Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

JDE Peet’s is the world's leading pure-play coffee and tea company, serving approximately 4,500 cups of coffee or tea per second. JDE Peet's unleashes the possibilities of coffee and tea in more than 100 markets with a portfolio of over 50 brands including L’OR, Peet’s, Jacobs, Senseo, Tassimo, Douwe Egberts, OldTown, Super, Pickwick and Moccona. In 2021, JDE Peet’s generated total sales of EUR 7 billion and employed a global workforce of more than 19,000 employees. Read more about our journey towards a coffee and tea for every cup at www.JDEPeets.com.

At JDE Peet's, we are driven by our purpose to unleash the possibilities of coffee and tea to create a better future. We recognise that our business activities impact the environment and the communities in which we operate. Sourcing our raw materials responsibly, taking care of the environment, and engaging our own employees and communities are all important principles that guide our business activities.

Coffee & tea creates possibilities for famers and their families, our suppliers, customers, consumers and our employees. By working together with our partners, we believe that our entire ecosystem can benefit and create a better future for all. Our sustainability strategy focuses on those sustainability issues that are most material to our business and where we can have the greatest impact.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021	Yes	2 years

C0.3

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

Australia
Austria
Belarus
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
China
Czechia
Denmark
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hong Kong SAR, China
Hungary
Indonesia
Ireland
Isle of Man
Italy
Kazakhstan
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
Myanmar
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
Singapore
Slovakia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey

Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

C0.4

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

EUR

C0.5

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

Operational control

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

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

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

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

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

Row 1

Primary reason

Do not own/manage land

Please explain

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

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

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

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify

Coffee

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

More than 80%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

JDE Peet’s is the world's leading pure-play coffee and tea group by revenue with local roots dating back more than two centuries. Coffee is our main agricultural commodity, featured through a portfolio of over 50 brands that collectively cover the entire category landscape through leading household names such as L’OR, Peet’s, Jacobs, Senseo, Tassimo, Douwe Egberts, Old Town, Super and Moccona.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify

Tea

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

JDE Peet’s is the world's leading pure-play coffee and tea group by revenue with local roots dating back more than two centuries. We offer a variety of loose leaf and packaged tea products through brands such as Pickwick, Ofçay, Bell Tea, Hornimans, Tea Forté and Mighty Leaf Tea.

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	NL0014332678

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	As a one-tier board, the Board of JDE Peet's is the executive and supervisory body of the company. It is therefore entrusted with the management of the company. At the same time, it supervises the general course of affairs, and is responsible for long-term value creation of the company and its continuity. The Board's responsibilities include, among other things, setting the company's management agenda and strategy, developing a view on long-term value creation by the company, enhancing the performance of the company, and identifying, analysing and managing the risks associated with the company's strategy and activities including environmental, social and governance issues (ESG), which includes climate-related risks and opportunities. The Board regularly, but at least two times per year, (i) oversees the implementation of the sustainability and climate change strategies and policies, (ii) reviews the progress on ESG-related matters, including climate-related issues on the company's sustainability dashboard as well as responsible sourcing, packaging, water, waste, health and safety, and diversity, equity and inclusion, amongst others, and (iii) monitors the company's progress against ESG- and climate-related goals and targets. To turn its further attention to ESG, the Board has appointed two Sustainability Board Contacts as focal point for oversight of ESG-related matters, and to advise

	the Executive Committee, which is supported by the company's Sustainability team. Led by Global Director Quality & Sustainability, the Sustainability team works with a cross-functional leadership group composed of subject-matter experts from across the company, including areas such as procurement, manufacturing, research and development, marketing, human resources, and compliance to execute and measure the company's ESG and climate-change strategy.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO is responsible for the company's day-to-day management. This includes, among other things, formulating its strategies and policies and setting and achieving its objectives, including the JDE Peet's sustainability strategy and programme, which includes climate-related risks and opportunities. Responsibilities for climate-related issues cover potential risk impacts to the organisation as part of overall enterprise risk management and oversight; the approval of sustainability targets, including on energy and GHG emission reductions; and oversight of the performance against these targets and commitments.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	The Board regularly, but at least two times per year, (i) oversees the implementation of the sustainability and climate change strategies and policies, (ii) reviews the progress on ESG-related matters, including climate-related issues on the company's sustainability dashboard as well as responsible sourcing, packaging, water, waste, health and safety, and diversity, equity and inclusion, amongst others, and (iii) monitors the company's progress against ESG- and climate-related goals and targets. In addition, the Audit Committee reviews climate-related transition and physical risks as part of the enterprise risk management process. The full cycle is completed every year with a discussion in the Executive Committee, and subsequently presented to the Audit Committee and discussed the Board.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	One of our Sustainability Board Contacts serves as Executive Vice President, Corporate & Legal Affairs and General Counsel for Mondelēz International. In her role, she oversees the company's global legal, compliance, corporate reputation and ESG agendas, including public and government affairs, internal and external corporate communications, sustainability, community and foundation efforts.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly
Other committee, please specify Executive Committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Not reported to the board

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

As a one-tier board, the Board of JDE Peet's is the executive and supervisory body of the company. It is therefore entrusted with the management of the company. At the same time, it supervises the general course of affairs, and is responsible for long-term value creation of the company and its continuity.

The Board's responsibilities include, among other things, setting the company's management agenda and strategy, developing a view on long-term value creation by the company, enhancing the performance of the company, and identifying, analysing and managing the risks associated with the company's strategy and activities including environmental, social and governance issues (ESG), which includes climate-related risks and opportunities.

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

To turn its further attention to ESG, the Board has appointed a Sustainability Board Contact as focal point for oversight of ESG-related matters, and to advise the CEO and Executive Committee, which is supported by the company's Sustainability team. Led by the Global Director Quality & Sustainability, the Sustainability team works with a cross-functional leadership group composed of subject-matter experts from across the company, including areas such as procurement, manufacturing, research and development, marketing, human resources, and compliance to execute and measure the company's ESG and climate-change strategy. ESG related matters are embedded into existing Executive committee accountabilities and decisions processes. Global Director Quality & Sustainability regularly formally reviews total program sufficiency of executive committee teams, to progress report to the board.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We have a bonus mechanism related to ESG and compliance performance. The bonus criteria for management includes the following clause: "The Remuneration Committee, upon recommendation of the CEO, may make use of its right to adjust up to 25% of the expected bonus payout up or down for one of the following reasons: (i) Quality delivery (quality market share, quality shape, brand performance and investing for the future), (ii) ESG, or (iii) Extraordinary circumstances."

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment

Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target	The performance of relevant teams and positions, for example the Global Director Quality & Sustainability, the Operational Excellence Director or manufacturing facility directors, includes an evaluation against the respective teams' effectiveness to manage our corporate responsibility agenda, particularly including energy and GHG emission reduction targets.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project	Individual employees and/or teams within Operations are recognised regularly for outstanding achievements related to increases in resource efficiency and/or energy and GHG emission reductions. While these awards are mostly non-monetary, they often also include a limited financial reward.
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) ESG-related metrics including climate change	We have a bonus mechanism related to ESG and compliance performance. The bonus criteria for management includes the following clause: *The Remuneration Committee, upon recommendation of the CEO, may make use of its right to adjust up to 25% of the expected bonus payout up or down for one of the following reasons: (i) Quality delivery (quality market share, quality shape, brand performance and investing for the future), (ii) ESG, or (iii) Extraordinary circumstances."

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Time horizon aligned with our annual operating plan
Medium-term	1	5	Time horizon aligned with our 5-year value creation planning cycle
Long-term	5	10	Time horizon utilised when evaluating the long-term developments of our business. Much of our sustainability- and climate-focused strategies fits in the long-term time horizon. For example, we developed a set of 2025 sustainability targets in 2018/2019. We have set science-based targets for our GHG reduction efforts for 2030. For our analysis of climate risk, we also looked at the 2050 time horizon. Please note that we consider any time horizon beyond 5 years long-term. 10 years was selected as proxy for the upper threshold; depending on the type and materiality of issues, this could extend beyond the 10-year time horizon.

