made minor changes in the methodology and definition of what constitutes its reporting undertakings and its value chain. Granular emission factors: More granular emission factors over the years introduced, taking into account variations by country, material, supplier and farm. This new level of detail aligns with the approach to applying emission factors and adheres to SBTi guidelines Adjustment for structural changes: Previous years and baseline emissions are adjusted to account for significant structural changes, such as acquisitions and divestments, which can affect the scope of operations and, consequently, the GHG emissions profile. This adjustment ensures that the baseline remains representative over time, regardless of changes in Nestlé's structure Application of updated methodologies and emission factors: Nestlé ensures consistent reporting over time by restating for any structural, methodological, or more representative emission factors changes. For example, Nestlé receives some supplier-specific emission factors with some delay due to the time required for validation and substantiation of these emission factors with its suppliers and partners. Another example is in relation to database updates that are related to methodological updates. All these emission factors are incorporated over all years for which the data was related to, and the latest version of the emission factor is used in current year calculations. If Nestlé receives emission factors for multiple years it will use the data point for the best year it represents. Nestlé's uses the best available substantiated emission factors at the time of the consolidation and disclosure, however it knows that some of its projects are not yet fully represented and will be incorporated in subsequent years
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

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

'More granular emission factors imply recalculations of base year emissions across Scope 1, Scope 2 (both location-based and market-based) and Scope 3 for all reporting years since the 2018 baseline year, including recalculation of SBTi targets. Nestlé ensures that the baseline value for its GHG emissions is representative and reflects the full scope of its activities prone to external factors by following systemic methodologies. By addressing these changes comprehensively, Nestlé makes sure that the GHG inventory and its reduction targets adhere to the best practices in environmental disclosure, and that progress tracking toward its GHG reduction goals is reliable. This approach also assures stakeholders that the reported GHG reductions are reflective of actual mitigation efforts rather than changes in accounting or reporting methodologies.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Our scope 1&2 SBTi target relies on the market based approach. Both location-based and market-based emissions are reported to align with the dual reporting requirement from GHG Protocol.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3282401

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2509339

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2016407

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74159646

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4449971

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1296997

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2059130

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46043

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

196057

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

714535

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130764

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11349340

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Updated to reflect adjustments for acquisition & divestment, and methodology changes driven by more granular data and better calculation tools. Addition in the scope of emissions related to product storage at customers retail and distribution sites.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable for Nestlé, as the company sells finished food products. Therefore no further industrial processing is involved.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

296568

(7.5.3) Methodological details

'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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1498622

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable for Nestlé, as we do not lease any asset to other entities.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable for Nestlé as we are not franchisors.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99823

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Investments emissions is the sum of the emissions of each minority holding. For each minority holding, GHG emissions attributed to Nestlé are estimated based on the % share of ownership of Nestlé and the reported GHG footprint of the holding, or if this information is not available based on the annual turnover of the minority holding company and estimated financial emissions intensity.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to Nestlé's operation.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9841060

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect use phase emissions which are 'optional' according to the GHG protocol
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3084128

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are accounted following the latest version of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the guidance provided by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Scope 1 emissions are tracked through Nestlé's internal GHG accounting system (GPS). The GPS system was developed internally for GHG accounting and reporting and the methodology governing the system is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. GPS uses activity data directly from our central data systems. Scopes 1 GHG emissions are accounted in Nestlé's manufacturing IT system SHE-PM. With the activity data and emission factors collected in the system, it performs the calculation of the Group Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions. GPS pulls data from Scopes 1 and 2 directly from SHE-PM. The emissions factors used to calculate emissions related to energy combustion are from the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) greenhouse gas reporting conversion factors.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

2568209

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

257012

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are accounted following the latest version of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the guidance provided by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Scope 2 emissions are tracked through Nestlé's internal GHG accounting system (GPS). The GPS system was developed internally for GHG accounting and reporting and the methodology governing the system is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. GPS uses activity data directly from Nestlé central data systems. Scopes 2 GHG emissions are accounted in Nestlé manufacturing IT system SHE-PM. With the activity data and emission factors collected in the system, it performs the calculation of the Group Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions. GPS pulls data from Scopes 1 and 2 directly from SHE-PM. The emissions factors used to calculate emissions related to purchased energy are the latest available versions of International Energy Agency (IEA) emissions factors database, the US Environmental Protection Agency eGRID database, the Green-e database, and the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European residual mix database. Market-based emissions are calculated with residual mix emission factors when available for electricity that is not covered by green-electricity contractual instruments (in Europe and US only). Nestlé's electricity purchases include PPAs, EACs, and green electricity retail supply contracts to procure renewable electricity from wind, hydropower, solar, geothermal, and the renewable electricity mix in a variety of locations. These are taken into account for the calculation of market-based emissions.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

62794996

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

22

(7.8.5) 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 the latest available version of the following databases: World Food LCA Database, Ecoinvent, 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3331132

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1028693

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1928113

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

44743

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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 latest available version of 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

181039

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

630133

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commuting emissions were based upon Nestlé's global employee headcount. A Global Mobility Survey is conducted to collect primary data from employees regarding their commuting to work (number of days in the office, transport mode, distance,...). Where the answer of the survey is not representative enough, assumptions are used. 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 emission factors based on IPCC 2013 100-year data.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

116451

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8859376

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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. Emissions from storage of products at customers retail and distribution sites have been calculated across all years, based on company products sales volume and storage assumption for the PEF methodology.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable for Nestlé, as the company sells finished food products. Therefore no further industrial processing is involved.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

330558

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

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

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

0

(7.8.5) 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 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. Indirect use phase emissions are reported as an optional category outside of Scopes 1, 2, 3, as per GHG Protocol guidance.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1697059

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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. 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable for Nestlé, as we do not lease any asset to other entities.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable for Nestlé as we are not franchisors.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

99823

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Investment-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Investments emissions is the sum of the emissions of each minority holding. For each minority holding, GHG emissions to Nestlé are estimated based on the % share of ownership of Nestlé and the reported GHG footprint of the holding, or if this information is not available based on the annual turnover of the minority holding company and estimated financial emissions intensity.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Nestlé did not identify any other additional upstream sources of emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

9410208

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :This represents indirect use phase emissions. Previously we have reported this figure ‘under use of sold products’

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

0

(7.8.5) 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 latest available version of International Energy Agency. 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.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Assurance Statement_Nestle NFS_2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Full document

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Assurance Statement_Nestle NFS_2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Full document

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Assurance Statement_Nestle NFS_2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Full document

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70176

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Renewable energy consumption increased mainly due to greater renewable electricity procurement.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43342

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Energy efficiency in operations led to emissions reduction (e.g. installing LED lighting systems, optimizing energy consumption during non-production times, recovering heat energy).

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10200

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in boundary due to change of our share of operational control of few entities led to emissions reduction.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Market-based

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

743937

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

The biogenic CO2 emissions at Nestlé are coming from biomass energy sources combusted in our manufacturing sites for the generation of heat (mostly wood and spent coffee grounds).
[Fixed row]

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

Cattle products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3714184

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(7.14.6) Please explain

"The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks cattle products (and derivatives: meat (beef, pork, lamb,...), meat byproducts and animal fats) procurement volumes by supplier and origin. Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on integrating more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages. The increase in emissions for this commodity compared to previous year is mainly due to an increase in commodity volumes purchased.

Dairy & egg products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18804121

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) 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. Our overall dairy sourcing strategy is driven by the Company's dairy climate plan and the industry-wide Sustainable Dairy Partnership (SDP). Each year, we continue the implementation of new innovations to enhance our dairy operations. Working with sustainability consultancy Anthesis and local data collection partners, we developed and implemented a framework to enable robust primary data collection and impact measurement in markets around the world. The data was integrated into an extensive support tool that allows us to map all existing potential climate reduction actions for a dairy farm according to its distinct production system. We then were able to work with suppliers to adopt ambitious new roadmaps. Our teams use the tool with our farmers to create refined bottom-up 2025 to 2030 fresh milk roadmaps for climate, methane and regenerative agriculture. We also established a dedicated team to work with our largest dairy derivatives suppliers, addressing more than half of our derivatives volume through interventions such as deforestation-free and low-carbon feed supply chains, optimized diets and improving animal well-being.

Maize/corn

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

755223

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks maize (and derivatives) procurement volumes by supplier and origin. Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on integrating more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages. The decrease in emissions for this commodity compared to previous year is mainly due to the continuous deployment of our Net Zero strategy interventions, including for example regenerative agriculture practices on farm.

Palm oil

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1394769

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks palm oil (and derivatives) procurement volumes by supplier and origin and certification (e.g. RSPO, verified deforestation-free). Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on integrating more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages. The decrease in emissions for this commodity compared to previous year is mainly due to the continuous deployment of our Net Zero strategy interventions, including for example sourcing verified deforestation-free materials and RSPO certified materials.

Soy

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

640470

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

"The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks soy (and derivatives) procurement volumes by supplier and origin. Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on integrating more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages. The decrease in emissions for this commodity compared to previous year is mainly due to the continuous deployment of our Net Zero strategy interventions, including for example regenerative agriculture practices on farm.

Sugar

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1376849

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

"The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks sugar (and derivatives) procurement volumes by supplier and origin and certification (e.g. Bonsucro). Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on integrating more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages. The decrease in emissions for this commodity compared to previous year is mainly due to the continuous deployment of our Net Zero strategy interventions, including for example sourcing verified deforestation-free materials and Bonsucro certified materials.

Timber products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1336917

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks timber products (fiber packaging materials like paper and cardboard) procurement volumes by origin. We use country specific emission factors from EcoInvent database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages.

Wheat

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1141165

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks wheat (and derivatives) procurement volumes by supplier and origin. Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on the integrating of more and more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages. The decrease in emissions for this commodity compared to previous year is mainly due to the continuous deployment of our Net Zero strategy interventions, including for example regenerative agriculture practices on farm
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3035127

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2196

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

10341

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

36464

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

198

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

3901

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

3739

Angola

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

478

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

186

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

199

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37708

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

20361

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29400

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

62679

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

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

283

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

38

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

37

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76

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

0

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

0

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

177

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

1016

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

974

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11591

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

88

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

805

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

1114

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

445

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3025

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

645

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

679

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

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

0

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

133080

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

32265

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

43

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2794

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

6338

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

168

Burkina Faso

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

570

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

0

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

0

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

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

0

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

0

Cameroon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

819

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

933

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

894

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10265

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

5969

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

5721

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57650

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

39041

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

1112

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86568

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

163502

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

28442

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30795

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

7256

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

136

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93

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

0

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

0

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17461

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

8464

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

8109

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

138

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

0

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

0

Cuba

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1497

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

4098

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

4048

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8230

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

20735

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

1

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

139

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

20735

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

1

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4279

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

5821

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

0

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16892

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

4046

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

1276

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4479

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

16529

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

0

El Salvador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102

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

50

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

0

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

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

0

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

0

Fiji

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99

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

0

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

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56

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

146

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

2

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109583

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

21938

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

4488

Gabon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

142

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

7

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

8

Georgia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

124

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

0

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43742

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

40210

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

11927

Ghana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15038

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

5821

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

1749

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1274

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

3820

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

439

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2638

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

1650

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

15

Honduras

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

124

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

171

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

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2615

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

8194

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

4

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26402

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

14693

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

1

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

168377

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

173838

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

4740

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22382

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

86951

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

5591

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8255

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

5663

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

5816

Iraq

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

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

0

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21393

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

0

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

0

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22500

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

32867

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

32052

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58798

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

24566

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

186

Jamaica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

123

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

239

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

229

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69321

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

49662

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

0

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23

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

425

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

120

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

571

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

0

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

0

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

103

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

157

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

0

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52

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

0

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

0

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17

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

0

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

0

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9959

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

81

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

172

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71

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

0

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

0

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

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

0

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

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42239

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

77096

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

1928

Malta

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

257

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

0

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

0

Mauritius

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

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

0

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

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

238615

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

133385

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

3107

Montenegro

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

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

0

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

0

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10126

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

8868

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

0

Mozambique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36

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

0

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17010

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

6292

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

96

New Caledonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75

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

0

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

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2264

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

625

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

0

Nicaragua

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

969

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

450

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

447

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75645

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

95

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

91

North Macedonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

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

0

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

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

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

2

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

2

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

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

0

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

0

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96809

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

9099

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

1055

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8076

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

3894

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

316

Papua New Guinea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4740

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

1423

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

1364

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9934

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

4497

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

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117363

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

147170

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

4210

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43031

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

81453

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

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6859

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

3334

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

9365

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155

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

1136

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

1089

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6963

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

7852

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

7526

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

830

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

0

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

0

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94984

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

77532

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

423

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3120

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

34835

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

9323

Senegal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

540

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

2269

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

1866

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1825

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

10802

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24709

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

15514

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

14871

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1669

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

699

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

0

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

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

0

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

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

114681

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

96012

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

3368

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

114332

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

26351

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

23

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14965

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

11923

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

1221

State of Palestine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49

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

0

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

144

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

40

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

8

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35973

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

4245

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

625

Syrian Arab Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

252

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

0

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

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

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

3

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

3

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57972

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

94773

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

20

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

856

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

4312

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

4659

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

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

0

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

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11264

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

21417

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

37

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9378

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

4900

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

4696

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1720

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

13192

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

1

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95935

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

44277

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

402

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

705802

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

681513

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

38460

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

520

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

67

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

0

Uzbekistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

320

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

9

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

9

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12942

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

4707

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

4511

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25163

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

53610

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

0

Yemen

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

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

0

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

0

Zimbabwe

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14354

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

2350

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

2252
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zone AOA

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

937508

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zone EUR

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

591315

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zone GC

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

119003

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Cereal Partners Worldwide

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

41867

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Nespresso

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

7178

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Nestle Health Science

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

49557

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Nestle Water

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

92009

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zone LATAM

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

543632

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zone NA

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

702058
[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:
☑ Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3084128

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Default emissions factor
☑ Region-specific emissions factors

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Includes fuel-and-energy-related activities (direct energy consumption) in our direct operations.
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zone AOA

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

890640

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

97370

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zone EUR

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

383436

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

62067

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zone GC

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

176697

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

27632

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Cereal Partners Worldwide

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

22972

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

3162

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Nespresso

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

1434

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

53

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Nestle Health Science

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

57535

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

8603

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Nestlé Waters

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

145746

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

4802

Row 10

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zone LATAM

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

277918

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

14321

Row 11

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zone NA

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

611831
[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3037289

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2475547

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

247739

(7.22.4) Please explain

Emission of the consolidated accounting group includes entities fully owned, operated companies and partially owned companies in which Nestlé has more than 50% shareholding.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46839

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92662

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9273

(7.22.4) Please explain

Other entities include joint-ventures, companies in which Nestlé has a 50% shareholding. Other financial investments related emissions are reported in scope 3 category 15 'investments' only.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Nestlé is developing the capability to allocate GHG emissions to customers through its GHG tracking system, it is still in the development phase, generating and reviewing (QA/QC) the first test results. In 2023, a pilot test was launched with large clients to assess this capability. In 2024, the pilot was extended to other clients to keep progressing on the topic. This will be a key capability for driving collaboration with Nestlé's customers in taking climate action across the shared supply chain and in tracking progress against the interrelated climate commitments.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Nestlé is developing the capability to allocate GHG emissions to customers through its GHG tracking system, it is still in the development phase, generating and reviewing (QA/QC) the first test results. In 2023, a pilot test was launched with large clients to assess this capability. In 2024, the pilot was extended to other clients to keep progressing on the topic. This will be a key capability for driving collaboration with Nestlé's customers in taking climate action across the shared supply chain and in tracking progress against the interrelated climate commitments.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1972716.62

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13240697.35

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

15213413.97

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5840904.2

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

355605.04

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6196509.24

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5415.42

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

18163.68

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

23579.10

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

347862.21

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

212989.85

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

560852.06

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

14663.74

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

14663.74

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

8181562.19

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13827455.92

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

22009018.11
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1654937.22

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

632862.24

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1032564.71

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

317779.4

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

112783.98

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

184015.97

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

393130.34

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

149389.53

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

243740.81

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1820144.07

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

146452.85

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

546043.22

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1127648

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11024273.35

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

178139.2

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3307282.01

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

6829953.72

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

15210264.38

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

324592.05

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

4752347.07

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

9424426.83
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

405873.17

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

358101.75

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

14664.31

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

14664.31

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

4752347.07

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4752347.07

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

749632.32

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

749632.32

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

9424426.83

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

9424426.83

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1223084.3

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1223084.3

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7339.85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

748.61

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8088.46

Angola

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

844.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

173.83

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1018.43

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61748.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

690.91

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

172552.14

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

234991.83

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

90073.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

219996.96

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

310070.29

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1394.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

182

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1576.36

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

142.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9711.16

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

28312.98

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38166.33

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4193.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

1479.49

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5673.09

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2295.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

14937.15

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17233.08

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

398302.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

54.35

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

1065476.85

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1463833.30

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13411.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

11375.47

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24786.50

Cameroon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4327.29

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

933.13

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

17.08

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5277.50

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50841.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

39368.65

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

90210.51

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

97626.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

314320.64

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

411947.11

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

260998.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

122728.44

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

469791.91

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

853518.59

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45894.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

162235.75

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

208130.17

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24888.99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2850.06

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

88194.01

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

115933.06

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Cuba

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5947.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

431.33

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

3667.57

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10046.17

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45115.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.02

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

10156.09

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

36353.75

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

91625.75

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

204.44

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

300.64

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

505.08

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8825.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

461.7

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

26835.76

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36123.32

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22825.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1600.93

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

53810.79

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

78237.23

El Salvador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43297.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

19564.42

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

62862.38

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Fiji

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3727.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

9185.78

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

1719.93

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14633.10

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

307304.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

15188.61

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

616870.98

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

939363.90

Gabon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Georgia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

104462.65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8695.3

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

15253

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

178473.91

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

306884.86

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18222.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1070.85