C2.1b

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

In 2020, we completed our first comprehensive materiality analysis for JDE Peet's and envisage to refresh this perspective in 2023. This helps to ensure that we prioritise the issues that most influence the decision making of our external and internal stakeholders and have the most impact on our business success. As part of this process, a comprehensive list of issues was identified and determined through a sector analysis, review of sustainability reporting standards and company priorities and strategies. For each issue, the relative importance to business and to external stakeholders was then assessed:

- In order to determine their relative importance to business, each issue was assessed according to its impact on JDE Peet's' brands and reputation, growth, employee engagement, operational efficiency and product quality and innovation.
- In order to determine their relative importance to external stakeholders, each issue was assessed according to its importance to various stakeholder groups including business partners, NGOs and civil society, shareholders/investors, customers, and governments/regulators.

We then mapped scores for each issue, taking into account business and external stakeholder importance, which identified the priorities presented in our materiality matrix. Through this process, climate change was confirmed as one of the 7 top priority topics that are most material to our external stakeholders and the company's business success, which form the core of our corporate responsibility strategy.

In 2021, to deepen our understanding of climate risk and resilience to JDE Peet's business, a climate risk scenario analysis was completed, adopting the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Current policies and

pledges by countries, are estimated to lead to a 1.8-2.7°C temperature change by the end of the century. We therefore chose a 1.5°C scenario and a 4°C scenario to represent the full breadth of possible outcomes, ranging from accelerated global action to a delay or failure to fully implement current policy pledges. We split the assessment into near to medium-term impacts (up to 2030) and long term impacts (2050) to adequately reflect both the transition and physical risks associated with climate change.
Scoring of indicators was relative, based on qualitative analysis and not based on quantifications. Split used:

- Neutral: No material expected financial impact
- Low Risk: Some expected financial risk
- Medium Risk: Medium expected financial impact
- High Risk: High expected financial impact.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

At JDE Peet's, our enterprise risk management process and risk assessment are a continuous activity throughout the year. The full cycle is completed every year with a discussion in the Executive Committee, and subsequently presented to the Audit Committee and discussed by the Board. As an outcome of this risk management process the company identifies the main risks for the company. Climate-related risks and opportunities are fully integrated into this ERM process, and in 2021 the climate risk analysis was enriched by a qualitative TCFD scenario analysis .

For example, the insufficient supply of quality and sustainable coffee & tea has been

identified as a chronic physical risk through this process, because of changes in weather patterns around the globe, including in coffee & tea-growing countries. Changing weather patterns may affect the quality, limit availability or increase the cost of key agricultural commodities, such as green coffee & tea. This is driven by a range of potential effects. Temperature changes could lead to reduced availability or increased competition for suitable land. Weather pattern changes could lead to increased needs for irrigation, or increased frequency of extreme weather events causing supply chain disruption. This could affect our ability to procure raw materials in the quantities needed and could materially adversely affect our business.

Climate regulations in medium term are considered most impactful transition risk. As a result, the cost of energy from fossil fuels increases. The costs of sourcing agricultural products are also likely to increase due to tightening environmental standards, for example on deforestation and increasing energy and fertiliser costs. These risks inform our strategic investment approach, in terms of capex programmes, increasing use of renewable electricity, and in the approach to our strategic supplier relationships.

Similarly the business tracks consumer trends and with the focus of consumers is increasingly shifting towards sustainable products, particularly regarding recycling, climate change/environmental and social aspects. Our key sustainability targets over the next few years include: increasing the use of reusable, recyclable or compostable packaging; the percentage of responsibly sourced coffee & tea; and efforts to reduce our GHG emissions. Our failure to meet consumers expectations and our own targets relating to sustainability could impact our future sales as well as damage our reputation.

The risks for JDE Peet's and the changing in consumer behaviour are also part of our trade customer partners risk, and it is important to ensure JDE Peet's remains a supplier of choice with these partners. As such we participate in customer activations and requests, such as participating in the Carrefour Food Transition pact.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Every two years

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Through our Common Grounds responsible sourcing programme, which we developed with the Rainforest Alliance in 2018, we conduct a cycle of self-assessments of our key

suppliers against our Coffee Responsible Sourcing Principles. in 2021 we completed the third round of supplier self assessments, achieving a 98% response rate. This country risk assessment process serves to identify the main sustainability challenges, including climate-related issues, in the countries from which we source. The self-assessment process is further complemented with Origin Issue Assessments conducted by the Rainforest Alliance for key sourcing regions (available at https://www.jdepeets.com/sustainability/responsible-sourcing/) and on-the-ground, country risk assessments by independent third parties.

This process equips us and our suppliers with a much deeper understanding of the most pressing sustainability challenges in each origin country, including climate-related issues such as deforestation, climate-smart agriculture and the application of good agricultural practices. We then work to address these challenges through a cycle of continuous improvement in multi-year projects. These are implemented in close partnership with our suppliers, as well as with farmers, cooperatives, exporters, traders, civil society and governments. In 2021, since we started in 2015 we have supported more than 50 coffee & tea projects across 18 countries, and have reached 470,000 farmers.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Our operational excellence framework provides a clear roadmap for our manufacturing facilities to improve their performance, including amongst others, quality, safety as well as environmental performance. The management and operation of our manufacturing facilities also includes a regular assessment and exchange regarding climate-related risks and opportunities such as policy and legal transition risks related to increasing energy prices, potential physical risks as a result of changing weather patterns leading, for example, to heatwaves or storms, as well as resource efficiency and technology opportunities to strengthen our manufacturing facilities' resilience while increasing production efficiency. In addition to tracking energy use and GHG emissions on a monthly basis, the GHG emissions impact of new investments is also considered in the approval process for Capex investments.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	At JDE Peet's, we are subject to applicable environmental and climate-change related regimes in the various countries where we operate, including with respect to the use of natural resources. In the ordinary course of business, our operations are subject to internal environmental policies and management procedures and standards, environmental inspections and monitoring by governmental enforcement authorities. Our internal controls are defined at entity level, at process level, and at functional level. As part of the entity level controls management at local and regional level sign off a Letter of Representation (LOR) on a quarterly basis, including environmental concerns. In addition, the Entity Level Controls include regular oversight over the regions and country organisations. This includes central risk assessment and periodic reviews, including regarding current environmental and climate-related regulation.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Concern over climate change and sustainability considerations more broadly will continue to lead to legislative and regulatory initiatives, for example directed at limiting GHG gas emissions or reducing certain (packaging) waste. As a company with a strong European footprint, the European Green Deal and associated regulatory agenda therefore has strong implications for our business. Laws and regulations that directly or indirectly affect our production, distribution, packaging, cost of raw materials, ingredients or energy could all negatively impact our business and financial results. Therefore, risks relating to emerging regulation are relevant and included in our risk management process as well as in the development of our corporate responsibility strategy and targets.
Technology	Relevant, always included	New technologies, including packaging formats and materials, production and energy use, amongst others, are key to continue to meet consumer expectations and trends, to adhere to current and emerging regulation, to remain competitive. As a significant consumer of energy, we are continuously taking steps to increase resource efficiency and to reduce emissions in our manufacturing facilities. We continue to invest in extraction technology which gets the most out of every bean, limiting our waste. And our research and development teams work closely with our marketing, supply chain and procurement teams to develop new products and modify existing products for all our product lines. For example, our multidisciplinary development approach

		has led to proprietary capsule technology which, together with innovative manufacturing technology, is the basis for our delivery of high-quality, single-serve aluminium coffee capsules across many product variants.
Legal	Relevant, always included	At JDE Peet's, we are committed to ethical behaviour and compliance with laws and regulations in the countries in which we operate. Accordingly, climate-related and environmental legal risk for part of our enterprise risk management process. As part of the entity level controls management at local and regional level sign off a Letter of Representation (LOR) on a quarterly basis, including environmental concerns. In addition, the Entity Level Controls include regular oversight over the regions and country organisations. This includes central risk assessment and periodic reviews, including regarding current environmental and climate-related regulation.
Market	Relevant, always included	For some years, consumers have grown more and more conscious of the impact their choices have on the environment and the well-being of others. As a consequence, they have been choosing more sustainable options such as responsibly and fairly sourced coffees & teas, environmentally friendly packaging, and products with a limited or zero carbon footprint. To address and mitigate these strategic commercial risks in a competitive environment, we continue to develop impactful, sustainable innovations and successful launches into the market. Although innovation is a less formal activity by nature, we have defined processes to guide early innovations to successful launches, such as the Innovate for Growth (I4G) and the Adapt for Excellence (A4E) processes. Our research and development teams, which include a dedicated consumer science team, are focused on addressing consumer tastes and preferences, including on sustainability and climate change. We also recognise the changing needs of our trade customers, for whom our risks are also their risks, and so we share progress with them, as well as participating in customer programs such as the Carrefour Food transition Pact.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	At JDE Peet's, we recognise that our business activities impact the environment and the communities in which we operate. Our key sustainability targets over the next few years include increasing the use of reusable, recyclable or compostable packaging and the percentage of responsibly sourced coffee & tea, as well as reducing our GHG emissions. Our failure to meet consumers, and our customer expectations and our own targets relating to sustainability could impact our future sales as well as damage our reputation and brand image. Our Common Grounds responsible sourcing programme, for example, is designed to provide transparency on the priority sustainability challenges in the supply chain, including those related to climate

		change, and to continuously improve the social, economic and environmental conditions in the origin countries.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	A discontinuity in our manufacturing and distribution facilities could materially adversely affect our business and is considered a main operational risk for JDE Peet's. Our manufacturing and distribution facilities could be disrupted for many reasons, including, amounts others natural hazards such as earthquakes, extreme weather conditions, fires, or floods. For mitigation of operational risks, there is focus on processes, policies, specific controls as well as awareness and training. There is also central monitoring on the related KPIs, management and mitigation of these risks is the key accountability of management in the markets.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	We are highly dependent on the availability of an adequate supply of green coffee, including premium Arabica coffee, at the required volumes and quality levels or with the required sustainability certifications from our coffee suppliers, traders, exporters, cooperatives and growers, as well as on the availability of an adequate supply of tea. There is a growing concern that a gradual increase in global average temperatures and the impact of climate change has caused, and will continue to cause, significant changes in weather patterns around the globe, including in coffee growing countries. Changing weather patterns may affect the quality, limit availability or increase the cost of key agricultural commodities, such as green coffee & tea. This could affect our ability to procure raw materials in the quantities needed and could materially adversely affect our business.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Climate change and changing weather patterns are already impacting coffee production today, such as the frost and drought in Brazil in 2021, or the increasing frequency of natural disasters including in coffee-growing regions.
In a 4°C scenario - in other words, strong and accelerated climate change - agriculture will increasingly see further, long-term impacts towards mid-century. In the absence of any action, coffee yields would decrease due to changing precipitation, increased pests and reduced bean production per tree. The area of land suitable for coffee production, under current practices, would be impacted in many regions and competition for land would be likely to increase. Such changes would put upward pressure on the price of coffee, while also likely increasing volatility in the market. While climate change trails GHG emissions and impacts become most severe in the long term, we already invest to address these challenges today.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate the risk of climate change and the impact for the availability of quality coffee, we are taking steps to reduce emissions, both at manufacturing units and throughout the supply chain.

Our farmer engagement through Common Grounds, strengthens climate-smart agriculture among smallholder farmers. We have more than 50 active projects across 18 countries in 2021 and have cumulatively reached more than 470,000 smallholder farmers since 2015.
Our support of World Coffee Research contributes to the development of coffee varieties that are more suitable for a changing climate.
We invest in a diversity of origins to ensure coffee farming remains a viable and attractive option across a broad set of countries.
Our flexible blending approach ensures that we can maintain consistent quality and flavour of our products in the case of supply chain disruptions in some origins
We also continue to invest in extraction technology which gets the most out of every bean, limiting our waste.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation
Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

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

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

23,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

46,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Assuming a uniform carbon price across all the markets we operate in between USD 50–100 per ton of CO2e, which is the 2030 level the High-Level Commission on Carbon Prices considers consistent with achieving the Paris temperature target (Source: Report of the High-Level Commission on Carbon Prices, Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition, May 2017, carbonpricingleadership.org), and applying this price to our Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions in 2020, the financial impact is estimated between EUR 23-46 million per year. The actual impact will vary depending on the evolution of our Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions and the scope and level of carbon pricing implemented in the each of the markets we operate in.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our climate strategy and efforts to reduce emissions, in our business and along the value chain, directly address this risk.
For example, over the past year, we have significantly increased the share of renewable energy in our operations. Our capex programme carefully evaluates emerging regulation and ensures we
invest in the technology choices that maintain and strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of our business.
Our primary focus is to operate our manufacturing facilities efficiently and to reduce fossil fuel use.
To this end we have put in place an SBTi validated climate target to reduce emissions. A roadmap is in place to define future options to reduce impacts, including a balance of available technologies and R&D investments .

Specific initiatives include, for example, the use the spent coffee grounds from our instant coffee manufacturing processes as fuel for on-site energy generation. Some of our manufacturing facilities with their own wastewater treatment facilities, such as those in Banbury, UK and Joure, the Netherlands, capture the methane that is generated in the process and use it as biogas. This reduces our need for natural gas and avoids the associated GHG emissions. At the same time, we are investing in more efficient technologies and equipment. For example in 2021 The Hemelingen facility invested in

new assets to more efficiently remove water from the coffee during drying, and the Johor facility invested in heat recovery systems In addition, we are increasing the share of electricity that we purchase from renewable sources such as hydro, wind and solar. From 3% in 2020 to 17% in 2021.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation

Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

For some years, consumers, and so also our trade customers have grown more and more conscious of the impact their choices have on the environment and the well-being of others.

Our overall impact is the scope 3 impact of our customers. Our customer base are progressively setting themselves science based targets, linked to their stakeholder concerns, and expecting their suppliers to comply as we set expectations on JDE Peet's suppliers.

As a consequence, they have been choosing more sustainable options such as responsibly and fairly sourced coffees & teas, environmentally friendly packaging, and products with a limited or zero carbon footprint. Our 2020 materiality assessment process also identified climate change as a key concern for our stakeholders. Our failure to meet customers and consumers expectations and our own targets relating to sustainability could impact our future sales as well as damage our reputation and brand image.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

A negative local or global impact on the reputation and credibility of JDE Peet's and/ or our brands could lead to lasting negative impact on relationships with key stakeholders, including our trade customer partners, and reduced demand for our products. The financial impacts of reputation loss and reduced demand specifically as a result of inaction on climate change is extremely difficult to quantify. We therefore do not provide a financial figure at this point in time.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Through our corporate responsibility strategy, we directly respond to the growing focus on sustainability. Our key sustainability targets over the next few years include increasing the use of reusable, recyclable or compostable packaging and the percentage of responsibly sourced coffee & tea, as well as reducing our GHG emissions.

We continue to develop impactful, sustainable innovations and successful launches into the market. We have defined processes to guide early innovations to successful launches, such as the Innovate for Growth (I4G) and the Adapt for Excellence (A4E) processes. Our research and development teams, which include a dedicated consumer science team, are focused on addressing consumer tastes and preferences, including on sustainability and climate change.

A recent example includes our Senseo® brand which now offers a more sustainable choice to consumers with compostable coffee pads, certified coffee, energy-efficient brewers and increased usage of recycled plastic material by our partner Philips® - all in all, a coffee system with a low environmental impact from bean to cup.
Our unique liquid coffee offering in our Professional business offers a hygienic, convenient system, with a lower environmental footprint and less overall waste than bean to cup machines.

We continue to share our experiences with our trade customers, participating in actions such as the Carrefour Food transition pact.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

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

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Operating our manufacturing facilities efficiently has always been a key focus of JDE Peet's. In 2021 we transitioned from an energy intensity target to an absolute SBTi validated GHG emission reduction target, energy efficiency will remain a key focus area. We continue to set annual energy intensity reduction targets by product category for each of our manufacturing facilities. In addition to deliver direct savings, resource efficiency gains will also help to reduce our reliance on renewable electricity as a GHG reduction strategy and reduce the potential impacts of increasing carbon prices.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Resource substitutes/diversification

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

Coffee & tea are our two primary raw materials. We source approximately 8% of the world’s green coffee and less than 1% of the world’s tea. However, both products are grown in countries that face significant socio-economic and environmental challenges. Common Grounds, our supplier engagement programme, aims to address these challenges. Developed with the Rainforest Alliance in 2018, Common Grounds is designed to provide transparency on the priority sustainability challenges in the coffee supply chain and to continuously improve the social, economic and environmental

conditions in the origin countries. The primary focus is on coffee & tea, but our engagement also extends to ingredients such as palm oil.