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

46827.77

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

66120.78

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9758.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

3527.38

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13286.11

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9147.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

58.96

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9206.69

Honduras

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12158.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9623.69

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21782.63

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75713.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

126663.52

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

202376.85

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

229945.69

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3879.23

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

128938.73

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

718585.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1081349.45

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

105244.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

535.27

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

119900.05

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

93350.02

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

319029.76

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10819.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

39481.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50300.96

Iraq

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7725.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

13412.72

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

52669.88

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

73808.46

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62073.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

68227.6

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

130300.90

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72859.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

89693.42

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8739.75

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

171292.88

Jamaica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

102236.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

33692.89

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

315037.91

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

450967.54

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

762.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1721.2

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2483.86

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1285.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

244.26

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1530.13

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

378.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

11185.05

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5941.12

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17505.06

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

113148.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

294.71

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

45885.56

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

213551.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

372880.31

Malta

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Mauritius

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

338037.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

353.25

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1302986.38

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1641377.38

Montenegro

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11214.85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

39950.41

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

51165.26

Mozambique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20824.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

322.31

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

82528.28

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

103675.30

New Caledonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6306.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9959.88

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16266.19

Nicaragua

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1536

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2925.03

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4461.03

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

64767.82

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

162807.98

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

227575.80

North Macedonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21047.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

76416.08

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15547.5

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

215994.62

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

329006.17

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11596.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

221.27

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

26586.89

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38404.34

Papua New Guinea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2948.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

69.01

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15642.95

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18660.76

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23285.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

35976.93

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

59262.86

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

194469.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

163.25

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

561430.75

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

756063.70

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109667.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

283.08

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

176260.49

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

286210.68

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17925.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

37393.06

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

31548.77

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

86867.69

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2297.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2297.43

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

210385.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

490013.69

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

700399.18

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53721.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7396.62

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61117.93

Senegal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3941.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

18.2

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3976.66

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13484.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8122.08

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21606.72

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39096.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

120351.49

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

159448.19

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5480.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6376.39

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11856.48

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

148481.69

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

25037.55

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8142.07

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

468759.84

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

650421.15

Sri Lanka

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23337.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

479.63

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12025.83

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

49297.34

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

85139.98

State of Palestine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2945

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1557

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5095.05

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9597.05

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

138273.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

77.81

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3414.39

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

208332.25

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

350098.19

Syrian Arabic Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

183934.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

7.41

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

324755.02

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

508697.17

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7244.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3389.36

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10633.97

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44765.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1618.26

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

31642.82

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

78026.96

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15997.59

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

418.23

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

36408.48

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52824.30

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30154.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6852.33

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37006.58

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

210894.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2106.31

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

432943.34

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

645944.25

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1639404.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5280.23

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

38361.4

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3385406.69

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5068452.77

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1090.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1916.65

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3007.07

Uzbekistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26509.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

50351.46

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

76860.91

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

101047.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

68.66

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

233402.48

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

334518.93

Yemen

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Zimbabwe

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4718.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

42013.45

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

46732.43

[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

60154.01

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1594.76

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

90073.32

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Bangladesh

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

142.18

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bangladesh

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4193.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

397727.77

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13411.03

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

93209.58

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2811.93

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28483.21

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8617.06

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

173108.39

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62948.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

44976.91

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1992

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14521.42

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17883.72

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11197.89

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1512.84

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

204.43

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8825.85

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16469.52

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20873.46

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other documents

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22424.49

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 24

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3727.38

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

307304.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 26

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

46858.64

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other certificate

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 27

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

41368.35

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16235.64

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 29

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ghana

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2663.55

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other document

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ghana

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 30

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ghana

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9953.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ghana

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 31

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9758.72

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 32

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Guatemala

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8172.73

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Guatemala

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

975

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 34

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

75713.33

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 35

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2025.01

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 36

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4841.88

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 37

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

42544.93

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 38

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18053385

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 39

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

105244.41

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 40

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7725.85

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other documents

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 41

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

72859.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 42

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Bio-Power

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21705.15

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 43

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Bio-Power

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

46483.51

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 44

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34048.06

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 45

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jordan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

691.69

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jordan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 46

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jordan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

70.96

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jordan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 47

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Kenya

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1285.86

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Kenya

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 48

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

70212.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 49

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

42935.73

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 50

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1071.61

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 51

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

336563.19

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 52

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

402.92

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 53

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1550.11

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 54

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1224.09

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 55

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8440.64

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Tracking Instrument: NZREC

Row 56

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20639

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 57

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

185

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 58

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7812.35

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Pakistan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 59

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7830.21

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 60

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5405.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 61

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Panama

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11596.17

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Panama

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1984

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 62

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22387.82

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 63

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

898.11

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 64

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

60825.71

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1979

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 65

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

53320.11

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1979

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 66

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9190.21

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1979

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 67

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35428.54

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 68

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35705.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 69

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

109667.11

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 70

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17925.85

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 71

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

210385

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 72

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

38734.39

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 73

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Senegal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

559.42

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other certificate

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Senegal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 74

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13484.63

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other certificate

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 75

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5480.08

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 76

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10175.22

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 77

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

82748.63

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 78

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5293.53

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 79

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

143188

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other certificate

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 80

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sri Lanka

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23337.18

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sri Lanka

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 81

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2945

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 82

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

86510.09

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1929

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 83

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7125.88

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1929

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Tracking Instrument: GreenAdvantage Certificate from MidAmerican Energy Company.

Row 84

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

44637.76

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1929

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Tracking Instrument: GreenAdvantage Certificate through MidAmerican Energy

Row 85

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4512.53

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 86

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Bio-Power

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

179422.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 87

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

44765.88

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 88

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Bio-Power

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

99403.59

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :REGO (UK)

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 89

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Bio-Power

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111491

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :REGO (UK)

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Tracking Instrument: North Carolina Renewable Energy Tracking System (NCRETS) - SOLSYSTEMS

Row 90

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

517831.64

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other certificate

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 91

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4183.95

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other certificate

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 92

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57145.22

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 93

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Bio-Power

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

72550.39

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 94

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18134.16

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 95

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25084.84

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other certificate

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 96

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

508933.03

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 97

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

383399.07

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other certificate

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 98

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1090.41

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 99

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10724.37

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other document

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 100

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1879.89

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 101

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17549.97

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 102

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

83251.87

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 103

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17795.91

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 104

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Other

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6306.31

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other certificate

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 105

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1465.83

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other documents

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

119900.05

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Food by-product (rice husk) and has RSB (Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials) certification.

Row 2

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

45885.56

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Food by-product (rice husk)

Row 3

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

10156.09

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Guarantee of Origin, issued in accordance to EECS standard. According to RED II directive (EU 2018/2001) only sustainable biomass can be supported

Row 4

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

77178

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Biogas from our organic waste and municipal district heating using sustainable biomass

Row 5

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

8106.57

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Food by-product (cocoa shells, and wood with SURE Certification (Directive (EU) 2018/2001)

Row 6

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

1212.87

(7.30.18.6) Comment

-

Row 7

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

1557

(7.30.18.6) Comment

-

Row 8

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

2229.42

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Biogas from manure and food waste

Row 9

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Pakistan

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

15547.5

(7.30.18.6) Comment

rice straw, sugarcane waste.

Row 10

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

128938.73

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Agricultural (coffee husk, corncob, etc) and agroforestry residues, sawmill waste, pruned branches,

Row 11

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Sri Lanka

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

12025.83

(7.30.18.6) Comment

All woods chips are sourced from vendors certified by the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, which verifies compliance with national guidelines on sustainable forest product procurement and traceability.
[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Bangladesh

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.11

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

116.78

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

116.78

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.45

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

461.7

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

461.7

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1.69

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

842.3

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

842.3

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Jordan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.95

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1721.2

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1721.2

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.5

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

353.25

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

353.25

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 6

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

5.56

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5199.3

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5199.3

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 7

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.01

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5.54

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5.54

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 8

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Ukraine

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.25

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

337.35

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

337.35

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 9

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.05

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1.94

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1.94

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 10

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.5

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2104.38

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2104.38

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 11

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1.5

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1101.85

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1101.85

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 12

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.02

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

23.23

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

23.23

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 13

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.72

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

283.08

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

283.08

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 14

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.35

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

77.81

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

77.81

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 15

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1.2

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1618.26

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1618.26

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.30.20) 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.

'As Nestlé increases its use of electricity from renewable sources, it also increases market demand, incentivizing providers to invest in new infrastructure such as wind and solar farms. Nestlé is sourcing renewable electricity in many locations, encouraging the development of more infrastructure that will increase the availability of renewable energy needed in many parts of the world and therefore contributing to granting access to renewable electricity and energy to people living in countries where Nestlé has facilities.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☑ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Algeria

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Angola

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 3

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Cameroon

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 4

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 5

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 6

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Qatar

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 7

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Senegal

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 8

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 9

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Cuba

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 10

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 11

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 12

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Discussing with potential suppliers to secure capacity in Renewable Power Export RFP which is expected to commence supply in 2030 earliest. RE 100 compliant EACs can be purchased to off-set consumption but extremely expensive and low volumes

Row 13

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Embargo and local economical situation makes RE investments risky and expensive.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

36.57

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

3341140

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

91354

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in renewable energy consumption
☑ Other emissions reduction activities
☑ Change in output
☑ Change in revenue
☑ Change in boundary

(7.45.9) Please explain

'The decrease in GHG emissions intensity of our sales is due to the continuous development and operationalization of our Net Zero Roadmap driving GHG emissions reduction in all steps of our value chain (sourcing, manufacturing, packaging, logistics,...). The denominator is in million Swiss Francs."
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Nestlé Net Zero Approval Letter.docx (2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3282401

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2016407

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26282372

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1296997

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2059130

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46043

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

196057

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

714535

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11349340

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1498622

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43443096.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

48741904.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

35

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

45

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

48

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50.4

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

24175984.384

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3084128

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

257012

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23700726

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1028693

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1928113

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

44743

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

181039

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

630133

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8859376

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1697059

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38069882.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

41411022.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

29.84

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) 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. In line with the 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. The emissions excluded are consumer use of sold products, purchased services, leased assets, capital goods and investments. Note that targets Abs1 and Abs2 have a 41% coverage of scope 3 because FLAG emissions are out of scope since they are included into another target, the FLAG target. Abs3 and Abs4 are representing this FLAG target for which the scope 3 coverage is 49%. Therefore, the total scope 3 coverage of Nestlé targets is 41%+49% = 90%.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The strategic objective of our Energy/Industry target is to primarily help Nestlé achieve its net zero ambition by 2050. It also helps Nestlé meeting increasing regulatory requirements while mitigating the cost of compliance in many geographies where we operate. It aims for a reduction in the consumption of fossil fuel in our operations and in our value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2020, Nestlé launched its SBTi-aligned Net Zero Roadmap, a science-based plan that builds on its climate ambitions. This roadmap has enabled Nestlé to move past peak carbon emissions and focus on achieving its reduction targets for 2030 and 2050. It covers all Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and actions in these areas are already contributing to absolute reductions. In 2024, Nestlé made strong progress toward its goal of sourcing 100% renewable electricity globally by 2025, reaching 95.3% in its manufacturing sites (2023: 92%). This is being achieved through power purchase agreements, green tariffs, renewable energy certificates, and on-site production. In regions lacking local solutions, Nestlé advocates for the development of appropriate infrastructure. Beyond wind and solar, Nestlé is working with suppliers to scale renewable thermal energy such as biogas and biomass by 2030. In 2023–2024, Nestlé installed eight industrial heat pumps in Zone Europe, replacing 100 million kWh of natural gas annually and cutting 20,000 tCO_2 per year. By the end of 2024, 50 of 96 factories in Zone Europe were part of the MMZero program, focused on decarbonizing operations. In logistics, Nestlé prioritizes GHG reductions, energy efficiency, and warehousing optimization. Strategies are adapted to local conditions across regions. One initiative involves partnering with farmers and fuel providers to produce biogas from manure and agricultural waste, used to fuel heavy-duty vehicles. In 2024, over 1,500 tonnes of biogas were used in Europe, replacing fossil fuels.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Nestlé Net Zero Approval Letter.docx (2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3282401

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2016407

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26282372

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1296997

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2059130

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46043

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

196057

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

714535

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11349340

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1498622

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43443096.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

48741904.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

35

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

45

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

48

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4874190.400

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3084128

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

257012

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23700726

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1028693

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1928113

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

44743

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

181039

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

630133

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8859376

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1697059

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38069882.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

41411022.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

16.71

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) 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. In line with the 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. The emissions excluded are consumer use of sold products, purchased services, leased assets, capital goods and investments. Note that targets Abs1 and Abs2 have a 41% coverage of scope 3 because FLAG emissions are out of scope since they are included into another target, the FLAG target. Abs3 and Abs4 are representing this FLAG target for which the scope 3 coverage is 49%. Therefore, the total scope 3 coverage of Nestlé targets is 41%+49% = 90%.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The strategic objective of our Energy/Industry target is to primarily help Nestlé achieve its net zero ambition by 2050. It also helps Nestlé meeting increasing regulatory requirements while mitigating the cost of compliance in many geographies where we operate. It aims for a reduction in the consumption of fossil fuel in our operations and in our value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2020, Nestlé launched its SBTi-aligned Net Zero Roadmap, a science-based plan that builds on its climate ambitions. This roadmap has enabled Nestlé to move past peak carbon emissions and focus on achieving its reduction targets for 2030 and 2050. It covers all Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and actions in these areas are already contributing to absolute reductions. In 2024, Nestlé made strong progress toward its goal of sourcing 100% renewable electricity globally by 2025, reaching

95.3% in its manufacturing sites (2023: 92%). This is being achieved through power purchase agreements, green tariffs, renewable energy certificates, and on-site production. In regions lacking local solutions, Nestlé advocates for the development of appropriate infrastructure. Beyond wind and solar, Nestlé is working with suppliers to scale renewable thermal energy such as biogas and biomass by 2030. In 2023–2024, Nestlé installed eight industrial heat pumps in Zone Europe, replacing 100 million kWh of natural gas annually and cutting 20,000 tCO_2 per year. By the end of 2024, 50 of 96 factories in Zone Europe were part of the MMZero program, focused on decarbonizing operations. In logistics, Nestlé prioritizes GHG reductions, energy efficiency, and warehousing optimization. Strategies are adapted to local conditions across regions. One initiative involves partnering with farmers and fuel providers to produce biogas from manure and agricultural waste, used to fuel heavy-duty vehicles. In 2024, over 1,500 tonnes of biogas were used in Europe, replacing fossil fuels.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Nestlé Net Zero Approval Letter.docx (2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42998471

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42998471.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

42998471.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

61

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

45

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

45

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

21499235.500

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33278222

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33278222.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

33278222.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

45.21

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is covering of all Nestlé FLAG emissions, as per definition from the SBTi FLAG guidance. Note that targets Abs1 and Abs2 have a 41% coverage of scope 3 because FLAG emissions are out of scope since they are included into another target, the FLAG target. Abs3 and Abs4 are representing this FLAG target for which the scope 3 coverage is 49%. Therefore, the total scope 3 coverage of Nestlé targets is 41%+49% = 90%.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of our FLAG targets is to primarily help Nestlé achieve its net zero ambition by 2050. It also helps Nestlé meeting increasing regulatory requirements while mitigating the cost of compliance in many geographies where we operate. In addition our FLAG target entails interventions such as regenerative agriculture. We aim that 50% of our key ingredient is sourced from farms implementing regenerative agriculture methods by 2030, which we expect contributes to improve farmers resilience and adaptation to climate change while delivering other co-benefits such enhanced soil health, water retention in the soil and biodiversity improvements

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2020, Nestlé launched its Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-aligned Net Zero Roadmap, a science-based plan that expands on its climate ambitions. Thanks to this plan, Nestlé has moved past peak carbon emissions and is working toward its emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050. In 2023, Nestlé updated its SBTi target to align with the new SBTi Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) requirements. The company now has both a non-FLAG target and a FLAG target. Dairy and livestock ingredients are the largest single source of emissions for Nestlé, accounting for approximately half of the emissions associated with ingredient production. Nestlé has identified that achieving progress toward its Net Zero ambition requires a strong focus on the upstream supply chain. Emissions reductions are being achieved through a wide range of projects in agricultural supply chains. All reductions associated with these projects comply with the accounting principles set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate and Project Standards. Nestlé is collaborating with leading universities and NGOs to support net zero efforts in dairy farming around the world. Its overall dairy sourcing strategy is guided by the company's Dairy Climate Plan and the industry-wide Sustainable Dairy Partnership (SDP). To reduce GHG emissions from dairy, Nestlé is exploring various approaches in collaboration with farmers, suppliers, academic institutions, industry organizations, start-ups, and local governments. These efforts include researching, testing, validating, and scaling up agricultural solutions and technologies, particularly for dairy livestock. For example, improved manure management can significantly reduce emissions. In Mexico, farmers are separating cow manure into liquids and solids—the solids are composted and returned to the soil, while the liquids are integrated into the irrigation system.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Nestlé Net Zero Approval Letter.docx (2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42998471

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42998471.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

42998471.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

58

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

45

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

45

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

75

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

10749617.750

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33278222

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33278222.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

33278222.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:
☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

30.14

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is covering of all Nestlé FLAG emissions, as per definition from the SBTi FLAG guidance. Note that targets Abs1 and Abs2 have a 41% coverage of scope 3 because FLAG emissions are out of scope since they are included into another target, the FLAG target. Abs3 and Abs4 are representing this FLAG target for which the scope 3 coverage is 49%. Therefore, the total scope 3 coverage of Nestlé targets is 41%+49% = 90%.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of our FLAG targets is to primarily help Nestlé achieve its net zero ambition by 2050. It also helps Nestlé meeting increasing regulatory requirements while mitigating the cost of compliance in many geographies where we operate. In addition our FLAG target entails interventions such as regenerative agriculture. We aim that 50% of our key ingredient is sourced from farms implementing regenerative agriculture methods by 2030, which we expect contributes to improve farmers resilience and adaptation to climate change while delivering other co-benefits such enhanced soil health, water retention in the soil and biodiversity improvements