Acknowledging that every cup of coffee & tea has an associated climate footprint, we engage with our supply chain to address both climate change mitigation and adaptation of our supply chain to the impacts of climate change. Common Grounds delivers direct climate benefits through engagement with value chain partners and direct support of smallholders farmers.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

At JDE Peet's we are working towards 100% responsibly sourced coffee, tea and palm oil by 2025. We recognise the investments farmers are making in committing to sustainable production so we also committed to reach 500,000 smallholder farmers by 2025 , through investments in improvement projects and capacity building. We work to achieve these sustainability goals through a combination of supplier engagement, risk assessment, actions to mitigate and continuous monitoring, evaluation and learning.

In 2021 we were able to increase the share of coffee, tea and palm oil that had a second- or third-party sustainability certification or verification.
In total, 30% of our coffee carried a sustainability certification or verification in 2021, as did 32% of our tea and 72% of our palm-based oils.
We grew the number of smallholder farmers we have reached since 2015 to 470,000 across 50+ active projects in 18 countries.

In addition, we initiated the third round of supplier self-assessments, expanding the reach to 21 countries from which we source our green coffee and achieving a 98% response rate. As we continue to strengthen our supplier engagement, we have developed long-term strategic partnerships with several key suppliers of green coffee.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

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

We have an SBTi validated < 2C target and in line with SBTi requirements will transition to a <1.5C including associated FLAG guidance and once IPCC removals guidelines are clear

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative, but we plan to add quantitative in the next two years

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide		Qualitative analysis 2 timeframes assessed - up to 2030 and up to 2050. Assessed total company, split by Supply Chain, Own Operations, downstream. Transition Risk assessment covered: 4 Risks (Policy and Legal; Market & Economy; Technology;

			Reputation) and within those areas 7 Events (Increased Climate regulation, increased risk of litigation, changing customer behaviour, increased cost of raw materials, valuation of the organisation, Green technology and products, pressure from stakeholders). From initial total overview, further assessment was conducted into the most material transition risk: Climate regulation on own operations. This is expected to impact within 2030 timeframe.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		Qualitative analysis 2 timeframes assessed - up to 2030 and up to 2050. Assessed total company, split by Supply Chain, Own Operations, downstream. Physical climate risk assessment covered: 3 Risk types (Acute, chronic and General) and within those areas 7 Events (Acute physical hazards & asset vulnerability, Chronic physical hazards & asset vulnerability, Vulnerability of Insurance, Critical infrastructure, vulnerability off workforce). From initial total overview, further assessment was conducted into the most material physical risks covering Chronic climate impact on JDE Peet's raw material supply chain, through temperature change, and changes in precipitation and water availability. Also assessed was Acute risk of transport disruption through extreme weather events,

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

At JDE Peet's, we take the threat of climate change seriously. While climate change poses risks to current business models, it also creates opportunities for companies that act decisively in a competitive environment. In addition to our own actions to tackle climate change , we assess how climate change may impact our business.
We adopt the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). To fulfil TCFD recommendations and deepen our understanding of climate risk and resilience for JDE Peet's, we are undertaking climate scenario assessments.
We therefore chose a 1.5°C scenario and a 4°C scenario to represent the full breadth of

possible outcomes, ranging from accelerated global action to a delay or failure to fully implement current
policy pledges. We split the assessment into near to medium-term impacts (up to 2030) and long term impacts (2050) to adequately reflect both the transition and physical risks associated with climate change.

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

The outcome of this scenario analysis supports our expectation that in the near- to medium-term, our business will need to navigate transition risks, as already evident in the evolving policy landscape in many of our markets.
Physical risks could pose a greater threat to the food and beverage industry in the long term (2050) if the world fails to sufficiently curb GHG emissions, such as in the 4°C scenario that we assessed. Under such a scenario, these longer-term physical risks, which centre around precipitation change and extreme weather events, would have significant impact on our agricultural
supply chains and infrastructure, including our own operations.
As such the reinforce our present climate strategy, and underpin our SBTi validated commitment.

C3.3

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

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

		A recent example includes our Senseo® brand now offering a more sustainable choice to consumers with compostable coffee pads, certified coffee, energy-efficient brewers and increased usage of recycled plastic material by our partner Philips® - all in all, a coffee system with a low environmental impact from bean to cup.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Coffee & tea are our two primary raw materials. We source approximately 8% of the world's green coffee and less than 1% of the world's tea. However, both products are grown in countries that face significant socio-economic and environmental challenges. Common Grounds, our supplier engagement programme, aims to address these challenges. Developed with the Rainforest Alliance in 2018, Common Grounds is designed to provide transparency on the priority sustainability challenges in the coffee supply chain and to continuously improve the social, economic and environmental conditions in the origin countries. Through the programme, we are working towards 100% responsibly sourced coffee, tea and palm oil by 2025, as well as 40% third-party certified or verified coffee purchases. We are also committed to directly reaching 500,000 smallholder farmers by 2025. In total, we supported 54 active coffee, tea and palm oil projects across 18countries in 2021. This has also increased our cumulative farmer reach since 2015 to more than 470,000 farmers, keeping us well on track to reach our goal of 500,000 smallholder farmers by 2025. Both the 3rd-party certification and verification programs and our own collaboration with suppliers and other partners in the industry to directly support smallholders include climate-smart agricultural practices that aim to strengthen farmers' resilience in the face of a changing climate while also working to reduce their GHG emissions.
Investment in R&D	Yes	The packaging of our coffee & tea products is critical to ensure great taste, freshness, safety and an attractive consumer experience. But we recognise that all packaging becomes waste and that its lifecycle must be managed to limit the environmental impact. That's why we are working hard to reduce the amount of packaging material without compromising on the product quality. Where packaging is absolutely required, we aim to provide consumers with responsibly packaged products and

		optimised end-of-life solutions. To focus our efforts, we have defined a new vision for our packaging sustainability: 'A Planet Free of Packaging Waste'. We have also reviewed our commitments and set ourselves some ambitious targets. Thus, by 2025 JDE Peet's will: • Save 15,000 tonnes of packaging materials used (vs. a 2019 baseline) • Design 100% of our packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable (by weight; countries with immature recycling/composting infrastructure are excluded; for these countries, our primary focus is on material reduction) • Use 35% recycled content in our packaging (where regulation allows) in 2021 we increased the share of packaging designed to be reusable, recyclable or compostable to 88% and achieved 40% recycled content in our packaging, both achieving and exceeding our 2025 target of 35% early.
Operations	Yes	As an organisation we are committed to reducing our environmental footprint while providing quality products that meet the needs and preferences of our consumers and customers. To this end, our Global Environmental Management System pursues continuous sustainability improvements by optimising our use of energy, water and other resources while reducing waste across our manufacturing activities. In our own operations, direct Scope 1 & 2 emissions arise in our manufacturing processes, our warehouses, offices and restaurants, and from the fuel use of our fleet. More than 90% of those Scope 1 & 2 emissions occur within our manufacturing facilities. Our primary focus is therefore to operate our manufacturing facilities efficiently and reduce fossil fuel use. Wherever possible we are utilising the spent coffee grounds from our instant coffee manufacturing processes, for example as fuel for on-site energy generation. Some of our manufacturing facilities with their own wastewater treatment facilities, such as those in Banbury, UK and Joure, the Netherlands, capture the methane that is generated in the process and use it as biogas. This reduces our need for natural gas and avoids the associated GHG emissions.

		At the same time, we are investing in more efficient technologies and equipment. in 2021 Our manufacturing facility in Hemelingen, Germany, invested in a more energy efficient evaporation process, with expected savings in specific energy consumption of more than 5%. In Johor, Malaysia, upgrades of the extraction technology will increase product capability and green bean yield, while maintaining energy and water consumption efficiency levels. In 2021 we had validated out Science Based Targets, and we decreased scope 1 & 2 emissions by 3% in line with those commitments.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation	As part of our corporate responsibility programme, our research and development teams work closely with our marketing, supply chain and procurement teams to develop new products and modify existing products for all our product lines in response to consumer trends. A recent example includes our Senseo® brand now offering a more sustainable choice to consumers with a full relaunch in 2020 into compostable coffee pads, certified coffee, energy-efficient brewers and increased usage of recycled plastic material by our partner Philips®. At the product level, our packaging reduction target creates immediate environmental benefits and allows to make an impact in places where collection and recycling facilities do not exist. It also challenges our packaging engineers and marketeers to find the most efficient ways of delivering our products to our customers and consumers. Similarly, operating our manufacturing facilities efficiently and reducing fossil fuel use is a key focus of our manufacturing facilities. Resource efficiency will reduce costs of operations and reduce exposure to current and emerging climate-related taxes and regulation (incl. carbon pricing). For example, we are utilising the spent coffee grounds from our instant coffee manufacturing processes where possible as fuel for on-site energy generation, reducing the need for fossil fuel use and reducing associated energy costs. The GHG emission impact is also considered in the business case of our capital investment programme.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2020

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

378,987

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

161,402

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

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

540,389

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

100

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

100

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

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

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

405,291.75

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

377,769

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

145,094

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

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

522,662

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

13.121658657

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All Company scope

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

Continue to increase level of renewable electricity used.
Roadmaps include fuel swap investments, as well as investments in energy reduction technology, and increasing the level of renewable biomass used.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

---

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets
Category 14: Franchises

Base year

2020

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

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

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

6,484,239

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

6,484,239

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

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

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

100

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

12.5

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

5,673,709.125

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

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

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

6,127,308

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

6,127,308

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

44.0367481828

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Note Category 11 - use of sold products accounts for direct energy use in equipment sold (or leased) by JDE Peet's for customers / consumers to use. It does not include indirect electricity used to make up beverages by our consumers using other equipment.

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

On target.

Continue to invest to work towards 100% responsible sourced Coffee. This includes projects on improving regenerative practices in coffee, which increase output and livelihoods, and typically reduce footprint. This includes studies to facilitate more up to date, and dynamic reporting tools to track developments, as well as supporting studies on the benefits of improved agricultural practices in different landscapes.

Continue to develop due diligence tracking on limiting deforestation in line the the JDE Peet's Code of conduct, to eliminate land use change impacts on footprint.

JDE Peets funds World coffee Research who develop new varieties to support climate smart plant stock to limit input needs or improve yields.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

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

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency

Other, please specify

Percentage of coffee from certified / verified sustainable sources

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

22

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

40

Figure or percentage in reporting year

30

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

44.4444444444

Target status in reporting year

Is this target part of an emissions target?

The target is part of our overall commitment of working towards 100% responsibly sourced coffee, tea and palm oil by 2025. Responsible sourcing contributes to reducing the emissions associated with the cultivation of coffee & tea and strengthens the resilience of farmers (e.g, through improved agricultural practices, climate-smart agriculture and shade trees.)

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target is for all JDE Peet's Coffee.

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

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency

Percentage of packaging from recycled or certified sustainable sources

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

32

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

35

Figure or percentage in reporting year

40

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

266.6666666667

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

The target forms part of our new vision for our packaging sustainability: ‘A Planet Free of Packaging Waste' and
evolved packaging sustainability commitments. By 2025 JDE Peet's will:
1. Save 15,000 tonnes of packaging materials used (vs. our 2019 baseline)
2. Design 100% of our packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable (by weight; countries with immature recycling/composting infrastructure are excluded; for these

countries, our primary focus is on material reduction)
3. Use 35% recycled content in our packaging

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The packaging commitments exclude some entities which form part of JDE Peet's. (See JDE Peet's Annual Report 2021 P70 for details.) The use of recycled materials is currently restricted by current regulation which limit the use of recycled content within packaging which is in direct food contact.

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

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*		
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	Energy efficiency and other GHG abatement projects are assessed separately, with lower ROI specifications for projects that deliver significant reductions in GHG emissions
Marginal abatement cost curve	We use marginal abatement cost curves to assess and compare abatement projects across our business against their marginal cost of GHG reduction. The tool helps us to prioritise projects.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	We budget annually for the purchase of electricity from renewable sources. (E.g., Guarantees of Origin)
Employee engagement	We encourage employee engagement across the organisation to identify and drive GHG emission reductions. Our manufacturing facilities have annual energy efficiency / emissions intensity targets that depend on the engagement of the respective teams and employees. In addition, some markets have dedicated sustainability teams with voluntary participation from across functions to drive climate-related as well as broader sustainability initiatives in the local market.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	See section C1.3a

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

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

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Liquid Coffee

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Provision of a hygienic, convenient system for business that drives a lower impact than a bean to cup altternative

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

ISO 14040 Life cycle assessment of 2 systems

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

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

Serving

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1 Serving of coffee from a bean to cup machine versus a serving from a liquid machine at the same concentration

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

Cradle-to-grave

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

36,000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Liquid business served 1.8 Billion servings.
Liquid LCA per cup is 40g vs 60g in a Professional bean to cup system (using the same ISO 14040 compliant assessment) , driven predominantly by reduction in green coffee used.

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

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

ISO14040 compliant LCA assessment per litre of brewed coffee

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Senseo System

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our Senseo® brand which now offers a more sustainable choice to consumers with a full range of low impact and compostable coffee pads, certified coffee, energy-efficient brewers and increased usage of recycled plastic material by our partner Philips® - all in all, a coffee system with a low environmental impact vs in home retail bean to cup systems

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

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

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

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

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

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

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

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

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

Campos Coffee

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

JDE Peet's acquired Campos coffee July 2021.
Campos Coffee is a specialty coffee leader in Australia, available in over 600 locations and present in multiple channels including direct-to-consumer, retail, and its own flagship cafés.
Campos details have been excluded in 2021 reporting data.

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	Category 3.11 - use of sold products. In line the SBTi validation process, use of sold products now includes on direct energy used in beverage preparation within equipment sold of leased by JDE Peet's. It no longer includes energy related to general beverage preparation. This had previously been reported- but excluded from target. Reporting is now focused on SBTi target definitions and inclusions.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year	Campos coffee will be integrated in 2022 reporting - though the change is likely to be <5% (formal policy threshold) Use of sold products boundary change is as reported for validation to SBTi and is adapted from 2020 base year reported last year

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

378,987

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

181,354

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
161,402

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5,912,616

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
131,881

Comment
Spend based analysis

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

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
84,514

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

201,706

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,343

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,780

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7,939

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60,250

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41,784

Comment

Includes only direct usage for equipment sold of leased by JDE to customers of consumers
In does not include indirect energy used to prepare beverages generically at home by our consumers
This is in line with JDE Peets N.V. SBTi validated target

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

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27,498

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9,183

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

377,769

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

378,987

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

377,974

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

170,487

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

145,094

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

181,355

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

161,402

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
179,972

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
159,730

Start date
January 1, 2019

End date
December 31, 2019

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source
Fugitive emissions from refrigerants / HVAC

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
No emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)
No emissions from this source

Explain why this source is excluded
Emissions from refrigerant were assessed and considered immaterial / minimal only.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
0

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Total refrigerant load is known.
Losses are estimated at max 5% of total load = 0.3% of total Scope 1&2 emissions

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5,560,396

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

3

Please explain

Majority of purchased goods and services are calculated using industry average data sets (ecoinvent / GaBi) linked to purchased volume of material.
Some elements of the pack material impact uses supplier data - totally 3% of purchased goods and services
<7% of purchased goods and services uses a DEFRA spend based analysis - typically services provided to JDE Peet's as opposed to supplied goods - for example media and marketing spend.
Only a limited set of GHG emissions data is collected directly from suppliers or value chain partners in this category. Spend based factors are applied for some indirect spends. For some locations not covered by our ERP, prorate factors are applied

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

147,411

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

For capital goods DEFRA spend based emission factors are applied to relevant capital goods expenditure, No GHG emissions data is collected directly from suppliers or value chain partners for
this category.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

103,241

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

97

Please explain

Emission factors from DEFRA and IEA were applied to fuel consumption based on fuel type and to electricity consumed in 2020. Some locations with minor energy usage (e.g., some offices / warehousing) are not on automated systems and prorate values are applied.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