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2020, Nestlé launched its Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-aligned Net Zero Roadmap, a science-based plan that expands on its climate ambitions. Thanks to this plan, Nestlé has moved past peak carbon emissions and is working toward its emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050. In 2023, Nestlé updated its SBTi target to align with the new SBTi Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) requirements. The company now has both a non-FLAG target and a FLAG target. Dairy and livestock ingredients are the largest single source of emissions for Nestlé, accounting for approximately half of the emissions associated with ingredient production. Nestlé has identified that achieving progress toward its Net Zero ambition requires a strong focus on the upstream supply chain. Emissions reductions are being achieved through a wide range of projects in agricultural supply chains. All reductions associated with these projects comply with the accounting principles set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate and Project Standards. Nestlé is collaborating with leading universities and NGOs to support net zero efforts in dairy farming around the world. Its overall dairy sourcing strategy is guided by the company's Dairy Climate Plan and the industry-wide Sustainable Dairy Partnership (SDP).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

6808043

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

50

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/29/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

95.3

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

90.60

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is to support the achievement of targets to reduce scope 2 emissions.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Nestlé Net Zero Approval Letter.docx (2).pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Nestlé joined RE100 in 2014 and as part of its Net Zero Roadmap aims to procure 100 of electricity from renewable sources by 2025 in all its manufacturing sites

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The objective of this renewable electricity sourcing target is to primarily help Nestlé achieve its net zero ambition. It also helps Nestlé meeting increasing regulatory requirements while mitigating the cost of compliance in many geographies where Nestlé operates. In addition it sends a demand signal to energy providers so that they can invest in the Renewable Energies production infrastructure.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

'Nestlé continues to make progress toward its commitment to source 100% renewable electricity across its sites globally by 2025. Nestlé is increasing the proportion of renewable electricity sourced in its manufacturing sites through power purchase agreements, green tariffs, renewable energy certificates. For the geographies where no solutions exist locally, Nestlé will continue to advocate for the creation of the appropriate solutions. Alongside established forms of renewable electricity, such as wind and solar, Nestlé also plans to work with suppliers to increase the availability of renewable thermal energy generated from sources such as biogas and biomass, by 2030. In 2024 we expanded our sourcing of renewable electricity at our manufacturing sites in multiple countries where opportunities have been identified, moving from 91.9% renewable electricity in 2023 to 95.3% in 2024.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

04/30/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs3

☑ Abs4

☑ Low2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Nestlé Net Zero Approval Letter.docx (2).pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) 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 Net Zero 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. These categories have been excluded from Nestlé's SBTi target because they are not applicable to Nestlé business or because of the limited ability of Nestlé to address their reductions. However, these categories continue to be monitored in Nestlé's total GHG inventory. As a result, our total Scope 3 emissions reported for this reporting year are higher than the Scope 3 emissions that fall within our SBTi-aligned target.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of our Net zero target is to primarily help Nestlé achieve its net zero ambition. It also helps Nestlé meeting increasing regulatory requirements while mitigating the cost of compliance in many geographies where we operate. In addition due to the prominence of scope 3 emission from agriculture, our objective entails interventions such as regenerative agriculture, aiming to improve farmers' resilience and adaptation to climate change while delivering other co-benefits such a soil health, water retention in the soil and restoring biodiversity. Our goal is that 50% of our key ingredients is sourced from farms implementing regenerative agriculture methods by 2030.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Nestlé is committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. To address residual emissions that cannot be eliminated through reduction measures, we plan to neutralize them through a combination of nature-based carbon removals. A cornerstone of our strategy is the Global Reforestation Program (GRP). As of 2024, we have planted 7,039,421 trees, contributing to long-term, verifiable carbon removals.We achieved 93.5% assessed deforestation-free status across key commodities such as meat, palm oil, soy, cocoa, and coffee. - Expansion of GRP: Continued identification and implementation of large-scale reforestation projects in sourcing landscapes, with a focus on agroforestry systems for crops like cocoa and coffee. - Verification and Monitoring: All projects undergo third-party verification and long-term monitoring to ensure permanence, additionality, and alignment with carbon best practices. - Community Engagement: Where relevant, projects are co-developed with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, with the objective of ensuring respect for rights and delivery of co-benefits such as biodiversity restoration, soil health, and water conservation. - Technological Exploration: We are exploring investments in Direct Air Capture (DAC) and biochar as complementary solutions to nature-based removals. While our primary focus is on insetting within our value chain, we are also evaluating the use of high-quality, certified carbon credits to neutralize any remaining residual emissions at the 2050 target date. These credits will: - Be verified under recognized schemes such as Verra (VCS) or Gold Standard. - Be used only to tackle residual emissions, not for offsetting emissions that can be reduced. - Be selected based on strict criteria for permanence, additionality, and social integrity. This integrated approach ensures that our net zero strategy is robust and science-aligned, supporting our long-term climate ambition.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

n/a
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*40*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*220*	*220000*
Implementation commenced	*600*	*400000*
Implemented	*4700*	*18120000*
Not to be implemented	*50*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

470000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1100000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4400000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Waste reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

670000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

☑ Scope 3 category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

280000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1880000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Change in purchasing practices

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3850000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

180000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Supplier engagement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9940000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

320000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Other, please specify :Recipe formulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

850000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

32000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1900000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Supplier engagement includes all interventions conducted at our suppliers sites (on farm, on processing plant,…) in our upstream value chain, it includes both GHG reductions and GHG removals (e.g. from regenerative agricultures practices on farms supplying Nestlé).

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Other, please specify :logistics optimization and fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

460000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

☑ Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

37000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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. Further, Nestlé's investments on climate action can help Nestlé operations being resilient and adapt to climate changes. In addition it may help to reduce the cost of compliance by anticipating future regulatory requirements.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy and other related sustainability projects are assessed separately using various parameters, such as energy savings in absolute GJ, absolute CO2 emission savings, absolute water savings and ROI.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We work with governments on technology development such as development of low-grade temperature refrigerant and alternative energy producers. We also partner with governments on co-financing opportunities towards more resilient agriculture, locally and overseas (projects eligible for development agencies funding).

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :Setting strict targets and public commitments

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Nestlé has made public its ambition to reach Net 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, working with our upstream agricultural supply chain to implement regenerative agriculture practices developing biodegradable and compostable packaging, product reformulation, tree planting, investing in targeted R&D, etc.
[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Agroforestry

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Our Global Reforestation Program (GRP) aims to conserve and restore natural ecosystems in our production regions and improve agricultural production. Our projects 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 and in 2023 we updated its impact measurement and metrics, 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.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) 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 2024, as part of our ongoing Global Reforestation Program (GRP), we reported 7.04 million trees planted. Projects to expand regenerative agriculture and climate practices are happening in all direct sourcing countries. For example to increase scale, milk pricing incentive programs have been successfully implemented in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Our dairy projects included the ongoing Nature por NINHO certification program in Brazil. This now includes regenerative agricultural practices, rewarding farmers for adopting them. Certified farmers have reported improved soil health and biodiversity.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

-

Row 2

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Permanent soil cover (including cover crops)

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Regenerative agriculture is at the heart of our Net Zero Roadmap and we remain focused on progressing toward our 2025 and 2030 greenhouse gas emissions targets. We are encouraged by the collaborative work with farmers and suppliers to reduce our supply chain emissions. Helping growers and their families as they transition to regenerative agricultural practices is vital in this task, permanent soil cover being one of the multiple practices under the regenerative agricultural practices. 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, supporting the transition to regenerative agriculture methods with a particular 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 2023, we engaged 340 farmers and 15 suppliers under the Sols Vivants initiative resulting in 115,000 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. In our drive toward regenerative agriculture, we have been working with apple and carrot farmers in Poland to build understanding around the benefits of cover crops and humic acids. The use of these regenerative agricultural practices can foster carbon sequestration in the soil and increases the capacity of soils to hold water – all while reducing the use of synthetic agrochemical inputs. In 2023, we sponsored the planting of cover crops in 220 hectares of farmland and the use of humic acids in a further 180 hectares. Soil health was monitored alongside three weather and pest monitoring stations which helped to optimize decisions and further reduce inputs at 28 farms.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) 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.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

For more information: https://solsvivants.org/indexen

Row 3

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP4

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Livestock management

(7.68.1.3) 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.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

☑ Other, please specify :Monitoring and evaluation: local partnership with universities to measure impact on selected pilot farms.

(7.68.1.5) 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 pilot 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 their 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 competencies2.GAP assessment: Farmers are asked to perform independently verified Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) assessments3.Support programs and training - Farmers are provided with training materials and workshops on regenerative agricultural practices and principles4.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.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)
☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
☑ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)
☑ Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)
☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
☑ Other, please specify **:Avoid soil degradation**

(7.68.1.7) Comment

-Nespresso sources a very specific coffee quality, buying from the same farmers every year. In 2024, 91% green coffee sourced through the AAA Program.

Row 4

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP3

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.3) 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 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.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ 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.

(7.68.1.5) 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. In 2024, 9574 Young farmers were trained through the Nestlé Agripreneurship Program. 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 regenerative agriculture. The academy will address topics ranging from climate change, agroforestry and soil health to animal welfare.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)
☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
☑ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)
☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
☑ Other, please specify **:Avoid soil degradation**

(7.68.1.7) Comment

-
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP4

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

We are partnering with suppliers to scale proven solutions while supporting farmers and we are expanding collaboration with several of our leading dairy ingredient suppliers. New Zealand-based Synlait Milk Ltd. recently joined Nestlé in a unique three-way partnership with its farmer suppliers to help fund innovative tools to reduce emissions on-farm. The partnership focuses on on-farm solutions that improve efficiency. These include wastewater management systems, low carbon emissions feed options, advanced soil testing, alternative fertilizers, and tree planting. In the model, Nestlé, Synlait and its farmer suppliers will co-invest in these solutions over a seven-year period. These practices have co-benefit with positive impacts on soil quality, local biodiversity and water bodies. Another example is the partnership with Fonterra where projects include planting native trees on marginal farmland for carbon capture purposes, reducing on-farm greenhouse emissions by optimizing the use of nutrient sources, including fertilizers, and demonstrating approaches to achieve net zero emissions and farm profitability.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) 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 multispecies 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 we established The Nestlé Regenerative Milk

Plan with First Milk, the farmer-owned dairy cooperative based in Ayrshire and Cumbria. The Nestlé Milk Plan rewards First Milk members who take additional steps to lessen their environmental impact and protect and enhance the 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 CO2e. 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

Row 2

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

☑ Yield

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Through our Global Reforestation Program (GRP), we collaborate with suppliers to implement practices that generate a wide range of environmental and social benefits beyond climate change mitigation. In 2024, Nestlé planted 7,039,421 trees across sourcing landscapes, including contributions from Nespresso's agroforestry initiatives in Colombia, Guatemala, Ethiopia, Costa Rica, and Uganda. Over 65 million trees were secured for planting since the program's inception. These efforts are embedded in our sourcing landscapes and contribute to restoring ecosystems, enhancing agricultural resilience, and supporting local communities. Our reforestation projects help restore biodiversity by reintroducing native species and rehabilitating degraded lands. We promote agroforestry systems for crops such as cocoa and coffee, which improve soil health, reduce erosion, and enhance water retention. These systems also support more sustainable and diversified

livelihoods for farmers. We are committed to respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). In 2023, we published an IPLC Land Rights Action Plan, reinforcing our inclusive approach to forest management. Our sourcing practices prioritize commodities assessed as deforestation-free, supported by satellite monitoring, traceability systems, and farm-level assessments. As of 2024, 93.5% of our primary supply chains for forest-risk commodities (e.g., palm oil, soy, cocoa, coffee) were assessed as deforestation-free. By integrating these practices into our supply chain, we aim to deliver long-term benefits for nature, people, and the climate -supporting biodiversity, water security, soil regeneration, and community well-being.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

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. 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.

Row 3

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

☑ Yield

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Since 2018, we've been working with farmers in northern France to implement regenerative agriculture practices through the Sols Vivants (Living Soils) initiative. This collaboration, involving partners like the Earthworm Foundation and Lidl, focuses on improving soil health, biodiversity, and water retention—key pillars of our regenerative agriculture model. Our Purina PetCare brand joined the initiative in 2020, with a strong emphasis on agroforestry. The program primarily supports wheat production, but also includes corn, sugar beet, and vegetables. We provide both technical guidance and financial support to help farmers transition to regenerative methods that improve soil structure, reduce erosion, and increase carbon sequestration. By the end of 2023, we had engaged 340 farmers and 15 suppliers, resulting in the production of 115,000 tonnes of raw materials under regenerative practices. These efforts not only help retain carbon in the soil—reducing emissions and enhancing fertility—but also improve water retention and nutrient cycling, leading to healthier crops and more resilient farming systems. In 2024, we continued scaling up these efforts as part of our broader goal to source 20% of key ingredients from farmers using regenerative agriculture practices by 2025, and 50% by 2030. Our Nestlé Agriculture Framework guides this transition, with principles tailored to local conditions and focused on biodiversity, water stewardship, and soil health.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) 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.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Plant-based products

(7.74.1.4) 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. By replacing some animal proteins with plant-based ingredients, we are helping achieve our net zero commitment and responding to trends in changing consumer diets.By lowering the environmental impact of product recipes, Nestlé aims to transform the brand portfolio. Portfolio and product managers incorporate GHG emissions information into their decision-making, including selecting which ingredients to use and continuously improving eco-design tools used in R&D. To support this, more environmental impact data about ingredient supply chains are being made available at the product level. Nestlé's central data tracking systems measure progress and improve the allocation of emissions and reductions to specific businesses. GHG accounting methodologies used internally help brands make comparisons and translate corporate targets into business specific actions.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal calculation vs standard recipe or equivalent meat product

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Internal calculation of cradle-to-grave product GHG emissions vs standard recipe or equivalent meat product.

(7.74.1.9) 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.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

840000

(7.74.1.12) 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. Note that brand carbon neutrality is separated for the Corporate Net Zero commitment. We do not use offsets/voluntary market credits to deliver against our SBTi-approved targets. We are delivering Nestlé's Net Zero Roadmap through emissions reductions and in-value chain removals."

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

'The Anew - Moose Country Divide Forestry Project (ACR604) is located on approximately 23,147 forested acres of conifer and mixed forests in Baraga County, Michigan. By committing to maintain forest CO2 stocks through sustainable management, the project is expected to provide significant climate benefits through carbon sequestration.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

22400

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

'Traceability: Preference given to short supply chains identifying project developers, to secure traceability of the financial flow back to project beneficiaries.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

'The business team responsible for carbon credit purchases ensures that credits are sourced exclusively from projects that would not have been financially viable without this financing mechanism. Projects are selected based on their certification by international standards such as Gold Standard, Verra, or ACR/CAR, particularly for those involving restoration. The selection process prioritizes projects that deliver additional benefits aligned with other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and are implemented in collaboration with local communities. High-quality carbon credit projects are identified through rigorous certification methodologies that assess not only carbon impact but also socio-economic outcomes. Where there is a risk of reversibility, safeguards are required, and certification methodologies must also include an assessment of leakage.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Anew - Moose Country Divide Forestry Project (ACR604) is located on approximately 23,147 forested acres of conifer and mixed forests in Baraga County, Michigan. By committing to maintain forest CO2 stocks through sustainable management, the project is expected to provide significant climate benefits through carbon sequestration.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30071

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

'Traceability: Preference given to short supply chains identifying project developers, to secure traceability of the financial flow back to project beneficiaries.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

'The business team responsible for carbon credit purchases ensures that credits are sourced exclusively from projects that would not have been financially viable without this financing mechanism. Projects are selected based on their certification by international standards such as Gold Standard, Verra, or ACR/CAR, particularly for those involving restoration. The selection process prioritizes projects that deliver additional benefits aligned with other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and are implemented in collaboration with local communities. High-quality carbon credit projects are identified through rigorous certification methodologies that assess not only carbon impact but also socio-economic outcomes. Where there is a risk of reversibility, safeguards are required, and certification methodologies must also include an assessment of leakage.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Energy efficiency: households

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project (GS1247) will support the provision of safe water to hundreds of households across The Gambia using borehole technology. By providing safe water, the project will ensure that households consume less firewood during the process of water purification and as a result there shall be a reduction of carbon dioxide from the combustion process.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

530

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

'Traceability: Preference given to short supply chains identifying project developers, to secure traceability of the financial flow back to project beneficiaries.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

'The business team responsible for carbon credit purchases ensures that credits are sourced exclusively from projects that would not have been financially viable without this financing mechanism. Projects are selected based on their certification by international standards such as Gold Standard, Verra, or ACR/CAR, particularly for those involving restoration. The selection process prioritizes projects that deliver additional benefits aligned with other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and are implemented in collaboration with local communities. High-quality carbon credit projects are identified through rigorous certification methodologies that assess not only carbon impact but also socio-economic outcomes. Where there is a risk of reversibility, safeguards are required, and certification methodologies must also include an assessment of leakage.
[Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Cattle products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

We don't include office paper or flexibles or beverage cartons in our scope related to Timber products, only paper-based packaging, such as Solidboard, Microflute, Corrugated. This currently represents around 92% of total paper-based products that we buy.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Low volumes of exclusion and not for primary Nestlé activities

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

(8.1.1.9) Volume excluded (metric tons)

11600000

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

The following are out of scope for our pulp and paper disclosure. They represent an estimated 8 percent of our pulp paper usage. Paper for office or marketing is considered not relevant based on the low volumes compared to our packaging Paper labels for jars cans or bottles are not managed by our global Nestlé Procurement team but by our local teams we do not have traceability for these Flexibles eg pouches flowwraps etc are considered not relevant based on low volumes compared to our packaging.