172,658

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated from ERP movements (inbound) and associated distances moved by mode. Relevant GLEC emission factors applied to total tonne-km or vehicle-km as appropriate. Where logistic chain is not included in automated ERP reporting, a combination spend and manually adjusted on a prorate basis.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,746

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

No supplier data: Emissions based on reported operations waste total tonnages for various waste streams were multiplied by relevant DEFRA emission factors.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5,454

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Distance travel by class from travel agents linked to Defra emissions data

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7,508

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Average data using public average commuting data - adapted for Covid for office staff

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

This is not relevant for JDE Peets N.V.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

48,974

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

Please explain

Distance linked to transport type, using GLEC standard factors

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

JDE Peets does not sell products for post processing by others prior to sale

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

40,760

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

0

Please explain

Based on servings sold through JDE equipment, with average electricity use by product type based on an average EU location based electricity factor.
Average use is developed using ISO 14040 compliant LCA methodologies for representative products by category.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

27,762

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

0

Please explain

Based on total servings sold by JDE by category typed, linked to an ISO14040 compliant LCA EOL assessment for a representative product from each category, using EU average recycle / disposal routes.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No downstream leased assets

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11,397

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Related to scope 1&2 emissions with franchised premises, this is linked by average floor area to data averages from owned cafes.
Coffee sold through franchises forms product sold by JDE Peets and so is part of for example purchased goods and services

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

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

5,912,616

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

131,881

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

84,514

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

201,706

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

3,343

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

3,780

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

7,939

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

60,250

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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

41,784

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

27,498

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

9,183

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Past year 2

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

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

5,780,784

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

141,691

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

85,127

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

163,559

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

2,004

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

14,999

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

10,671

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

48,855

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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

64,765

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

27,374

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

11,782

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Note use of sold products is reported differently to previous estimates as scope has changed following SBTi requirements - Direct energy use in JDE sold machines only. 2019 is estimated based on relative volume data 2019 vs 2020 - in the relevant professional categories - internal data. Note 2020 reduction is impacted by COVID

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

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

Yes

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

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

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Methodology

Default emissions factors

Please explain

Processing of instant coffee generates waste spent coffee grounds that are utilised as renewable fuel to provide energy for manufacturing. In manufacturing processes in locations, the biogas generated in our wastewater treatment is also used as fuel by JDE Peet's, reducing our usage of natural gas.

All coffee has absorbed carbon prior to annual harvest, and is then typically processed within the following year once dried at origin. So resultant coffee post processing is considered carbon neutral.

Agricultural pruning of coffee and linked agroforestry systems and processing of biological materials, reduces the need for artificial fertiliser usage, and this impact is included in Ecoinvent 3.7.1 emission factor data, as are the NO2 emissions from the use of this organic matter.

While coffee trees form an important part of overall carbon stock management - regular pruning and replacement is considered to keep this in balance, though JDE Peet's recognises the potential of improvements in the measurement of stock changes, and improvement in practices to improve carbon stock balance. Until then stock changes are not accounted for.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Methodology

Please explain

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

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

Agricultural commodities

Other

COFFEE

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Please explain

Total purchased dried green coffee by country is linked to Ecoinvent 3.7.1 emission factors and land use change factors for each country / type (Arabica / Robusta) where known - or a proxy of a similar country with similar agricultural practices is used.
We recognise the potential for improvements in the availability of up-to-date emission factors that provide sufficient granularity to adequately reflect the conditions in each origin country. We are actively working with partners in the value chain to improve available datasets and expect to be able to refine our reporting in future years.

Agricultural commodities

Other

Tea

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Please explain

Total used dried tea is linked to Econinvent 3.7.1 emissions data for the associated sourcing countries.
For those locations where JDE Peet's processes green leaf tea to convert to dried tea, the processing emissions are accounted for under Scopes 1 & 2 .
Accordingly, these are subtracted from the Ecoinvent 3.7.1 dried tea data to account for the agricultural impacts only for fresh green tea leaves.

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

(C-AC6.9a/C-FB6.9a/C-PF6.9a) Report your greenhouse gas emissions figure(s) for your disclosing commodity(ies), explain your methodology, and include any exclusions.

Other

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,340,386

Change from last reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Sourcing country mix changes and blend design optimisation.
Sourcing mix impact reduction uses historical land use data and may not reflect more current situation, and may change when more up to date public information is available.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

74.65

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

522,662

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

7,001

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

8.1

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Investments in energy reduction, and increase in renewable electricity use, optimisation of use of renewable energy from spent coffee grounds in existing facilities.

Note revenue in this metric is reported in € Millions

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	370
Brazil	15,989
Bulgaria	2,076
Czechia	1,646
France	7,349
Germany	98,284
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	52,257
Greece	500
Kazakhstan	0
Morocco	113
Netherlands	27,633
New Zealand	327
Norway	1,671
Poland	2,198
Russian Federation	80,305
Spain	1,808
Sweden	2,587
Ukraine	0
Turkey	29,966
China	265
Malaysia	31,410
Myanmar	16
Thailand	28
Viet Nam	3
United States of America	20,968

C7.3

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

By business division

By activity

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
JDE	356,703
Peet's	21,066

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Manufacturing operations	350,479
Fleet	20,062
Other (other energy use, e.g. for offices, warehousing, retail coffee stores etc.)	7,228

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

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

Yes

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

(C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

350,479

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

This number includes fuel-and-energy-related activities (direct energy consumption) in our factories.

Activity

Distribution

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,294

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

This number includes emissions from JDE Peet's owned / operated trucks in our distribution network.

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	487	487
Brazil	2,167	2,167
Bulgaria	1,571	2,076
Czechia	4,093	1,089
France	1,768	1,484
Germany	17,374	13,469
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,693	575
Greece	432	859
Kazakhstan	235	235
Morocco	297	297
Netherlands	20,817	4,538
New Zealand	79	79
Norway	110	213
Poland	3,178	3,563
Russian Federation	17,983	17,983
Spain	558	394
Sweden	197	224

Ukraine	814	814
Turkey	3,793	3,793
China	46,950	46,950
Malaysia	30,763	30,763
Myanmar	576	576
Thailand	2,059	2,059
Viet Nam	276	276
United States of America	11,214	9,925

C7.6

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

By business division

By activity

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
JDE	156,756	132,454
Peet's	13,731	12,439

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Manufacturing operations	147,485	123,211
Fleet	178	164
Other (other energy use, e.g. for offices, warehousing, retail coffee stores etc.)	22,824	21,518

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	5,198	Decreased	1	Change in scope 2 Market based data, excluding change in location based data driven by efficiency improvement.
Other emissions reduction activities	15,201	Decreased	2.8	Optimisation of use of use of renewable energy sources eg spent coffee biomass, and energy reduction / optimisation activities, co-generation utilisation, portfolio changes. Sum of Scope 1 Mfg reduction and Scope 2 mfg location based reduction.
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output				
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other	2,672	Increased	0.5	Increase in Other Scope 1&2 activities. Sum of other changes.

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	321,243	1,775,392	2,096,635

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		60,197	298,468	358,665
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		2,281		2,281
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		2,088	99,678	101,766
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy				
Total energy consumption				2,559,347

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

318,664

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Includes the combustion of spent coffee grounds as well as wood from approved sustainable sources

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2,598

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Biogas sourced from anaerobic digestion of coffee wastes processed on JDE Peet's production facilities.

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

80,057

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Investment in place to reduce through 2022 - replacing part of coal demands with sustainable biomass sources

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6.7

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,608,918

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Combined heat and power plants operate in several instant coffee manufacturing facilities, for self generation of electricity, and capture of waste heat for steam generation.
Gas in this description includes both Natural gas and liquid propane gas

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

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

86,410

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

This table includes diesel and petrol usage for Fleet cars included in scope 1 reporting.

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2,096,635

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity				
Heat				
Steam				
Cooling				

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sweden

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6,993

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Sweden

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Contracted Nordic supply

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Nuclear

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9,922

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Mix of nuclear and renewable as part of standard supply contract

---

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

48,323

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2,016

Comment

GO's purchased from assets < 5years old.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,805

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Multiple retail locations with renewable electricity supply from supplier.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Norway

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,260

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Nordic contract

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
714

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

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

714

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
20,629

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

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

20,629

Country/area
Bulgaria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
3,619

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

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

3,619

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

9,329

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

9,329

Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

24,903

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

24,903

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

49,667

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

49,667

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

11,265

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

11,265

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

876

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

876

Country/area

Kazakhstan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

371

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

371

Country/area

Morocco

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

428

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

428

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

56,304

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

56,304

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

644

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

644

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,095

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1,045

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

3,140

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4,798

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4,798

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

47,961

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

47,961

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,809

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2,809

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

7,884

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3,325

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

11,209

Country/area

Ukraine

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,160

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

908

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

3,068

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

8,693

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

8,693

Country/area

China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

22,403

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

98,769

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

121,172

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

45,512

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

45,512

Country/area

Myanmar

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,227

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,227

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4,467

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4,467

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

423

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

423

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

29,381

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

29,381

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

10.6

Metric numerator

Gigajoules used

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Production tonnes

% change from previous year

1

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Portfolio mix changes, increase in renewable biomass, optimisation cogeneration assets.

Description

Waste

Metric value

0.13

Metric numerator

Manufacturing Waste Tonne

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Production Volume Tonnes

% change from previous year

19

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Continued focus on waste reduction.
Higher use of waste biomass to generate energy through asset optimisation

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

jde-peets-annual-report-2021.pdf

Page/ section reference

This KPI is included in a Loan Facilities Agreement and linked to the applicable interest rate. Performance against the target is reported annually to the banks and subject to a limited review by our external auditors. See pages 69 and 235 (Data Quality) of the JDE Peet's Annual Report 2021.

Relevant standard

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

jde-peets-annual-report-2021.pdf

Page/ section reference

This KPI is included in a Loan Facilities Agreement and linked to the applicable interest rate. Performance against the target is reported annually to the banks and subject to a limited review by our external auditors. See pages 69 and 235 (Data Quality) of the JDE Peet's Annual Report 2021.

Relevant standard

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	Limited review	This KPI is included in a Loan Facilities Agreement and linked to the applicable interest rate. Performance against the target is reported annually to the banks and subject to a limited review by our external auditors.
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify Share of responsibly sourced coffee and palm-based oils	Limited review	This KPI is included in a Loan Facilities Agreement and linked to the applicable interest rate. Performance against the target is reported annually to the banks and subject to a limited review by our external auditors.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

29

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2021

Period end date

December 31, 2021

Allowances allocated

20,550

Allowances purchased

88,026

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

108,576

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

3 facilities operate within EU ETS, related to gas consumption.
Not all scope 1 impacts of those sites are included in EU ETS scope.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Facilities have roadmaps in place for energy reduction, and investment decisions take into account future carbon pricing and changing allowance levels. Energy productivity projects are accepted with a lower ROI vs alternate productivity investments

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

98

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

78

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Green coffee suppliers cover 78% of Purchased goods and service impacts, and highest spend category for the business.

The JDE Peet's Supplier Code of Conduct and Responsible Coffee Sourcing Principles lay out the very high standards of corporate behaviour that we require from our suppliers. Our coffee sourcing principles, which include climate-related topics such as soil fertility management, climate smart agriculture, or on-farm biodiversity, amongst others, were developed with the commitment and expertise of a diverse set of partners to strengthen the sustainability of our coffee supply chain and improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers.

Through our Common Grounds responsible sourcing programme, we openly engage our suppliers with the aim of continuous improvements along the supply chain in coffee producing countries.

an updated SAF was issued to suppliers in 2021 and there was a 98% response rate.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Responses along with independent country assessments form structure for shared investment in a broad set of issues in sourcing countries to support our Smallholder supply base. In 2021 JDE Peets were part of over 50 projects .This has resulted in JDE Peet's supported more than 470,000 farmers since 2015 developing and improving agricultural practices. The results also form part of ongoing supplier strategic reviews. Along with other supply chain actors we are developing tools to facilitate reporting of these improvements in a more dynamic way then the present publicly available impact data. this will enable the hard work of farmers to be more fairly represented, and further guide investments as a sector.

Comment

JDE Peets in presently developing its supplier approach for other categories other than Green coffee. 15 suppliers cover 60% of Raw (exc tea / coffee) and pack scope 3 purchased goods and services impacts, and expectation will be for these suppliers to develop SBTi commitments, and embed roadmaps into forward planning position. This will be developed through 2022.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

JDE Peet's actively engages with customers on a number of sustainability initiatives, including a range of climate-related topics. For example, we're part of the Carrefour Food Transition Pact (20megaton initiative) In addition, we also engage with our customers through the CDP supplier platform.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

JDE Peet's is developing a reporting tool to facilitate customer discussion on the impact of the portfolio and promotion strategy on shared objectives. this will support future data led approach to customer strategic relationships

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We are active participants of the Sustainable coffee challenge. The Sustainable Coffee Challenge is a collaborative effort of companies, governments, NGOs, research institutions and others to transition the coffee sector to be fully sustainable. Challenge partners are urgently working together to increase transparency, align around a common vision for sustainability and collaborate to accelerate progress toward those goals.
We are active members of the Global Coffee platform - The Global Coffee Platform (GCP) is a unique multi-stakeholder membership association of coffee producers, traders, roasters and retailers, civil society, associations, governments and donors, united under a common vision to work collectively towards a thriving, sustainable coffee sector for generations to come.
Rainforest alliance have guided our approach to setting our Supplier code of conduct and setting out SAF requirements, and supporting review of inputs. Rainforest alliance also support independent Origin assessments that are available at
https://www.jdepeets.com/sustainability/responsible-sourcing/
We run a joint project with Nestle - engaging multiple supply partners in measuring and setting a new baseline for coffee impact reporting in Vietnam and Indonesia, and with it developing an improved and more dynamic methodology for ongoing reporting of the impact of coffee agriculture.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Yes

C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a

(C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

Other, please specify

Our Common Grounds Responsible Coffee Sourcing Principles

Description of management practice

Our smallholder engagement programme is designed to address the priority sustainability challenges and improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. In 2021, we supported more than 50 coffee & tea projects across 18 countries. We have now reached 470,000 smallholder farmers since 2015 and are well on track to reach our goal of 500,000 smallholder farmers by 2025, primarily through technical assistance and the application of Good Agricultural Practices.

This programme is build on the foundation of our Responsible Coffee Sourcing Principles. (https://www.jdepeets.com/about-us/policies/) The first pillar in particular focuses on the Sustainability of Land encouraging use agricultural methods that will help us protect our planet for future generations. Principles include soil fertility management, riparian buffer zones, wastewater treatment, climate smart agricultural practices, agroforestry and shade cover and forest protection, amongst others.

Your role in the implementation

Financial

Knowledge sharing

Operational

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The multi-year projects to support smallholders aim to address the priority sustainability challenges through a cycle of continuous improvement. Projects are implemented in close partnership with our suppliers, as well as with farmers, cooperatives, exporters, traders, civil society and governments. These partnerships create the right economic incentives and policies to ensure that coffee farmers make changes based on informed long term choices: Choices that are good for them, good for the people who work with them to produce and harvest the coffee, good for the environment, and good for the long-term sustainability of coffee.

A recent example is working with Olam Food Ingredients (OFI) in Zambia. Demonstrating our commitment to origin diversity, our new partnership supports sustainable coffee production in a country not widely known for coffee. 4,000 ha of the estates' 7,200 ha have been maintained intact as forest or other conservation areas. In addition, we support ofi's afforestation programme which restores violated buffer zones to protect river systems and resources around the estates. More than 500,000 tree seeds and seedlings have already been planted to restore open areas, fill gaps in conservation areas and provide shade to the coffee trees. The estates also play a crucial socio-economic role locally, providing access to education, health care and employment, with programmes specifically targeting women and youth. Along with that we are proud to bring this partnership – and with it this exotic, rare coffee creation – to our consumers. We knew the coffee was a perfect match for our premium portfolio, as exemplified in our L'OR Arabica Nyika Limited Creation aluminium capsules.