Palm oil

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Specific product lines

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Palm oil derivatives

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:
☑ Challenges associated with traceability

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:
☑ Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

(8.1.1.9) Volume excluded (metric tons)

58778

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

When purchasing derivatives we are further down the supply chain than when we purchase palm oil directly, therefore we don't have the same leverage in terms of traceability as we do with palm oil. Due to this we have recently joined the Action for Sustainable Derivatives to get insights into the traceability of the derivatives we source.

Cattle products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Specific product lines

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Meat by-products for use in pet care products are excluded from our response.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ No, the volume excluded is confidential

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

We exclude meat by-products for pet care products for the following reason: livestock are raised for their primary products (meat), not for the by-products. If the primary product were not in demand, the animals would not be reared and the risk of deforestation would not exist. Deforestation should be attributed to the primary product, just as GHG footprint is mainly allocated to the primary product and by-product use is viewed as the beneficial consumption of what would otherwise be wasted.

Soy

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Embedded soy in animal products is disclosed only as narrative. As an improvement in our direct soy scope, soy lecithin and soy oils were included since January 2023 in our Deforestation Free (DFree) commitments and monitoring actions.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Embedded soy [soy row only]

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

(8.1.1.9) Volume excluded (metric tons)

114451670

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Total soya equivalent volume estimated at 1,774,150.26, from which 629,633.56 MT is direct soya, within DCF scope, plus 1,144.516.70 MT of soya embedded into poultry, fresh milk, dairy products and other animal derivatives, outside DCF scope in 2024. Lectithin and oils are in DCF scope since January 2023 (accounted for in the direct soya volumes).
[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	*1149060*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*1149060*
Palm oil	*425994*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*425994*
Cattle products	*21575.24*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*21575.24*
Soy	*629633.56*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*629633.56*

[Fixed row]

(8.2.1) Provide details on any soy embedded in animal products sourced by your organization.

Soy

(8.2.1.1) Disclosure of embedded soy

Select from:
☑ All of our embedded soy volume is excluded from our disclosure as reported in 8.1.1

(8.2.1.2) Description of embedded soy use and soy tiers

"We source products that come from different animals which have been fed soy-based meal. - Dairy products: 58.06%, Fresh milk: 25.30%, Eggs and by products: 3.76%, Animal fats and by products: 0.66%, Meat & poultry: 4.40% and Meat & poultry by products: 7.82%. To calculate volumes, we first extract, clean, adjust, and convert purchased volumes to fresh equivalent tons. We then estimate feed intake by applying different Feed Conversion Ratios (FCR) specific to each product category, which helps measure the efficiency of animals in converting feed mass into the desired product. Next, we estimate soybean intake through feed and allocate the soybean equivalent volume using an economic allocation factor."
[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Western Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, NSW, South Australia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

21237.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Aceh, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah; Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Bangka, Belitung, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

128119

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.72

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

'Buenos Aires, Chaco, Cordoba, Entre Rios, La Pampa, Salta, San Lorenzo, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

30915.74

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Buenos Aires, Misiones, Corrientes, San Pedro

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

459.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Parana; Sao Paulo; Santa Catarina; Unkown; Maranhao; Espirito Santo; Rio Grande do Sul; Rio de Janeiro; Bahia; Minas Gerais; Mato Grosso do Sul; Tocantins; Pará; Amapa; Belmonte

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

55811.91

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Cauca; Caldas; Quindio; Risaralda; Tolima; Valle del Cauca; Eje Cafetero; Yumbo; Valle

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2255.82

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ayutthaya; Prachinburi; Chonburi; Kanchanaburi; Buriram Uboarat; Eastern; Northeastern; Northern

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1251.57

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Riau; East Kalimantan; South Sumatera; Kediri; Jambi; South Sumatra; West Kalimantan; Kalimantan Tengah; Kabupaten; Central Kalimantan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1044.94

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Binh Thuan; Da Nang; Dak Lak; Dak Nong; Khanh Hoa; Lam Dong; Phu Yen; Quang Nam; Quang Ngai; Quang Tri; Thua Thien Hue; Binh Dinh; Kon Tum; Gia Lai; Dong Nai; Ha Tinh; Nghe An; Quang Binh; Quang Ninh; Thanh Hoa; Van Ninh; Phu My To

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9.17

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Northern, West New Britain

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

23523

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri, Sembilan, Pahang Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Terengganu

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

191730

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Solomon Islands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guadalcanal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

207

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Para

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12316

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Peten, Quetzaltenango, San Marcos

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3530

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Honduras

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlantida, Colon, Yoro

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3785

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Puntarenas

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1767

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Antioquia, Bolivar, Casanare, Cesar, Magdalena, Meta, Narino, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6901

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Surat Thani, Trang

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3831

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Peru

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Loreto, San Martin, Ucayali

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9691

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Esmeraldas, Los Rios Manabi, Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas, Sucumbios

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4383

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Panama

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiriqui

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

15

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Agusan del Sur

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3623

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Nigeria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Edo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8469

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Cambodia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Preah Sihanouk

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bas-Sassandra

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1709

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiapas, Tabasco, Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10242

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Nicaragua

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlantico Sur

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Monte Plata

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

321

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Andhra Pradesh

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4836

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sri Lanka

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Southern

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1481

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5137

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We actively share our Core Responsible Sourcing requirements with all our suppliers, including our requirements regarding our objective of deforestation free primary supply chains. Where possible we aim to source all our volumes from suppliers with high no deforestation scores to keep the untraceable percentage as low as possible, however in certain contexts (eg. local laws, quality requirements etc.) we have to source small volumes from local suppliers where we have limited leverage to engage.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

'Danube Region, Uttendorf

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2296.01

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Santa Cruz

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2680

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

'Bahia, Goias, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Parana, Piaui, Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

45836.45

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Cambodia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3101.35

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ontario, Quebec

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

26123.43

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

'Heilongjiang, Northeast China, Shijiazhuang. Jiang County

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3902.52

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

381.46

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3155.79

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

All of our soy that is assessed as DCF, representing 96,04% of the 2024 volumes, is traceable to national origins. The information is confirmed by traceability evidence (such as transport documentation), certification CoC documents and 3rd party verified suppliers' sustainability standards/programmes that informs the jurisdiction(s) of soybean production or the location of first aggregator's (intermediary suppliers) facilities. Although Nestlé has information of all tier 1 suppliers location, for 0.50% of the 2024 volumes (within the 3.96% of non-DCF volumes), it was not possible to confirm the origin country of the soybeans. Improving our traceability has been one of our key priorities since the beginning of 2020 and even with the expansion of the DCF scope to include lecithin and oils since 2023 we maintained our traceability to country of origin above 99%. One of the key actions to achieve this is engaging a larger set of suppliers to get them to map their supply chains and share with us country, region or municipality information regarding soy production origins in high-risk origins. We deployed in 2022 a global subnational supply chain mapping exercise to increase the granularity of our mapping across origins, even outside Brazil and Argentina. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tiers supply chains which can be dynamic year on year, establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy and focusing our granularity on origins of high-risk of deforestation and conversion linked to the commodity. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in the most high-risk countries for conversion of natural ecosystems. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view, they can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain. Our DCF scope now includes 100% of our direct soy volumes, meaning Nestlé is applying efforts in improving direct soy traceability coverage to 100%.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7915.08

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

'Dhule, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagpur, Rajasthan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3812.18

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The

methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2871.91

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

23.81

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Belarus

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.39

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

'Banyuwangi, Kec. Sewon (Bantul Regency), Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, Jawa Tengah

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

387

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in

monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

'Friuli, San Giorgio di Nogaro, Veneto, Vicenza

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

19575.84

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier

supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ontario; Quebec; Alberta; British Columbia; New Brunswick; Saskatchewan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5154.91

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Arica y Parinacota; Tarapacá; Antofagasta; Atacama; Coquimbo; Valparaíso; Metropolitan; O'Higgins; Maule; Ñuble; Biobío; Araucanía; Los Ríos; Los Lagos; Aysén; Magallanes.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

27534.72

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Nigeria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

'Kaduna State, Kano

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4801.91

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Romania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8952.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Croatia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

138.62

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

565

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

122.72

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ El Salvador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

'Amur Region, Kaliningrad, Penza, Ryazan, Lipetsk, Oryol, Voronezh, Tambov, Kursk, Khabarovskiy, Krasnodar, Belgorod, Ulyanovsk, Samara, Amur, Kursk, Bryansk, Tula

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

15454.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3199.6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Eswatini

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.05

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Fiji

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Viti Levu; Vanua Levu

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

41.59

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kainuu; North Karelia; North Savo; South Savo; South Karelia; Central Finland; Ostrobothnia; Pirkanmaa; Satakunta; Päijät-Häme; Kanta-Häme; Kymenlaakso; Uusimaa; Southwest Finland; Åland; Lapland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

55230.18

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

South West; Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur; Occitanie; Auvergne Rhone-Alpes; Bourgogne Franche-Comte; Champagne Ardenne; Grand Est

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4858.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

591.34

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.53

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Honduras

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.89

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

'Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Nebraska, Ohio, Penssylvania, Virgina, West Virginia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

431440.12

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

642.72

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Croatia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1041.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

761.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bremen

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2361.45

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

53.12

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

642.72

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

61.47

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chattisgarh, Karnataka

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1650.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

151.94

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.39

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Hokkaido; Iwate; Miyagi; Akita; Ibaraki; Tochigi; Gunma; Saitama; Chiba; Tokyo; Kanagawa; Niigata; Toyama; Ishikawa; Fukui; Yamanashi; Nagano; Gifu; Shizuoka; Aichi; Mie; Shiga; Kyoto; Osaka; Hyogo; Nara; Wakayama; Okayama; Kochi; Oita; Miyazaki; Aomori; Tottori; Shimane; Hiroshima; Yamaguchi; Ehime; Nagasaki; Kinki; Chugoku; Kanto; Chubu; Tohoku

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

909.36

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2924.14

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and where possible regional information from pulp paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3.22

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and where possible regional information from pulp paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

North Island; Tokoroa; Napier; Northland; South Island; Christchurch; Wellington; Coromandel; Gisborne; Southland District

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8140.88

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2063.35

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7550.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2038.55

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Arkhangelsk region; Bratsk; Vologda region; Kirov region; Komi Republic; Karelia; Leningrad; Novgorod; Arkhangelsk; Pskov region; Tver; Kostroma; Yaroslavl; Udmurtia; Irkutsk region; Krasnoyarsk region; Syktyvkar; Ust-Ilimsk Irkutsk; Northwestern region; Central region; Volga Region

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3071.08

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

505.58

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

23.2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kwa-Zulu Natal, Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2077.07

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2214.07

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Stockholm; Västerbotten; Norrbotten; Uppsala; Södermanland; Östergötland; Jönköping; Kronoberg; Kalmar; Gotland; Blekinge; Skåne; Halland; Västra Götaland; Värmland; Örebro; Västmanland; Dalarna; Gävleborg; Västernorrland; Jämtland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

15984.86

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Taitung, taipei

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

140

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ukraine

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

153.01

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Colonia; Tacuarembó; Rio Negro; Flores; Florida; Durazno; Maldonado; Rocha; Lavalleja; Canelones; Treinta y Tres; Cerro Largo; Paysandú; Rivera; Soriano

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

306.29

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alabama; Georgia; Florida; Texas; Louisiana; Ohio; New York; Pennsylvania; Maryland; Delaware; West Virginia; Virginia; Kentucky; Missouri; Arkansas; Tennessee; North Carolina; South Carolina; Mississippi; Indiana; Illinois; Oklahoma; Oregon; California; Wisconsin; Michigan; Washington; Idaho; Alaska; Miami; South Eastern Region; Canton NC; Indiana; Atlanta; Tennesee; Rumford ME; Panama City Mill; SE States; West Virginia; Kentucky; Illinoius; Orange; NW States; MN/WI; Queen City, Texas; Pennington, Alabama; Connecticut; Maine; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; New Jersey; Rhode Island; Vermont; Montana; Maine.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

177418.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Urfahr-Umgebung, Aue, Danube, Hartberg

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

27.65

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

241.35

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Eastern Finland Regional State, Lapland, Southern Finland Regional State

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

160.12

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes, Bourgogne-Franche-Comte, Brittany, Deux-Sevres, Normandy, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, Occitania, Pays de la Loire

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

164.48

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Emilia-Romagna, Ferrar, Forli-Cesena, Treviso

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6.18

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Salland, Noord-Brabant, Gederland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

52.67

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Panama

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7.67

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Mazowieckie, Dolnoslaskie, Wielkopolskie

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

47.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Zaragosa, Valladolid, Huesca, Castille-La-Mancha

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

195.74

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

286

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alabama Arizona California Colorado Delaware Georgia Illinois Iowa Kansas Kentucky Maryland Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Nebraska North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Virginia Wisconsin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

19704.6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.22

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

60.48

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.74

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Israel

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Meron HaGalil Region

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Baden-Wurttemberg Bavaria Hessen Lower Saxony Mechlenburg-Western Pomerania North Rhine-Westfalia Rhineland-Palatinate Saxony-Anhalt Thuringia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

359.52

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Canterbury, Northland, Taranaki

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

43.36

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3.72

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

130.19

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

70.91

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Gabon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ngounie

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

378

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders
☑ Single contracted producer
☑ Trader/broker/commodity market
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data 1.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guangxi; Zhuangzu; Zizhiqu; GuangZhou; Guizhou Sheng; Jiangxi Sheng; Liaocheng; Ningbo; Shandong; Tianjin Shi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1524.58

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ukraine

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

'Khmelnytska, Lviv, Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13398.81

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

'We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production 1.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

461.48

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6262.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

548.94

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mozambique

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Romania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.55

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

112.28

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8958.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4344.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1249.95

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

40766.21

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5836.48

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5147.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2468.69

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

76397.38

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

11717.39

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

709.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Croatia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

21.12

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Cyprus

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

14.83

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

39.86

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.15

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

841.07

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6628.48

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3.15

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

29887.51

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Georgia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

64.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

25727.53

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Greece

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1186.06

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

115.68

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

30.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

11759.51

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13224.24

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

548.81

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Israel

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4512.31

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10457.32

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2506.86

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Jordan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Kenya

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

57.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Kuwait

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.15

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7.91

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

19.27

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9054.07

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

74921.6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Republic of Moldova

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.11

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Morocco

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.01

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6585.12

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

305.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Nigeria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1491.97

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7.53

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Oman

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

325.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Panama

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

283.01

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7034.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

719.05

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

54.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Romania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5981.41

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Saudi Arabia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

163.11

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

282.55

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Slovakia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

80.33

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

488.25

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2515.61

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13168.72

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

15462.38

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sri Lanka

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

45.32

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

326.46

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

15650.62

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2561.32

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Ukraine

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

973.97

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ United Arab Emirates

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5112.05

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10443.49

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

104087.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5255.41

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

179841.52

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1858.14

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of recycled fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. [Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cattle products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Soy

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

There is no expansion/production on areas converted from natural forests and other natural ecosystems after commodity sectoral cut-off dates, if they exist, but in no case later than 31.12.2020. This includes primary forests, protected areas, High Conservation Values lands in and around the producer territory, high carbon stock forests, wetlands, savannas, and peatlands regardless of depth (exc. where farming practices protect peat), and riparian buffers adjacent to aquatic ecosystems.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ In line with supplier commitments

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

There is no expansion/production on areas converted from natural forests and other natural ecosystems after commodity sectoral cut-off dates if they exist, but in no case later than 31.12.2020. This includes primary forests, protected areas, High Conservation Values lands in and around the producer territory, high carbon stock forests, wetlands, savannas, and peatlands regardless of depth (exc. where farming practices protect peat), and riparian buffers adjacent to aquatic ecosystems

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ In line with organizational commitments, because no sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

Cattle products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

There is no expansion/production on areas converted from natural forests and other natural ecosystems after commodity sectoral cut-off dates if they exist, but in no case later than 31.12.2020. This includes primary forests, protected areas, High Conservation Values lands in and around the producer territory, high carbon stock forests, wetlands, savannas, and peatlands regardless of depth (exc. where farming practices protect peat), and riparian buffers adjacent to aquatic ecosystems

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

Soy

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

There is no expansion/production on areas converted from natural forests and other natural ecosystems after commodity sectoral cut-off dates if they exist, but in no case later than 31.12.2020. This includes primary forests, protected areas, High Conservation Values lands in and around the producer territory, high carbon stock forests, wetlands, savannas, and peatlands regardless of depth (exc. where farming practices protect peat), and riparian buffers adjacent to aquatic ecosystems.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of volume from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2009

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2010

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

99

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

99.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The commodities in scope include the direct supplies of pulp and paper (excluding office paper and paper labels, and volumes from Eurasia as they were not in the 2024 scope due to the situation in Ukraine). Estimation methods in case of inconsistent data or unavailability of the data vary by key commodity. In these cases, Nestlé i) either uses the previous year's data, benchmarked versus the previous years to demonstrate consistency of supply or accuracy, or ii) uses the industry average for translating unit of sourcing into consistent unit of measures (this is particularly applicable for paper).

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Main actions were increasing traceability efforts and gathering data from previously unresponsive suppliers and engaging suppliers that source from high risk areas to either: provide certified fibre, change supply base if supplying from no-buy list suppliers, desktop assessment of their due diligence processes and if necessary field engagement

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Nestlé aims to achieve and maintain 100% assessed deforestation -free primary supply chains by 2025 for pulp and paper. We map our supply chains to know where the raw materials that we buy come from. In at-risk origins we take steps to assess that our purchases are not contributing to deforestation or the conversion of natural habitats. The techniques we use include satellite mapping and monitoring on-the-ground assessments and certification

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of volume from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/30/2009

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2010

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

96.3

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

96.30

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target does not cover the volumes excluded during the reporting.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Underway, Linear – the rate of progress towards the target is anticipated and/or observed to be steady over time

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Nestlé aims to achieve and maintain 100% assessed deforestation -free primary supply chains by 2025 for palm oil. We map our supply chains to know where the raw materials that we buy come from. In at-risk origins we take steps to assess that our purchases are not contributing to deforestation or the conversion of natural habitats. The techniques we use include satellite mapping and monitoring on-the-ground assessments and certification

Cattle products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:
☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers
☑ % of volume from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/30/2009

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2010

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/29/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target does not cover the volumes excluded during the reporting.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Procurement is further reducing the already extremely small in-scope volumes sourced from at-risk countries

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Nestlé aims to achieve and maintain 100% assessed deforestation -free primary supply chains by 2025 for meat. We map our supply chains to know where the raw materials that we buy come from. In at-risk origins we take steps to assess that our purchases are not contributing to deforestation or the conversion of natural habitats. The techniques we use include satellite mapping and monitoring on-the-ground assessments and certification

Soy

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of volume from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2009

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2010

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

96.1

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

96.10

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Although not covered by the same DCF assessment processes as direct soya volumes in 2024, embedded soy is fully part of Nestlé's work under CGF Forest Positive Coalition. We implemented an embedded soya volume assessment in which we identify likely origins based on the location of manufacturers (suppliers), and estimate volume quantity based on average soya footprint in animal products. This also allows us to assess exposure to priority deforestation/conversion origins and estimate our production base footprint, which are further used to inform prioritization for action at supplier and landscape level.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Nestlé is committed to 100% DCF direct soy volumes. We engage annually with suppliers to align DCF solutions and ensure compliance. Any non-compliance risks are addressed directly or through Proforest. Relevant suppliers were mapped for 2024's engagement actions to improve DCF towards 100%.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Nestlé aims to achieve and maintain 100% assessed deforestation -free primary supply chains by 2025 for soy. We map our supply chains to know where the raw materials that we buy come from. In at-risk origins we take steps to assess that our purchases are not contributing to deforestation or the conversion of natural habitats. The techniques we use include satellite mapping and monitoring on-the-ground assessments and certification
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply
☑ Value chain mapping

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Responsible sourcing starts with knowing where our ingredients come from. Our approach is to work closely with suppliers to create a full picture of their supply chains and sourcing locations. We repeat this exercise every year, at every tier in the supply chain with the help of external partners and service providers. Our global pulp and paper buyers based in Malaysia, Panama, and Switzerland track and monitor the origin of our pulp and paper via supplier Traceability Declaration Documents used to collect traceability data to plantation with our external partner Earthworm Foundation. We continue to explore and investigate existing and new tools which allow us to refine and automate our traceability effort – this was a continued focus point in 2024.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

☑ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

☑ Other, please specify :external traceability

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Responsible sourcing starts with knowing where our ingredients come from. Our approach is to work closely with suppliers to create a full picture of their supply chains and sourcing locations. We repeat this exercise every year, at every tier in the supply chain with the help of external partners and service providers. Our global oil buyers based in Malaysia, Panama, and Switzerland track and monitor the origin of our palm oil via supplier Traceability Declaration Documents used to collect traceability data to plantation with our external partners. We then use the traceability data to carry out verification against our Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements and no deforestation commitments. Since 2018 we have been inputting the GPS coordinates of all the mills in our supply chain into the Starling satellite monitoring database, this allows us to monitor all the mills in our supply chain for deforestation risks across all our locations. When we receive Starling alerts, we engage our 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 companies in our supply chain are taking to address deforestation risk and to constructively discuss collaboration to accelerate progress. In 2024, as per our due diligence process we verified a sample of the traceability information received from our palm suppliers based on a risk evaluation, to assess the veracity of the information we receive.

Cattle products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Responsible sourcing starts with knowing where our ingredients come from. Our approach is to work closely with suppliers to create a full picture of their supply chains and sourcing locations. Our global buyers based in Malaysia, Panama, and Switzerland track and monitor the origin of our meat via supplier Traceability Declaration Documents used to collect traceability data to country of origin. Traceability is done by surveying the suppliers bi-annually. This is handled by procurement. Suppliers provide their countries of sourcing as well as the names and locations of slaughterhouses that feed into the Nestlé supply chain. Example: We use the traceability data as a starting point to verify our suppliers compliance with our Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements and no deforestation commitment. This is the basis against which we select suppliers for on-the-ground audits and assessments. In addition, based on this traceability information, our partner Proforest will be engaging with our suppliers on how to improve deforestation risk assessment and management in our upstream supply chain.

Soy

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

"Responsible sourcing starts with knowing where our ingredients come from. The traceability for soy means that we can identify the soy origins at least back to the crush site and country of origin, going further upstream (municipalities of growing origin volumes at risk of deforestation). Our approach is to work closely with suppliers to create a picture of their supply chains and sourcing locations. This exercise is conducted on an annual basis. Sourcing teams invite targeted suppliers representing most volumes potentially coming from high risk origins to participate in a Supply Chain Mapping procedure. Our partner Proforest then follows up to check evidence of origin. Example: To better understand our supply chain potential exposure, we have developed with Proforest in 2020 a risk-based approach to allow traceability to a level where noncompliance risks can be managed, which we are now implementing. To understand risk at the subnational level, we develop

country risk profiles and run spatial risk assessments using publicly available information about deforestation, protected areas, land and water conflicts, legal compliance and forced labor. In high risk countries (Brazil and Argentina), we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina), we then assess whether there are risks of conversion."
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0.04

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

86.82

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

11.88

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0.55

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

99.29

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

85

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

13.9

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

1.2

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.10

Cattle products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

84

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

16

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Soy

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

2.4

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

94.83

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

2.27

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0.02

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0.48

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

99

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

21

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0.04

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

78

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

96.4

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

33.4

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

62.3

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0.7

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Cattle products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

100

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Soy

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

88.84

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

4.48

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

2.83

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

81.53

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification
☑ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

10.81

(8.9.1.3) Comment

This is the % of virgin fibre which is certified over total volume (total virgin + recycled fibre). We continued to ask within the traceability requests what percentage of the wood comes from certified sources. Many converters or paper and pulp mills use fibre from FSC and PEFC certified forests. This does not contain Certified sources within countries of harvest that are considered as low risk according to Earthworm Foundation's country priority matrix (considering here only high and medium risk countries).

Palm oil

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ RSPO supply chain certification – Segregated

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

33.4

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Volumes coming from RSPO SG/IP certified mills.

Soy

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ ProTerra certification – Identity preserved

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

2.54

(8.9.1.3) Comment

With the support of our partner, Proforest, certified suppliers provide evidence to confirm that the volumes comply with the criteria. The process is repeated annually for all suppliers delivering volumes under this type of DCF solution.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Controlled Wood

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

19.18

(8.9.1.3) Comment

This is the % of virgin fibre which is certified over total volume (total virgin + recycled fibre). Only applied to countries of harvest ranked as "medium" risk within Earthworm Foundation's Country Priority Matrix (not High risk)

Soy

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ ISCC PLUS – Segregated

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

1.94

(8.9.1.3) Comment

With the support of our partner, Proforest, certified suppliers provide evidence to confirm that the volumes comply with the criteria. The process is repeated annually for all suppliers delivering volumes under this type of DCF solution.
[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

1.9

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

In 2024 we continued to work with suppliers to assess availability of certified material. Many converters or paper and pulp mills certify their volume using both FSC and PEFC certification.

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ RSPO - Mass Balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

1

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ Production unit monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

In 2024 we continued to work with suppliers to assess availability of certified material. However, Mass Balance does not provide traceability to plantation as needed for DCF.

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :RSPO Credits/Book & Claim

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ Production unit monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

In 2024, 100% of Nestlé's crude palm oil (CPO) and Palm Kernel Oil (PKO) was either from RSPO certified sources or covered by Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO) and Certified Sustainable Palm Kernel Oil (CSPKO) book and claim credits, including a large part of independent smallholder credits.
[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0.04

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply
☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool
☑ Ground-based monitoring system
☑ Other, please specify :Secondary and Third party verification; traceability to no or low risk of deforestation

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

We use a combination of tools to assess our no deforestation commitment, starting with supply chain mapping. Our volumes are considered deforestation free in the following cases: a. Classified as low risk of deforestation by relevant literature. b. Assessed through on-the-ground assessments (e.g. High Conservation Value/Habitat deforestation by partners (e.g. Earthworm Foundation) and meets Nestlé's Responsible Sourcing Core Requirement c. Certified by FSC or PEFC d. Recycled or recovered fiber c. Is from a source that has been assessed deforestation-free where partner is implementing project.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Second party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

0.04

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

Earthworm Foundation carries out traceability and bases DF/DCF scores on the results of the traceability exercise. EF carries out DCF analyses for various companies in the sector. In addition, the final KPIs are audited at end of year by independent assurance auditing firm.

Palm oil

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

62.30

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

☑ Other, please specify :Third-party verification

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

We use a combination of tools to assess our no deforestation commitment, starting with supply chain mapping and followed by: - Starling satellite monitoring (covering 100% of our global palm oil supply chain) - on the ground HCS/HCV assessments - Field verification by NGO partners like Earthworm Foundation - Certification (RSPO)

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Second party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

62.3

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

Nestlé follows the earthworm foundation DCF methodology, which is aligned with the CGF DCF methodology and allows for the following delivery mechanisms: - RSPO SG/IP certified - Traceable to a defined area with negligible risk of deforestation (for smallholder volumes) - Traceable to production unit assessed remotely as DCF through Starling More detailed information can be found: https://earthworm.ams3.digitaloceanspaces.com/uploads/files/Deforestation-Conversion-Free-DCF-Methodology-Palm-Oil-V1.0-April-2025-Earthworm-Foundation.pdf

Soy

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

2.83

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

Some of our volumes are purchased from suppliers which possess DCF control mechanisms/programmes. The volumes purchased under such solutions need to comply with Nestlé's commitments, definitions, cutoff dates and be 3rd party verified to be considered as DCF. Suppliers apply a range of monitoring methods which may include farm-level monitoring on the ground or using remote sensing techniques.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Second party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

2.83

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

With the support of our partner, Proforest, Nestlé assesses suppliers' standards/programmes to verify that they comply with Nestlé's criteria. Suppliers with acceptable standards/programmes provide the methodological reference and submit evidence of third-party verification of their systems to confirm that the volumes comply with the criteria. The process is repeated annually for all suppliers delivering volumes under this type of DCF solution.
[Fixed row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

78.00

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Information gathered through grievance mechanisms

☑ Pre-existing current and credible risk profiles/indexes

☑ Other, please specify :Traceability to low risk country of harvest (virgin fibre)

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

Earthworm Foundation has developed the Country Prioritization Matrix (CPM): a risk matrix with a "scoring" per country (and sometimes sub-national region) of "High"/"Medium"/Low" priority for 5 key categories (Deforestation (virgin)/ Forest Degradation (virgin) / IPLC rights (virgin) / Workers' Rights (virgin and recycled) / Legality (virgin and recycled). If a country is classified as low risk for deforestation by Earthworm Foundation's CPM (see list in next cell), it is considered as deforestation Free. Note that the percentage also includes origins that are from Low risk countries and from FSC certified sources (these are excluded from the certified value in table 6. The CPM Methodology and table are publicly available on EFs Pulp and Paper website. In addition, Earthworm Foundation track grievances for Nestlé and if any deforestation linked grievance arises for one of Nestlé's suppliers, this grievance must be addressed before the volume from this source can be considered as Deforestation Free

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

☑ Fiji

☑ Chile

☑ India

☑ Italy

☑ Japan

☑ Poland

☑ Sweden

☑ Turkey

☑ Austria

☑ Belarus

☑ Spain

☑ Canada

☑ France

☑ Latvia

☑ Norway

☑ Belgium

☑ Croatia

☑ Czechia

☑ Denmark

☑ Estonia

☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Luxembourg
☑ New Zealand
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Switzerland
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

These are all the countries where Nestlé sources virgin fibre from that are considered low risk for deforestation in the pulp and paper commodity specifically for the last reporting year according to EF's Country Prioritization Matrix (CPM). Nestlé also sources recycled/recovered fibre from many additional countries not listed here. Note that CPM is updated yearly and new data / grievances may change the risk levels of countries and that some of these countries have other inherent risks than deforestation like degradation or human rights risks

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply
☑ Second party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

78

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

Using Earthworm Foundation's Country Prioritization Matrix (also used by Consumer Goods Forum PPP group: Methodology 1) Raw data collected (various indices used for assessing the risk of: legality / Forest degradation and risk to HCVFs / Deforestation / IPLC rights/ Worker's and labour rights 2) Data automatically converted into Low/Medium/High risk for each category 3) EF field expert review and overrides country risk for each category if necessary (notably by checking if risk is associated to pulp and paper sector or not since often the indices used are not commodity specific) 4) EF expert indicates if significant variation in regional risk exists (for forest products)

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

more info https://www.earthworm.org/our-work/products/pulp-paper-copy?x-craft-preview=dDMkhb48hY&token=4JwJ-ah3RKTfbXIVHP5ynav5jpT7-bgf

Palm oil

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

0.70

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Collaborating with other organizations to develop and share risk profiles

☑ Consultation with rights holders and other stakeholders

☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial data

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

For smallholder volumes where we do not know the boundary of production, but for which we know the subdisctrict location of the smallholder, the Earthworm foundation runs a risk assessment to determine locations where deforestation is more or less likely linked to smallholders expanding palm oil plantations. Each sub-district is asigned as either low-risk or small-risk of smallholder linked deforestation. This methodology works in 3 steps: 1. Categorize subdistricts, by analysing trends of small-scale alerts (<5ha) identified in terrain suitable for palm cultivation, and overlaying with the remaining forest area in the subdistrict; 2. Categorize mills, by analysing their 50 km radius to determine if the mill is likely to be sourcing from low-risk and/or high-risk sourcing areas; 3. Categorize smallholder (SH) volumes per mill: a) SH volumes coming from low-risk subdistricts will be categorised as 'low risk of smallholder linked deforestation', regardless of the mill risk-status,

provided the exact subdistrict of the smallholder is known. b) SH volumes coming from high-risk subdistricts will be categorised as 'high risk of smallholder linked deforestation', regardless of the mill risk-status, provided the exact subdistrict of the smallholder is known. c) SH volumes coming from low-risk mills will be categorised as 'low risk of smallholder linked deforestation', provided the exact subdistrict of the smallholder is unknown. d) SH volumes coming from high-risk mills where no subdistrict is provided will be categorised as 'high risk of smallholder linked deforestation', provided the exact subdistrict of the smallholder is unknown. For more information please refer to: https://www.earthworm.org/uploads/files/No-Deforestation-Verification-NDV-Methodology-v3-Earthworm-Foundation.pdf The risk level of a subdistrict is re-evaluated every 2 years and we get updated GPS points every year during the traceability exercise.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

☑ Colombia

☑ Honduras

☑ Indonesia

☑ Malaysia

☑ Mexico

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

The volumes sourced came from mills present in the below provinces, for which a certain number of low risk subdistricts were identified. The smallholders were known to come from one of these low risk subdistricts.

Country	Province	Total # Subdistricts	# Low Risk subdistricts
Indonesia	Kalimantan Selatan	151	144
Indonesia	Riau	151	111
Malaysia	Johor	132	122
Malaysia	Perak	189	163
Malaysia	Pahang	129	90
Malaysia	Selangor	227	221
Indonesia	Sumatera Utara	419	359
Malaysia	Negeri Sembilan	163	157
Indonesia	Kalimantan Tengah	125	87
Indonesia	Kalimantan Barat	175	142
Indonesia	Sumatera Selatan	218	182
Indonesia	Lampung	213	205
México	Chiapas	123	105
Indonesia	Kalimantan Timur	98	71
Colombia	Meta	29	21
Honduras	Atlántida	8	8

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

☑ No

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

This risk analysis allows for inclusion of volumes from smallholders with low risk of deforestation.

Cattle products

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

100.00

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Ground-based monitoring

☑ Pre-existing current and credible risk profiles/indexes

☑ Other, please specify :Traceability to no or low risk of deforestation countries

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

We use a combination of tools to assess our no deforestation commitment, starting with supply chain mapping and followed by: - Deforestation Risk Index such as Maplecroft - Traceability to Low risk: Volumes that have been traced back to forests/farms/plantations through the use of partnerships with NGOs. Those locations are classified as no or low risk of deforestation by relevant literature. - Verified on the ground by SGS Audit

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

☑ Australia

☑ Brazil

☑ France

☑ Germany

☑ Mexico

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

United States: Alabama Arizona California Colorado Delaware Georgia Illinois Iowa Kansas Kentucky Maryland Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Nebraska North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Virginia Wisconsin Germany: Baden-Wurttemberg Bavaria 724 Hessen Lower Saxony Mechlenburg-Western Pomerania North Rhine-Westfalia Rhineland-Palatinate Saxony-Anhalt Thuringia France: Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes Bourgogne-Franche-Comte Brittany Deux-Sevres Normandy Nouvelle-Aquitaine Occitania Pays de la Loire Mexico: Sonora Cuenca Brazil: MG SP MT PR RS GO

ES Australia: NSW WA Tasmania Lower Saxony Mechlenburg-Western Pomerania North Rhine-Westfalia Rhineland-Palatinate Saxony-Anhalt Thuringia France: Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes Bourgogne-Franche-Comte Brittany Deux-Sevres Normandy Nouvelle-Aquitaine Occitania Pays de la Loire Mexico: Sonora Cuenca Brazil: MG SP MT PR RS GO ES Australia: NSW WA Tasmania

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

☑ No

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

Nestlé uses a combination Deforestation Risk Indexes such as the one provided by Maplecroft.

Soy

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

81.53

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Collaborating with other organizations to develop and share risk profiles

☑ Pre-existing current and credible risk profiles/indexes

☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial data

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

Nestlé adopts a risk-based assessment to identify high-risk countries, using publicly available and widely recognised databases such as Global Forest Watch, MapBiomas and Prodes Amazônia/Cerrado. The assessment also considers positions from multi-stakeholder and third sector spaces, such as the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi) and the World Resources Institute (WRI), as well as scientific publications to support understanding of the trends and impacts of deforestation and conversion. In Brazil, for example, Nestlé adopts the Consumers Google Forum's Forest Positive Coalition approach to classifying municipalities as

having a negligible risk of recent conversion to soya (which includes MapBiomas data in its assessment). This approach considers an annual assessment and a threshold of 5% contribution to total soya conversion in Brazil to classify municipalities as negligible risk.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

- ☑ China
- ☑ India
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Hungary
- ☑ Nigeria
- ☑ Romania
- ☑ Ukraine
- ☑ Cambodia
- ☑ Serbia
- ☑ Austria
- ☑ Croatia
- ☑ Czechia
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Slovakia
- ☑ Indonesia
- ☑ Russian Federation
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

Within Brazil, Nestlé uses the CGF-FPC list of negligible-risk municipalities to assess if the volumes can be considered DCF. Within Paraguay and Argentina, volumes with soybean origin outside of the Chaco Biome are considered DCF. These are only considered DCF if the supplier presents an acceptable traceability evidence to the level needed to confirm the origins. Otherwise, the volumes need to be covered by a different DCF solution (such as certification schemes or suppliers' 3rd party verified standards/programmes).

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

- ☑ Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply

- ☑ Second party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

81.53

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

Proforest conducts second party, desk-based, verification of supplier declarations and traceability evidence for soy sourced from countries classified as low-risk for deforestation and conversion-free (DCF) under Nestlé's criteria, which align with the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) Forest Positive Coalition priority countries list. This verification process involves cross-checking origin declarations against samples of traceability documentation provided by suppliers. When potential inconsistencies are identified, Proforest engages suppliers for clarification and compares the information with international and national soy trade and production data. Proforest has over 25 years of experience in responsible sourcing, supporting companies across the supply chain with policy development, risk analysis, supply chain mapping, and supplier compliance assessments. Its deep engagement in the soy sector since 2007 includes developing tools like the Soy Toolkit and providing technical support to global platforms such as the Consumers Goods Forum Forest Positive Coalition and the Soft Commodities Forum. Proforest conduct traceability assessments, geospatial risk analyses, and support the implementation and verification of DCF commitments for many downstream companies.

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

The risk classification is used to define which kinds of DCF solution are acceptable, considering the origin of the soybeans. Evidence of treaceability is only acceptable as a sole DCF confirmation if the supplier has a traceability system in place and provide acceptable evidence of origin for the soybeans. It is also used to prioritise other Nestlé's initiatives on responsible sourcing, such as landscape initiatives.
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:
☑ Yes

Palm oil

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ Yes

Cattle products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Within Nestlé's activities, cattle represent a smaller percentage, so the focus has shifted to other major activities. However, Nestlé is exploring potential procedures to estimate or monitor the deforestation or conversion footprint related to cattle.

Soy

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2015

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

151187

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

These values are estimated values taking Untraceable volume + Medium Risk (not certified or assessed) + High Risk (not FSC FM certified or assessed). Based on literature, the assumption of 4 tonnes of pulp and paper per hectare of forest/plantation was used. the value provided "since cut-off date" only goes back to 2017 when the first traceability process was completed for PP. Due to data consensus issues and the difficulty with methodology and associated attribution, we do not have precise knowledge of deforestation footprint. We contribute to data consensus and build up future capabilities by providing details on our monitor and management process. We are using Starling satellite imagery to monitor our global Pulp & Paper supply chain within five focus countries – if potential deforestation alerts are detected within concession of pulp mill or supplying company, the alerts are validated with the supplier and the status of volume allocations is adjusted accordingly. We have developed and scaled up a "Forest Footprint" exercise based on Starling data to allow us to assess future risks of deforestation in and around our supply chain. In some areas, the analysis includes multiples ingredients and industries, including palm oil, soy, pulp and paper, and coffee. We also consulted various experts on the methodology and results. These insights helped us refine the methodology, identify new data sources, and prioritize engagement with key suppliers.

Palm oil

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ During the reporting period

(8.10.1.5) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint in the reporting period (hectares)

3082

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Multiplying the non DCF volume by a conversion factor of 5 metric tonnes per hectare according to the Forest Conservation Fund Forest Footprint Methodology, my palm Non-DCF volume at end of 2024 was 15,414 Mt, which would translate to 3082 hectares of deforestation and conversion footprint

Soy

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Aligned to sectoral cut-off dates where they exist (e.g. Amazon Soy Moratorium). When no sectoral cut-off date exists, we apply 31st December 2015 as a cut-off date

(8.10.1.8) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since other specified point (hectares)

450

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We contribute to data consensus and enhance future capabilities by detailing our monitoring and management processes. To uphold our no-deforestation commitment, we use a risk-based approach. We map our supply chain to the country level for the raw materials we purchase. In high-risk countries, we verify that our purchases do not contribute to deforestation or the conversion of natural habitats. For soy, traceability is crucial in assessing whether a specific volume is linked to deforestation, allowing us to prioritize our efforts in high-risk areas. For the footprint we have estimated, within the non D-free volumes, the portion from at risk countries of origins for soy Deforestation and conversion. The volumes were converted to hectares and by using a conservative approach we cross checked the deforestation/conversion rates in the concerned country linked to soy and applied it to our full non D free hectares.
[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Palm oil	*Select from:*

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
	☑ Yes
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Working with non-compliant suppliers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

1

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration
☑ Increased demand for certified products
☑ Improvement in data collection and quality

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Nestle engages with all suppliers that are not considered 100% deforestation free first by assessing what the gap is (usually linked to non certified fiber sourced from high risk countries) then by creating an action plan to close the gap with the supplier. Sometimes this is purchasing certified fiber from the supplier, sometimes this is verifying the due diligence processes that the supplier has in place, sometimes it can be field assessments or satellite monitoring.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:
☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

1.1

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply
☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration
☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

From 2023 to 2024, we've increased the area monitored through full shape polygons and grid maps (highest accuracy traceability), while reducing the area monitored by traceability only to GPS point (lowest level). 2023: hectares under monitoring - Full polygon: 9'434'600 - Grid map: 3'390'645 - GPS point + boundary size: 989'456 - GPS point: 12'284'718 2024: hectares under monitoring - Full polygon: 12'705'830 - Grid map: 4'379'536 - GPS point + boundary size: 1'395'556 - GPS point: 11'015'633

Soy

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Working with non-compliant suppliers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

3.96

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

The expansion of the DCF scope to include lecithin and oils, although having a minor impact in the % of DCF volumes, represented a challenge due to the more complex supply chains and suppliers that needed further alignment and capacity building to comply with Nestlé's criteria. We are continuously improving our supplier engagement strategies, processes and tools together with our partner, Proforest, towards leveraging suppliers awareness and abilities to comply. In case of suppliers

that have their own sustainability programmes/systems in place strategies may also include pricing premium for certified or DCF verified volumes. We are also improving, with Proforest support, our supplier and volumes monitoring and traceability data systems. At the same time, Nestlé is involved in multi-stakeholders initiatives such as the CGF Forest Positive Coalition and supports the development and improvement of the DCF methodologies within it.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

1.6

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Development of certification and sustainability standards

☑ Development of certification and sustainability standards across entire landscapes/jurisdictions

☑ Greater community support to facilitate sustainable agriculture

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We continued to work towards our no deforestation commitment and on our Labor Rights Action Plan. Our work plan included additional activities promoting sustainable palm oil production, and specifically no deforestation, no peat development, no exploitation, and smallholder inclusion in our supply chains. Examples of these activities in our work plan include: • Global supply chain monitoring of deforestation risk with Starling satellite monitoring, which in combination with

traceability to plantation, HCS assessments, and conservation initiatives aim to work towards our no deforestation commitment. • Directly supporting conservation and restoration of forests and peatlands around our palm oil supply chains and launching additional initiatives to address conservation and restoration of forests in palm oil producing landscapes • Supporting the development and use of the NDPE Implementation Reporting Framework within our supply chains. • Working collaboratively for industry transformation via active participation in the Consumer Goods Forum's Palm Oil Working Group, and in the Palm Oil Collaboration Group. • Expanding our work with smallholders in our supply chain to develop resilient livelihoods and produce responsible palm oil, to reach smallholders through 7 landscape initiatives in pursuit of our ambition of 100% Responsibly Sourced palm oil supply chains that are inclusive of smallholders. • Implementing our Action Plan on Labour Rights in Palm Oil Supply Chains • Implementing our roadmap to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing production unit monitoring

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

1

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

From 2023 to 2024, we've increased the area monitored through full shape polygons and grid maps (highest accuracy traceability), while reducing the area monitored by traceability only to GPS point (lowest level). 2023: hectares under monitoring - Full polygon: 9'434'600 - Grid map: 3'390'645 - GPS point + boundary size: 989'456

- GPS point: 12’284’718 2024: hectares under monitoring - Full polygon: 12’705’830 - Grid map: 4’379’536 - GPS point + boundary size: 1’395’556 - GPS point: 11’015’633

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing sourcing area level monitoring

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

1.2

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Throughout 2024 we have expanded basemap coverage to India, El Salvador, Gabon and Ghana.
[Add row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☑ Labor rights
☑ Land use rights
☑ Third parties' rights
☑ Environmental protection
☑ Human rights protected under international law
☑ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Certification
☑ Third party tools
☑ First party audits
☑ Third party audits
☑ Second party audits
☑ Third party databases
☑ Ground-based monitoring
☑ Supplier self-declaration
☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial monitoring

(8.14.4) Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.14.5) Please explain

Our Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements (the "Requirements") contribute to the implementation in our supply chain of our commitment towards the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct, the International Bill of Human Rights and the principles concerning fundamental rights set out in the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. We verify alignment to and compliance with these Requirements using different methods at different tiers of the supply chain. These include self-declaration, desk-based assessments and second or third-party site audits or assessments. The tools used to assess compliance depend, at Nestlé's discretion, on the supply chain tier and the level of risk. Risk is assessed taking into consideration different criteria, such as the country(ies) of operation and of origin (for materials and ingredients), the level of spending, and the type of goods or service supplied to Nestlé. We have also identified priority materials and ingredients that present a higher risk of environmental and/or social issues. In those cases, we work closely with our

Direct Suppliers and other partners to conduct a supply chain mapping and carry out assessments in the upstream supply chain Direct Suppliers – Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence (HREDD) assessments – Site audits carried out by independent audit firms using Sedex best-practice principles and the SMETA methodology – Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) audits – EcoVadis self-assessment questionnaire – Any other means, as may be required by Nestlé Origins (for our priority materials and ingredients) – Validated certification schemes – Validated industry schemes or programs – Validated landscape or jurisdictional initiatives [Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Risk of fires
☑ Risk of water stress
☑ Risk of biodiversity loss
☑ Risk of human rights issues
☑ Commodity sourcing footprint
☑ Risk of supplier non-compliance in area
☑ Opportunity to build resilience at scale
☑ Risk of issues related to land tenure rights
☑ Supply of commodities strategically important
☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
☑ Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities
☑ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems

☑ Recognized as priority landscape by credible multi-stakeholder groups or industry platforms

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

These collective landscape initiatives are targeting the conservation of over 2.5 million hectares of key 739 natural ecosystems and the restoration of almost 60000 hectares, helping over 60000 people in these landscapes secure their livelihoods, tenure or wider social benefits. The criteria consider for landscape initiatives include: • Focusing in our strategic procurement origins countries • Focusing sourcing on landscapes demonstrating sustainable practices • Supporting active conservation and restoration initiatives in priority landscapes • Supporting smallholder livelihood initiatives in priority landscapes • Participating in the development of sustainable finance mechanisms in those priority landscapes An interesting example of our engagement in this context is the Rimba Collective initiative that aims in 30 years to protect and restore 500000 hectares of forest and support 32000 people in forest communities of Southeast Asia. The project allows also to better understand biodiversity impacts and dependencies, which are then use as the basis for planning and demonstrating good performance according to the Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) metric.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Southern Central Forest Spine Landscape Initiative

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Southern Central Forest Spine (SCFS)

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

1631842

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2021

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

850000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

Governance

☑ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

☑ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

☑ Increased rate of employment in the rural economy

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

☑ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector

☑ Share spatial data and land management plans with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction

☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

☑ Help establish effective mechanisms for undertaking human rights due diligence, risk management, monitoring, verification, and grievance resolution

☑ Help establish a transparent governance platform responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear roles, responsibilities and balanced decision-making

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

☑ Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Producers

☑ Private sector

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ National government

☑ NGO and/or civil society

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

This is a key palm oil landscape producing nearly 30% of Malaysia's palm oil. It is also a biodiversity hotspot where the government has committed to restore and preserve connectivity The region is home to 90000 smallholder farmers including 10000 in the focal area. Palm oil mills and plantations in the region employ many migrant workers. Working with other brands producers and traders Nestlé served as lead sponsor for this initiative. Impacts of the initiative include: 98 out of 108 palm oil mills sourcing from the focal area have been engaged on NDPE, of which 39 mills have submitted self-assessments and are working on action plans to address NDPE (No Deforestation, No Peat, No. Exploitation') issues; completed preliminary spatial mapping to identify palm oil mills to engage with in order to achieve fresh fruit bunches (FFB) traceability (42 mills have started collecting traceability data) and 16 out of 18 palm oil refineries operating in the landscape have adopted NDPE policies

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

In 2024, we build on the strong foundation to push ahead and accelerate strategies to meet the 2025 targets. We saw that collective action is essential. Based on the past three years' experience, the SCFS landscape team is harnessing lessons learned to improve strategies, redefine, and clarify targets, and integrate social and environmental dimensions more effectively into the project.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ No, we are not making any claims, but we plan to in the next two years

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:
☑ Palm oil

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

8
[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We cannot address the challenges in the pulp and paper supply chain alone, and therefore continue to collaborate with industry to drive lasting change. For example, we are active members of the Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Pulp & Paper Working Group (WG). The Forest Positive Coalition also aims to: • Build a shared understanding among Coalition members of countries which are high priority for engagement, including priority issues in the different countries/regions, building on the existing CGF Sourcing Guidelines further informed by discussion with relevant external stakeholders (e.g. FSC, PEFC, CDP, AFi, local stakeholders) and experience of member companies • Build and actively support collective initiatives to share good practice on sustainable forest management among Coalition members and across the wider sector, including a toolbox with methods/tools that could be used in different landscapes/regions • Report publicly at least annually, and more frequently where agreed, on all the KPIs agreed by the Coalition.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

☑ Engaging with communities

☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Specifically in the palm oil industry we are active members of the Consumer Goods Forum Palm Oil Working Group, the Palm Oil Collaboration Group (POCG) and the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC). As part of the coalitions, we are driving the adoption of ambitious action on addressing deforestation in palm oil supply chains by the sector and pushing for transparent reporting on progress. Within the POCG we are a co-convener with Cargill and PepsiCo on the Working Group: Production and Protection Beyond Concessions (PPBC), which aims to Scale up forest and livelihood positive action through proactive interventions and targeted monitoring. An example of community engagement is the Mexico Palm Oil Holistic Program, a collaborative effort between Nestlé, PepsiCo, Oleopalma, RSPO, Proforest, and Femexpalma to support the sustainable development of the Mexican palm oil sector. Nestlé joined the program in 2018 with the objective of increasing smallholders' resilience to market changes and developing new tools to conserve forests while improving livelihoods. It aims to help drive responsible sourcing in the Mexican palm oil sector, including smallholders and implement best practices to help prevent deforestation and human rights risks. In 2022 we launched the Nestlé Palm Oil Human Right Fund with Winrock to support social progress and advance human rights in Nestlé's palm oil supply chain through the issuance of targeted, activity-based grants for our suppliers. Projects supported include the below and the support of non-governmental organizations such as Earthworm, BSR, LRQA etc.: • on-site human rights risk assessments (refineries, mills, plantations) and action plan development • human rights training and capacity building for indirect suppliers and smallholders (e.g. women's rights, IPLC rights, and occupational safety and health etc.) • development of ethical recruitment strategies • strengthening grievance mechanism systems

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cattle products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We cannot address the challenges in the beef supply chain alone, and therefore we continue to collaborate with industry to drive lasting change. Nestlé's CEO is a member of CGF's Board of Director, and our experts are actively involved in different Coalitions. In particular, Nestlé actively contributes to the Forest Positive Coalition: it is committed to leveraging collective action and accelerating systemic efforts towards removing deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains (palm oil, pulp & paper, soy and beef). Within the Forest Positive Coalition, we have been contributing to the development of commodity roadmaps that include a set of individual companies' targets, action plan for achieving them, and a set of key performance indicators (KPIs). We are also participating in four Coalition-wide working groups, including the Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Beef Working Group, that aim to drive the transformational change needed to achieve the Coalition's goals: • Supplier & trader engagement • Government & stakeholder engagement • Production landscapes • Transparency & accountability.

Row 4

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soy

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We cannot address the challenges in the soy supply chain alone, and therefore we continue to collaborate with industry to drive lasting change. Nestlé's CEO is a member of CGF's Board of Director, and our experts are actively involved in different Coalitions. In particular, Nestlé actively contributes to the Forest Positive Coalition: it is committed to leveraging collective action and accelerating systemic efforts towards removing deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains (palm oil, pulp & paper, soy and beef). Within the Forest Positive Coalition, we have been contributing to the development of commodity roadmaps that include a set of individual companies' targets, action plan, and a set of key performance indicators (KPIs). In 2022, the Soy WG launched the Soy Roadmap Guidance, providing sectoral aligned methodologies for implementing and reporting on the actions in the roadmap. We are also participating in four Coalition-wide working groups, including the Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Soy Working Group (which we are co-leading), that aim to drive the transformational change needed to achieve the Coalition's goals: • Supplier & trader engagement • Government & stakeholder engagement • Production landscapes • Transparency & accountability ---
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 7

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Farm-level support project

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with certification

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The project focuses on the inclusion of rural properties in the Produzindo Certo - PPC Platform, a service called "Produzindo Certo Gestao". It also includes the assessment of compliance with the RTRS protocol, creation and management of the RTRS certification group, internal audit (RTRS protocol) and external audit follow-up (certification)

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:
☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

51937

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

51937

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:
☑ Argentina

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-27.734162

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-61.559881

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:
☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

490000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with certification

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The initiative supports farmers to get RTRS certified in Argentine Chaco in equivalent quantity to Nestlé soybean consumption from Argentina. The project expanded in scope in 2023 and will be continued in 2024 to ensure certification status is maintained. Indicators monitored include: farms RTRS certified, number of producers engaged, total farm and soy area, average socio-environmental score, among others.

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Landscape/jurisdictional initiative

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Initiative in the state of Tocantins in the Cerrado Biome in Brazil, led by Conservation International Brazil (CI), which is part of the CGF Forest Positive Coalition's Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives. Nestle has engaged with the initiative since 2022 through financial support. The initiative aims to promote a low-carbon agricultural production model through: a) Capacity building for Low-Carbon production: capacity-building for a low-carbon, regenerative production model, through rural extension services to support the adoption of the Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forest (ICLF) production model. This will be co-implemented with Embrapa (Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation) and supported by the ICLF Network. b) Creating incentives through improved access to credit: supporting climate resilient finance mechanisms effectiveness, by engaging financial institutions, government entities and Embrapa to jointly develop an economic and science-based risk analysis framework to improve private and public banks credit system to the benefit of local producers Activities aim to contribute to delivering: conservation and sustainable management of forests and natural ecosystems; positive and lasting inclusion and resilience of farmers and local communities; sustainable partnership development

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Ongoing discussion with partner implementers to define shared goals

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

40000

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

40000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-10.244144

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-48.332841

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

254009

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The initiative is part of the CGF Forest Positive Coalition's Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives. The Coalition monitors progress of the initiatives in the Portfolio using the aligned Landscape Reporting Framework (LRF), which is completed by the landscape initiative implementer annually.

Row 3

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Landscape/jurisdictional initiative

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Protection of human rights

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions

protect native vegetations.

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Improvement to environmental regulation

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes

☑ Other, please specify **:Improve smallholder production and livelihoods;**

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Initiative in the state of Mato Grosso, in the Cerrado biome in Brazil, led by Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (IPAM), Producing Right, Produce Conserve Include Institute (PCI) and Proforest. It is part of the CGF Forest Positive Coalition's Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives. Nestle has engaged with the initiative since 2022 through financial support. The overall aim of the initiative is to create the conditions and implement governance processes to enable transformation of soy and cattle producing landscapes to ensure forest and ecosystem conservation and restoration, safeguard human rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and improve smallholders production and livelihoods. Activities include: a) Governance: consolidate 6 local Governance groups at municipality level and define shared goals and monitoring systems connected to PCI state level strategy b) Local actions: Forest asset assessment in 2 municipalities; support system for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in 1 municipality; Smallholder assessment in 4 municipalities; development of safeguards for rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities; promote Forest Code compliance and certification in soy farms; start restoration projects in smallholding farms. Activities aim to contribute to delivering: conservation and sustainable management of forests and natural ecosystems; positive and lasting inclusion and resilience of farmers and local communities; sustainable partnership development

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :2025 goals have been defined, and progress is measured against 2024 baseline. Ongoing discussions among implementers and key stakeholders to agree 2030 goals

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

179235

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

179235

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-14.547086

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-57.466473

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

718648

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Protection of human rights

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Improvement to environmental regulation

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☑ More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes

☑ Other, please specify **:Protection of native vegetations**

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The initiative is part of the CGF Forest Positive Coalition's Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives. The Coalition monitors progress of the initiatives in the Portfolio using the aligned Landscape Reporting Framework (LRF), which is completed by the landscape initiative implementer annually.

Row 4

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Farm-level support project

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions
☑ Increase in carbon sequestration
☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
☑ Improvement to environmental regulation
☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices
☑ Other, please specify **:Avoided deforestation**

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The project provides support to farmers to transition to regenerative agriculture including reduction in GHG emissions, and to comply with environmental regulation

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

19000

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

19000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-27.734162

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-61.559881

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

1249000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Other, please specify :Avoided deforestation

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Indicators measured: farmers supported for the adoption of best agricultural practices (integrated production systems); Hectares of cropland under regenerative agriculture, estimated GHG emissions reductions or removals under regenerative agriculture; Hectares of land with native vegetation restoration; CO2 sequestration from native/forest restoration in tCO2/year; Hectares of avoided deforestation estimate; Avoided tCO2 emission from avoided deforestation

Row 5

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Landscape/jurisdictional

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Landscape project focusing on sustainable forest conservation enabled through resilient livelihoods in Aceh, Indonesia

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

2329487

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

2329487

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

2.75766

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

97.9514

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

550000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Indicators measured: no of collective action plans implemented, no of companies with 100% HCS/HCV areas identified, ha of forest protected by 10 village regulations, % of farmers trained on good agricultural practices, % of farmer business units supported on alternative livelihoods, % of communities improved their land tenure status at least one stage, % of village conflicts managed through conflict resolution processes, % of individuals indirectly impacted through work with companies

Row 6

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Landscape/jurisdictional

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Protection of land tenure

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Landscape project focusing on sustainable forest conservation enabled through resilient livelihoods in Riau, Indonesia

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2026

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

2340949

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

2340949

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

0.51

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

101.43

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

350000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Protection of land tenure

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Indicators measured: no of collective action plans in 4 target districts implemented, no of companies with 100% HCS/HCV areas identified, ha of remaining forest outside concession under protection through 29 village regulations, % of farmers trained on good agricultural practices, % of farmers facilitated in palm replanting, %

of communities with stronger land tenure and security, % of communities with developed conflict resolution systems, % of workers indirectly impacted through work with companies

Row 7

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 6

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Landscape/jurisdictional

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The project aims to support local government, local communities, primary producers (smallholders and companies) and workers of palm oil and rubber plantations, and the East Kutai District Government benefit from a sustainably managed landscape

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:
☑ 2027

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

353000

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

353000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

1.09

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

117.29

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:
☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

246400

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Indicators measured: no of oil palm and rubber smallholders holding certificates for land tenure history (SKT) or farm registration certificate (STDB) for their farmlands, no of priority villages/sub-districts having a land tenure history (SKT) system, no of persons confirmed an increase in competencies, no of persons confirming they apply the competencies they have acquired to better deal with the consequences of climate change, no of ha of arable land in the intervention area producing according to internationally recognized sustainability standards, sustainable farming methods or national recommendations

Row 8

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 8

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Landscape/jurisdictional

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The project aims to protect peat forest within Giam Siak Kecil - Bukit Batu (GSK-BB) Biosphere Reserve through improved deforestation response and monitoring, community-based forest conservation and agroforestry, peat rewetting, and improved community livelihood.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

24200

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

24200

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

1.2

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

102

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:
☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

323806

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply
☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups
☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Indicators measured: no of ha of peat forest with an effective monitoring and response system in place, ha of peat forest within a specific Biosphere Reserve area effectively protected, no of ha of peatland restored with rewetting technique, tCO2 emissions avoided, % of households joining the Programme improving their livelihoods or benefitting from alternative sources of income etc.

Row 9

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 9

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Landscape/jurisdictional

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Harmonize sustainable economic development, forest conservation, and decent working opportunities, anchored in a farmer-centric landscape model in Sabah Malaysia.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

2340949

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

2340949

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

5.865

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

118.05

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

325000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Indicators measured: % of mills achieved 100% traceability to plantation, % of mills progressing on social and/or environmental commitments, no ha covered by engagement with local communities &stakeholders to address forest loss outside concessions, no of ha protected by human-elephant coexistence programme, no of smallholders trained in good agricultural practices, income diversification and conservation, no of workers reached indirectly through various workers programmes, no of children reached living on plantations

Row 10

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 10

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Landscape/jurisdictional

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Preserve forests and wildlife corridors, support local farmers, and create an example of a balanced agroecological system in the Southern Central Forest Spine (SCFS) landscape.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

1631842

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

1631842

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

2.814

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

103.4547

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

850000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Other, please specify

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Indicators measured: % of mills achieved 100% traceability to plantation, % of mills with an established NDPE action plan, no ha covered by engagement leading to protection of remaining forest area, no of ha protected by human-elephant coexistence programme, no of smallholders engaged, no of jha of indigenous customary lan mapped and submitted to JAKOA, no of workers reached directly or indirectly through labour transformation programmes, ethical recruitment due diligence programmes or other, no of companies engaged for labour awareness and capacity building
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Business activities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Head Offices and Sales Points - Nestlé's headquarters are located in Vevey, Switzerland. Nestlé has 115 offices location and numerous sales points worldwide.The data provided here is an aggregation of data regarding all head offices and sales points, as it would be tedious to list the exact geographical location of each head offices and sales points.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Small volume (<1%) compared with the total water withdrawals of the company, withdrawn volume is considered not material

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Nestlé does not consolidate water inputs/outputs in its Head Offices and Sales Points at global level. They represent only a minimal volume of water (<1%) compared with the total water withdrawals of the company. Nestlé is focused on managing the much greater water inputs/outputs that occur in its manufacturing activities. Nestlé has begun to implement a consolidation system that will include Head Offices and Sales Points.

Row 2

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Business activities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

R&D centers - Nestlé has 23 R&D centers worldwide.The data provided here is an aggregation of data regarding all R&D centers.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Small volume (about 1.5%) compared with the total water withdrawals of the company, withdrawn volume is considered not material

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Global water inputs/outputs from Nestlé's R&D centers represent about 1.5% of water withdrawals. They represent only a minimal volume of water compared with the total water withdrawals of the company. Nestlé is focused on managing the much greater water inputs/outputs that occur in its manufacturing activities.

Row 3

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Business activities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Distribution centers - Nestlé has numerous distribution centers worldwide; the data provided here is an aggregation of data regarding all distribution centers, as it would be tedious to list the exact geographical location of each distribution center.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Small volume (about 0.5%) compared with the total water withdrawals of the company, withdrawn volume is considered not material

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Global water inputs/outputs in Nestlé's Distribution Centers represent about 0.5% of water withdrawals. They represent only a minimal volume of water compared with the total water withdrawals of the company. Nestlé is focused on managing the much greater water inputs/outputs that occur in its manufacturing activities.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the water flow(s). Either at water well output, and/or water inlet of factories; plus a various locations within the factory depending on the needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

'Water withdrawals are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories and consolidated on a monthly basis at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water-use efficiency as well as its overall environmental performance. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the water flow(s). Either at water well output, and/or water inlet of factories; plus a various locations within the factory depending on the needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

' Water withdrawals are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories and consolidated on a monthly basis at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water-use efficiency as well as its overall environmental performance. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality probes are installed at various stages of the water flow(s). Either at water well output, and/or water inlet of factories; plus a various locations within the factory depending on the needs. Monitored parameter are: - H+ Concentration - BOD5 - BOD5 - COD - Total suspended solids - Total Nitrogen - Total Phosphorus - Oil and grease - Colour

(9.2.4) Please explain

This parameter is monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. It is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. Compliance with local and internal water quality regulations is measured "in continuous" by dedicated quality sensors and probes in each of Nestlé's factories. Additional monitoring for specific local quality parameters is added, when necessary, based on regular sampling and analysis of local water quality. All this information is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water quality and overall environmental performance. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as its overall environmental performance. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

' Water discharges are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as potential impact on downstream users and ecosystems. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as potential impact on downstream users and ecosystems. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality probes are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs. Monitored parameter are: - H+ Concentration - BOD5 - BOD5 - COD - Total suspended solids - Total Nitrogen - Total Phosphorus - Oil and grease - Colour

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. Nestlé complies with local regulations as a minimum and monitor all relevant substances specified in the Nestlé Environmental Requirements, including nitrates, phosphorus and COD load, as part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "monthly" in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as potential impact on downstream users and ecosystems. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality probes are installed, or samples taken, at various stages of the effluent flow(s) and treatment process: either at the effluent pipe flowing to the third-party treatment plant(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant.Monitored parameter is the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. Nestlé complies with local regulations as a minimum and monitor all relevant substances specified in the Nestlé Environmental Requirements, including nitrates, phosphorus and COD load, as part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "monthly" in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as potential impact on downstream users and ecosystems. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality probes are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs. Monitored parameter are: - H+ Concentration - BOD5 - BOD5 - COD - Total suspended solids - Total Nitrogen - Total Phosphorus - Oil and grease - Colour

(9.2.4) Please explain

This information is consistent across most indicators addressed in 9.2. Water discharges are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as potential impact on downstream users and ecosystems. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as its overall environmental performance. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water reused/recycled is monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as its overall environmental performance. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Every 2-3 years

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Roll-out of the WASH4WORK self-assessment tool.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Nestlé is a signatory of the WBCSD WASH Pledge and is committed to the implementation and continuous improvement of leading industry best practice on access to safe WASH practices in the workplace. Nestlé monitors implementation, progress and improvement in all its factories through self-assessments, follow-up and reporting. Nestlé performs follow-up assessments/audits every 2-3 years in factories. The data is collected and consolidated at corporate level. It is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's compliance with the WBCSD WASH Pledge. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement. The WASH4WORK self-assessment tool is well known in the water industry.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

97900

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements at factories, reported in Nestlé's internal reporting system and consolidated at corporate level. Over the years, Nestlé has consistently reduced

its water withdrawals. This is explained by its continuous efforts to improve internal water-use efficiency. Water efficiency programs in its operations ensure the implementation of "water-saving" projects in factories, eventually leading to lower water needs, even when Nestlé increases production volumes. Nestlé expects that its business will continue to grow with a continued focus and commitment to improve water efficiency at factories whenever possible, both in terms of opportunities and available technologies. Nestlé will continue its work on water use efficiency within its factories. It will also start to diversify and invest strongly in external water saving initiatives, at catchment level, by helping conserve local resources, and through water stewardship initiatives. This number, which Nestlé discloses on its website, is slightly lower than the sum of the figures reported in 9.2.7 as it excludes produced water, which Nestlé does not classify as a withdrawal. This is because Nestlé considers 1) its process of extracting water from milk is in line with CDP's definition of produced water; 2) it already accounts for the indirect water use of its milk products; and 3) it does not need to directly withdraw further water from the environment.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

52900

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements at factories, reported in Nestlé's internal reporting system and consolidated at corporate level. Over the years, Nestlé has consistently reduced its water discharges. This is explained by Nestlé's continuous efforts to improve its internal water use efficiency. Water efficiency programs in Nestlé operations ensure that the implementation of "water-saving" projects in factories leads to lower water needs even when production volumes increase. Nestlé will continue to be a leader in the industry on water use efficiency within its factories. Nestlé expects that its business will continue to grow. It will continue to improve water efficiency at factories whenever possible, both in terms of opportunities and available technologies. It will also start to diversify in external water saving initiatives, at catchment level, by helping conserving local resources, and through water stewardship initiatives. In future, Nestlé expects total water discharges to remain within the same proportion while continuing to increase its production of finished goods.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

45000

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements at factories, reported in Nestlé's internal reporting system and consolidated at corporate level. Over the years, Nestlé has consistently reduced its water consumption. Therefore, annual water consumption has remained stable because of its continuous efforts to improve internal water use efficiency. Nestlé operations implement "water-saving" projects in factories which eventually lead to lower water needs, even when there is an increase in production volumes. Nestlé expects that its business will continue to grow and that it will continue to focus on ways to improve water efficiency at factories whenever possible, both in terms of opportunities and available technologies. Nestlé will also start to diversify and invest strongly in external water saving initiatives, at catchment level, by conserving local resources, and through water stewardship initiatives. In future, Nestlé expects total water consumption to remain within the same proportion while continuing to increase its production of finished goods.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

43859.2

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

44.80

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

'Nestlé's threshold for the category "Higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is considered as higher as previous year's data. Nestlé used the WRI-Aqueduct tool, which is developped by an independant source, to assess water stress at all factory locations. The WRI-Aqueduct tool is well known in the water industry. Each Nestlé factory is scored annually using this dataset. No factory has been excluded from this assessment in 2024. The 2024 assessment showed that 44,8% of Nestlé water withdrawals occur in water-stressed areas. These withdrawals occur in approximately 1/3 of Nestlé factories worldwide.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Cattle products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Nestlé is currently working on assessing water-related risk in its value chain.

Dairy and egg products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

This figure is based on a preliminary internal assessment based on supply chain mapping and related water-stress in milk origins. Based on current future climatic scenarios (IPCC), Nestlé anticipates that if no water stewardship initiatives are implemented in the coming years, the proportion of agricultural raw materials sourced from water-stressed regions will increase, including in many parts of the world where Nestlé sources milk such as India, Pakistan and South Africa. Nestlé tracks the proportion of milk sourced from water-stressed locations. To avoid critical water-related issues, help ensure access to water in these regions and avoid supply chain disruption, Nestlé follows the principles of water stewardship. For example, Nestlé works closely with fresh milk suppliers in India, Pakistan, and South Africa to promote sustainable water management practices through training, financial incentives and new technologies such as water sensors for fine tuning irrigation practices.

Maize/corn

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Nestlé is currently working on assessing water-related risk in its value chain.

Palm oil

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:
☑ No, we do not have this data and have no plans to obtain it

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Nestlé is currently working on assessing water-related risk in its value chain.

Soy

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:
☑ No, we do not have this data and have no plans to obtain it

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Nestlé is currently working on assessing water-related risk in its value chain.

Sugar

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

This figure is based on a preliminary internal assessment based on supply chain mapping and related water-stress in cereal origins. Based on current future climatic scenarios (IPCC), Nestlé anticipates that if no water stewardship initiatives are implemented in the coming years, the proportion of agricultural raw material sourced from water-stressed regions will increase in many parts of the world where we source sugar, such as Thailand, Brazil and Mexico. We track the proportion of sugar sourced from water-stressed locations. To avoid critical water-related issues, help ensure access to water in these regions and avoid supply chain disruption, Nestlé follows the principles water stewardship. Nestlé works closely with sugar suppliers in several countries to promote sustainable water management practices through training and promote access to water for workers in our sugar supply chains.

Timber products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have this data and have no plans to obtain it

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Nestlé is currently working on assessing water-related risk in its value chain.

Wheat

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Nestlé is currently working on assessing water-related risk in its value chain.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4989

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

'Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements and continuously monitored. The fresh water sources are mainly rivers and lakes, with a fraction of rainwater (<5%). As a food and beverage company, Nestlé needs good quality water in its operations, and freshwater is its third largest source of water by volume. Nestlé is committed to continuously improving the water use efficiency of its operations. Globally, fresh surface water withdrawals remained about the same in 2024 despite factors including shifts in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish/Seawater is not a source of water Nestlé uses. Unlike other industries, as a food and beverage company, this type of water source is neither adequate for food products from a quality point of view, nor feasible at this stage as the technology develops.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

58140

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements and continuously monitored. As a food and beverage company, Nestlé needs good quality water in its operations and groundwater is the largest source of water by volume, especially for the bottled water business. Nestlé is committed to improving factory water use efficiency. Factors that may have contributed to lower groundwater withdrawals at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Nestlé strives to ensure that the groundwater it uses is managed sustainably, in line with its commitment on Water Stewardship and mandatory internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements (NER). It is also not in the interest of the business or the environment to unsustainably withdraw water. Therefore, Nestlé does not source non-renewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1552

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

'Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements and continuously monitored. As a food and beverage company, Nestlé needs good quality water in its operations and produced water is an alternative source of water that helps preserve local natural water resources. Using our ZerEau technology, in 2023 Nestlé recovered about 1.4 million cubic meters of water from fresh milk, a similar volume to 2022.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

34710

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

'Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements and continuously monitored. Third party sources can be public sources, private sources or a mix of both. As a food and beverage company, Nestlé needs good quality water, in sufficient quantity, in its operations, and third-party sources are our second largest source of water by volume. Nestlé is committed to improve the water use efficiency of its operations. Globally, withdrawals from third-party sources remained about the same in 2024 despite factors including shifts in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

27508

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Many factories operate their own effluent treatment plant to ensure that water discharged to the environment complies with local regulations and internal standards on water quality. This is important, as all volumes treated on Nestlé sites are returned to surface freshwater bodies. Depending on future business needs and growth, Nestlé expects these volumes to remain stable, as it continues to promote recycling and efficiency technologies in factories. Factors that may have contributed to lower fresh surface water discharges at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This is not relevant as all volumes treated onsite are returned to surface freshwater bodies and Nestlé does not discharge effluents into brackish surface water or seawater.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This is not relevant as all volumes treated onsite are returned to surface freshwater bodies and Nestlé does not discharge water into groundwater bodies.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

25392

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is significant and can be considered as about the same as previous year's data. For factories not operating onsite effluent treatment plants, Nestlé relies on third-party operated plants and checks that they comply with local regulations. This is relevant since >50% of Nestlé's effluents are treated by third parties. Nestlé expects these volumes to remain stable in future even as the business grows, as it continues to promote water recycling and efficiency technologies in its factories. Factors that may have contributed to lower discharges to third-party destinations at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

12107

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Twenty-three percent of the water Nestlé discharges to the environment annually is treated at tertiary level at onsite effluent treatment plants. This percentage is expected to remain stable. The internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements defines strict water quality standards before discharge and align with local regulations and international standards on water quality. This helps sites determine the level of treatment required to comply with regulations and internal standards. Factors that may have contributed to lower tertiary treatment at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

28699

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 51-60

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Fifty-four percent of the water Nestlé discharges to the environment annually is treated at secondary level at onsite effluent treatment plants. This percentage is expected to remain stable. The internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements define strict water quality standards before discharge and align with local regulations and international standards on water quality. This helps sites determine the level of treatment required to comply with regulations and internal standards. Factors that may have contributed to lower secondary treatment at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

0 % of effluent water is treated at primary level only. All effluent water is treated to secondary level, requiring treatment, according to local regulations and our internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements (NER).

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.31

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Only 0,001% of the water that Nestlé discharges to the environment annually requires no treatment according to the internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements (NER). This percentage is expected to remain stable. The NER defines strict water quality standards before discharge and align to local regulations and international standards on water quality. This helps sites determine the level of treatment required to comply with regulations and internal standards. Factors that may have contributed to lower discharges without treatment at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

12107

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Twenty-three percent of annual factory effluents are treated by third-parties. This percentage is expected to remain stable. These third-party partners are audited against our internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements, which define strict water quality standards before discharge and align to local regulations and international standards on water quality. Factors that may have contributed to lower discharges without treatment at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All the water volumes Nestlé discharges annually from its factories are covered in the categories above.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

5

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.3.4) Please explain

'In 2023, Nestlé developed a qualitative and quantitative climate modeling process across its value chain to assess its portfolio's resilience under different external conditions. Nestlé uses a climate modelling tool developed with the University of Cambridge's Centre for Risk Studies. Modeling simulations helped Nestlé to identify key climate-related risks and evaluate their potential directional impacts on Nestlé's operations and supply chains for both transition and physical risk factors. The scenario analysis included an overview of possible water-related risks such as precipitation variability, drought, and coastal, river and flash flooding. 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 Nestlé assesses its resilience to 2030 for transition risk and to 2040 for physical risk. The five facilities selected here face potential water stress/drought and flooding risk with high exposure in terms of operational disruption and direct physical damage. For example, concerns about access to water from communities surrounding bottled water factory in Pakistan have put Nestlé's license to operate at risk and generate reputational issues, potentially reflected in sales.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

'Nestlé defines a facility as a manufacturing site operated by Nestlé, therefore no facilities are identified by Nestlé in its upstream value chain. Nevertheless, in 2023, Nestlé developed a qualitative and quantitative climate modeling process across its value chain to assess its portfolio's resilience under different external conditions. Nestlé uses a climate modelling tool developed with the University of Cambridge's Centre for Risk Studies. Modeling simulations helped Nestlé to identify key climate-related risks and evaluate their potential directional impacts on Nestlé's operations and supply chains for both transition and physical risk factors. The scenario analysis included an overview of possible water-related risks such as precipitation variability, drought, and coastal, river and flash flooding. 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 Nestlé assesses its resilience to 2030 for transition risk and to 2040 for physical risk. Certain geographic areas were identified as at risk.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

EC PL Guayaquil

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Ecuador

☑ Daule & Vinces

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-2.172841

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-79.939013

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

37.76

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

37.76

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

10.73

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

10.73

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

27.03

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

'All volumetric data presented here are from direct measurements of water flows within manufacturing sites. The trend in the coming years is anticipated to be remain stable. Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the categories "lower" an "higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is lower or higher than previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the category "much higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 50% in comparison with previous year's data is much higher than previous year's data. Third party sources can be private, public or a mix of both. Factors that may have contributed to lower water withdrawals and discharges include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency, and local factors including weather.

Impacts, risks and opportunities are currently being assessed and will be integrated accordingly in the water stewardship activities in the coming years, whenever possible.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CN PL NSHL Shanghai

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.22

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.48

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

17.91

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

17.91

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

16.4

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

16.4

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

'All volumetric data presented here are from direct measurements of water flows within manufacturing sites. The trend in the coming years is anticipated to be remain stable. Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the categories "lower" an "higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is lower or higher than previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the category "much higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 50% in comparison with previous year's data is much higher than previous year's data. Third party sources can be private, public or a mix of both. Factors that may have contributed to lower water withdrawals and discharges include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency, and local factors including weather. Impacts, risks and opportunities are currently being assessed and will be integrated accordingly in the water stewardship activities in the coming years, whenever possible.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

PK PL Sheikhupura Factory

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Indus

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.42

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.58

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1139.07

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1139.07

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

480.21

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

480.2

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

658.85

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

'All volumetric data presented here are from direct measurements of water flows within manufacturing sites. The trend in the coming years is anticipated to be remain stable. Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the categories "lower" an "higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is lower or higher than previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the category "much higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 50% in comparison with previous year's data is much higher than previous year's data. Third party sources can be private, public or a mix of both. Factors that may have contributed to lower water withdrawals and discharges include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency, and local factors including weather.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

IN PL Samalkha

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.221404

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.007315

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

361.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

361.3

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

53.2

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

263.06

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

98.03

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

98.22

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

'All volumetric data presented here are from direct measurements of water flows within manufacturing sites. The trend in the coming years is anticipated to be remain stable. Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the categories "lower" an "higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is lower or higher than previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the category "much higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 50% in comparison with previous year's data is much higher than previous year's data. Third party sources can be private, public or a mix of both. Factors that may have contributed to lower water withdrawals and discharges include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency, and local factors including weather. Impacts, risks and opportunities are currently being assessed and will be integrated accordingly in the water stewardship activities in the coming years, whenever possible.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CL PL MACUL

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify :According to WWF Water Risk Filter, this factory is located in the “Region Metropolitana de Santiago”, in a river basin listed as “Chile (Other)”. WRI-Aqueduct lists no river basin name for this location.

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-33.494676

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-70.612671

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

545.9

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

545.9

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

183.15

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

183.15

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

362.73

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

'All volumetric data presented here are from direct measurements of water flows within manufacturing sites. The trend in the coming years is anticipated to be remain stable. Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the categories "lower" an "higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is lower or higher than previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the category "much higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 50% in comparison with previous year's data is much higher than previous year's data. Third party sources can be private, public or a mix of both. Factors that may have contributed to lower water withdrawals and discharges include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency, and local factors including weather. Impacts, risks and opportunities are currently being assessed and will be integrated accordingly in the water stewardship activities in the coming years, whenever possible.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 1-25

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

'EY selected a representative sample of 13 factories and 13 entities for assurance based on their activity, contribution to the consolidated indicators being assured, location and a risk analysis. 'In 2024, IN PL Samalkha was part of the factories selected by EY. All others were not.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 1-25

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

'EY selected a representative sample of 13 factories and 13 entities for assurance based on their activity, contribution to the consolidated indicators being assured, location and a risk analysis. 'In 2024, IN PL Samalkha was part of the factories selected by EY. All others were not.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

'EY selected a representative sample of 13 factories and 13 entities for assurance based on their activity, contribution to the consolidated indicators being assured, location and a risk analysis. 'In 2024, IN PL Samalkha was part of the factories selected by EY. All others were not.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

91354000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

933135.85

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Nestlé anticipates that total water withdrawal efficiency will continue to increase at individual factories as we continue to work toward annualized savings from Nestlé factories through continuous improvement projects that deliver benefits measured in m3 of water saved.
[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Cattle products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

14964

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

'This information relates to meat of cattle. The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra. In 2024, water intensity associated with cattle products remained about the same. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions.

Dairy & egg products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

2836

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

'This row represents eggs only. The water intensity value is collected separately for Fresh milk. Fresh milk water intensity is 949 m3/denominator. Numerator: Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012). Denominator: Metric tons. The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra. In 2024, water intensity associated with egg product remained about the same. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions. The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra In 2024 water intensity associated with fresh milk remained about the same This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions This led to Nestlé identifying fresh milk as having one of the largest indirect water footprints of our agricultural raw materials Focusing on regions and commodities with the greatest impact and improvement opportunities Nestlé promotes and implements targeted water management practices In addition Nestlé has teams of agronomists in RD centers working on selecting varieties species of lower water intensity and/or that are better adapted to water scarce locations Nestlés network of agronomists promotes the adoption of such varieties species among farmers worldwide.

Maize/corn

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1028

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

'The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra. In 2024, water intensity associated with maize/corn remained about the same. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions.

Palm oil

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1057

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

'The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra. In 2024, water intensity associated with palm oil remained about the same. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions.

Soy

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

2107

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

'The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra In 2024 water intensity associated with soy remained about the same This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions

Sugar

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1666

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

'The water intensity value is calculated using purchased volumes and water footprint data from Mekonnen & Hoekstra. In 2024, water intensity associated with sugar remained about the same despite business growth. Other factors may include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio and local factors including weather affecting sourcing locations. Nestlé anticipates that this indicator may increase in future in line with business growth by a few percentage points year-on-year. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions. This led to Nestlé identifying sugar as having one of the largest indirect water footprints of our agricultural raw materials. Focusing on regions and commodities with the greatest impact and improvement opportunities, such as sugar from Thailand, Brazil and Mexico, Nestlé promotes and implements targeted water management practices. In addition, Nestlé has teams of agronomists in R&D centers working on selecting varieties/species of lower water intensity and/or that are better adapted to water-scarce locations. Nestlé's network of agronomists promotes the adoption of such varieties/species among farmers worldwide.

Timber products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Nestlé does not consider timber products as water-intensive.

Wheat

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1620

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

'The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra. In 2024, water intensity associated with wheat remained about the same. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Nestlé is a food and beverage company and as such, must comply with food safety regulations that ensure no hazardous substances are found in the final products.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Definition of product water impact: Nestlé evaluates the water impact of its products by tracking their water intensity for the production value chain stage, namely the volume of water used (total withdrawal) to produce one ton of finished product, expressed in cubic meter per ton. Threshold of low water impact: Nestlé has considered the water impact of its product categories, and has established the threshold to low water impact products as the 25% percentile of the range of every product category's water impact. That leads to a low water impact threshold of 2 m3/T.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Contiuous improvement of water use efficiency in our manufacturing sites improves the water intensiy of our products.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Nestlé monitors water quality at site level. Nestlé plans to follow the evolutions of the CSRD in the coming years and to monitor its emissions accordingly It should be noted that Nestlé does monitor the total output of Chemical Oxygen Demand COD load to the environment which is a useful indicator for assessing water quality.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals
☑ Other water withdrawals, please specify :Nestlé Waters is working toward meeting their commitment to have local water stewardship projects delivering more volumetric water benefits than the volume Nestlé Waters withdraws in its operations, by end of 2025

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/05/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

20000000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

8200000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

41

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

'The scope of this target comprises all entities that are (or were) Nestlé Waters factories during the reporting calendar year and are in scope for ESG reporting. VWBs are subject to the site that claims them and cannot be transferred between factories. Each site can only claim a volume that amounts to its yearly withdrawals or that is lower. VWBs are aggregated at Nestlé Waters level on a quarterly basis. Once the end-date of a local water stewardship is reached, the VWB's delivered are maintained and will continue to count toward future years reporting (provided that the project is monitored and effectively continues delivering VWBs). Nestlé Waters accounts for VWB's from projects with start dates from 2016 onwards.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

'The plan is to achieve this target through collaboration with partners to identify and support local solutions that are designed to help regenerate the ecosystems in the areas around each of Nestlé Waters' sites. In collaboration with partners, Nestlé Waters identifies and supports local solutions that help nature retain more water than the category uses in its operations. Outcomes of all projects are quantified using the World Resources Institute's Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting (VWBA) methodology, and an external expert's panel, composed of NGOs, academics and think tanks, reviews all projects ensuring they are addressing current and future water challenges. By delivering 8.2 million m3 per year of volumetric water benefits, Nestlé Waters exceeded its 2024 target of 8 million m3/y.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

'A lot of projects are planned, but as they are nature-based solutions, the projects start-ups are slow, then increase exponentially. Nestlé expects an exponential growth of this project's efficiency in the coming years. In 2024, projects included a Natural flood management program in Buxton, UK, where Nestlé Waters collaborates with the Environment Agency, local authorities and non-governmental organizations (e.g.Moors for the Future, University of Derby and DerbyshireWildlife Trust) to implement a natural flood management program in the catchment area to reduce the severity of flood events. This work builds on the strong community relationship and complements the broader work of Nestlé Waters that supported the Alliance for Water Stewardship Platinum re-certification of the Buxton factory in 2024.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard certification

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2017

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2017

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

47

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

25

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

52

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

'The target covers all entities that are (or were) Nestlé Waters factories during the reporting calendar year and are in scope for ESG reporting.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

'In order to be certified, sites must follow and comply with the AWS standard requirements, available here: https://a4ws.org/resource/aws-certification-requirements/. Sites are audited by Water Stewardship Assurance Services (WSAS) against the AWS standard. All Nestlé Waters sites are on track to obtain the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) certification by the end of 2025; as of 2024, Nestlé Waters has 25 sites AWScertified.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

'The target is to have 100% of factories certified in 2025. However, the number of sites indicated in this year's disclosure may vary, as Nestlé constantly purchases new factories.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☑ Other data point in module 1, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through a this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e.not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our assurance statement, EY has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in the Non-Financial Statement report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_Nestle NFS_2024.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Other data point in module 2, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our assurance statement, EY has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in the Non-Financial Statement report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_Nestle NFS_2024 (1).pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

☑ Other data point in module 3, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our assurance statement, EY has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in the Non-Financial Statement report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_Nestle NFS_2024 (1).pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☑ Other data point in module 4, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our assurance statement, EY has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in the Non-Financial Statement report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_Nestle NFS_2024 (1).pdf

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Other data point in module 5, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our assurance statement, EY has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in the Non-Financial Statement report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_Nestle NFS_2024 (1).pdf

Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☑ Other data point in module 6, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our assurance statement, EY has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in the Non-Financial Statement report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_Nestle NFS_2024 (1).pdf

Row 7

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our assurance statement, EY has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in the Non-Financial Statement report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_Nestle NFS_2024 (1).pdf

Row 8

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

☑ Other data point in module 8, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our assurance statement, EY has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in the Non-Financial Statement report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_Nestle NFS_2024 (1).pdf

Row 9

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our assurance statement, EY has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in the Non-Financial Statement report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_Nestle NFS_2024 (1).pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]