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)
Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

Comment

C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b

(C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Yes

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations
Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

European Coffee Association

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The European Coffee Federation (ECF), is the representative organisation for the European coffee trade and industry, covering approximately 35% of the world's coffee traded
volume. Climate change is part of ECF's position on overall Sustainable development goals. ECF supports and encourage dialogue and engagement with the international coffee community to ensure that conditions are in place to improve the wellbeing, livelihoods and economic success of coffee farming communities. ECF uses the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a guide to map out and align the sector's efforts to optimise their economic, social and environmental initiatives.
Together with its members, ECF produced two position papers on deforestation and due diligence. We welcome the initiatives to step up EU action to protect and restore the world's forest
and support an open stakeholder dialogue – including with producing countries – in which we can understand and address the main drivers of deforestation, share our expertise and experience to find an appropriate and proportionate EU approach to reduce EU-driven deforestation, and to promote more sustainable business practices.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

35,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Promote collaborative action.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

International Coffee Organisation

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

JDE Peet's is also one of the 13 signatories of the London Declaration of the International Coffee Organization (ICO) and an active member of the unique Coffee Public Private Task Force (CPPTF),
which has an ambitious vision and roadmap for 2020-2030.
This includes a workstream to drive for resilient coffee landscapes. This is working to drive resiliency of coffee communities by using a landscape approach to incentivise sustainable production and sourcing practices. Connect the landscape initiatives to market-based incentive mechanisms and trends, and link supply chains to landscape approaches that ensure the uptake of sustainbale production and sourcing practices.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

20,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Promote collaborative action to bring systemic change.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Sustainable Coffee Challenge

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

90,000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The coffee we drink depends on the health, prosperity and well-being of 25 million coffee producers, 10 million hectares of coffee farms, and the continued ability of nature to sustain them.

The Sustainable Coffee Challenge is a collaborative effort of companies, governments, NGOs, research institutions and others to transition the coffee sector to be fully sustainable. Challenge partners are urgently working together to increase transparency, align around a common vision for sustainability and collaborate to accelerate progress toward those goals.

Conceived by Conservation International and Starbucks and launched during the 2015 Paris climate meetings with 18 founding partners dedicated to coffee sustainability, the Challenge aims to stimulate greater demand for sustainable coffee. The movement has since grown to more than 155 international partners.

To bring systemic change requires joint collaboration and action, and this is facilitated through the SCC action networks. The Challenge is facilitated by Conservation International, with the agenda and actions led by Challenge partners. Together, these change makers work to find solutions for the coffee community. The vision for sustainable coffee will be achieved when,
Coffee contributes to improved income and profitability for the 25 million coffee producers, workers and their families.
Sustainable agricultural practices to triple productivity on existing 10 million hectares of coffee to sustain supply and enable the sector to meet rising consumption and the growing demand for coffee in a socially and environmentally responsible way.
Prevented the clearing of one additional hectare of high conservation-value forest or depleting other natural resources for enhanced coffee production.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Global Coffee Platform

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

380,000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The Global Coffee Platform (GCP) is a unique multi-stakeholder membership association of coffee producers, traders, roasters and retailers, civil society, associations, governments and donors, united under a common vision to work collectively towards a thriving, sustainable coffee sector for generations to come.
As a GCP Member we believe that sustainability is a shared responsibility to enhance farmers' economic prosperity, improve well-being, and conservation of nature. GCP brings together coffee producers, roasters, retailers, traders, governments, associations, donors, and NGOs to multiply efforts, collectively act on local issues, and scale successful sustainability initiatives across the sector.
Together with its Members and Country Platforms in coffee- producing countries, GCP works on increasing demand and supply of sustainably produced coffee in order to ensure diversity and the viability of the coffee sector. Through a Global Team, GCP works with companies, organizations and Country Platforms in coffee producing countries to align, act and grow to ensure the future of coffee and the sector at large.
With a farmer-oriented approach, GCP strives to address the most critical sustainability challenges and contribute to greater collective impact on the livelihoods and natural environments of coffee farming communities.
The GCP sets the collective view of what responsibly sourced coffee is.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

jde-peets-annual-report-2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

Reporting data P66-70

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures

Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C13. Other land management impacts

C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2

(C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Yes

C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a

(C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Biodiversity
Soil
Water
Yield
Other, please specify
Livelihoods

Description of impacts

Our Common Grounds Responsible Sourcing programme is built on 3 pillars:
1. The Sustainability of Land, covering sustainable agricultural methods that contribute to protecting the natural environment and biodiversity and to addressing climate change
2. The Equality of People, responsible supplier labour practices that improve working conditions and promote equal opportunities as well as supplier diversity, in particular addressing the needs of women, children and youth.
3. The Prosperity of Farmers, building the capabilities that are needed to make farming economically viable and that improve farmer livelihoods.

While programmes are designed to address the priority challenges in the local context,

activities typically span across all 3 pillars and multiple topics within each. As a result, nearly all the management practices implemented by our suppliers have multiple intended outcomes such as improving yield, soil health, and preserving biodiversity, as well as social outcomes such as improved smallholder livelihoods.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

As outlined above, management practices implemented by our suppliers do not tackle individual issues in isolation but are designed to achieve multiple intended outcomes across the environmental and spheres. Our monitoring & evaluation systems tracks these outcomes to inform us, our suppliers and other project partners about programme progress and results. Together with our suppliers, we continuously use these insights for further refine and improve the activities and management practices to best achieve the intended outcomes.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have endorsed initiatives only	Other, please specify OP2B

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Other, please specify Coffee Sourcing principles : 3.4 Natural vegetation and on-farm biodiversity Forests and other natural ecosystems on the farms are effectively protected and restored

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
Other, please specify	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	See attached sourcing principles that form part of reviews with suppliers, and associated Supplier assessment forms that include biodiversity expectations 1, 2

[1]jde-responsible-coffee-sourcing-principles.pdf

[2]jde-responsible-coffee-sourcing_saf_oct21.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Signed Off

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Global Director Quality & Sustainability	Other, please specify Director

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

At JDE Peet's we understand that our impacts are the scope 3 impacts of our customers, and it is essential to build resilience along the value chain to remain relevant and competitive.

JDE Peet's is active in developing the data capabilities to report more specific customer reporting data. While this is not available the data for requesting customer is shared as a percent of revenue. Where avaialble and noted - this is related to a separate business unit impact / revenue.
In most cases a brewed coffee is a very permissible drink with low impact, and most coffee drinks are of a similar impact. This means that a revenue split is a good proxy for impact split, when all Scope 1/2&3 are included together.
For some customers portfolio differences (Instant vs Roast coffee markets) the revenue split may not match Scope 1&2 actuals so closely. For example Instant coffee has a high scope 1&2 impact, but corresponding lower Scope 3 impact. In total the revenue split will be a good estimate, individually for each scope there will be some offset.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	7,001,000,000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8,256

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Energy used in manufacturing

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

153,000,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Ahold - majority of the portfolio will include roast coffee products. these have a lower scope 1&2 impact - but higher scope 3 impact than Instant coffee which is reported in total JDE Peet's data. Overall Scope 12&3 impact per serving by drink type are all similar. Revenue is a reasonable proxy.

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3,171

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Manufacturing Use

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

153,000,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Ahold - majority of the portfolio will include roast coffee products. these have a lower scope 1&2 impact - but higher scope 3 impact than Instant coffee which is reported in total JDE Peet's data. Overall Scope 12&3 impact per serving by drink type are all similar. Revenue is a reasonable proxy.

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

133,906

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Green coffee -fertiliser and land use impacts

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

15,300,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Ahold - majority of the portfolio will include roast coffee products. these have a lower scope 1&2 impact - but higher scope 3 impact than Instant coffee which is reported in total JDE Peet's data. Overall Scope 12&3 impact per serving by drink type are all similar. Revenue is a reasonable proxy.

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,313

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Manufacturing energy - instant coffee

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

43,000,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For J. Sainsbury - majority of the portfolio will include instant coffee products. These have a higher scope 1&2 impact - but lower scope 3 impact than roast coffee which is reported in total JDE Peet's data. Individual scope data may have offset from actuals, but overall Scope 12&3 impact per serving by drink type are all similar. Revenue is a reasonable proxy.

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

888

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Manufacturing - Instant coffee

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
43,000,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
For J. Sainsbury - majority of the portfolio will include instant coffee products. These have a higher scope 1&2 impact - but lower scope 3 impact than roast coffee which is reported in total JDE Peet's data. Individual scope data may have offset from actuals, but overall Scope 12&3 impact per serving by drink type are all similar. Revenue is a reasonable proxy.

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
37,514

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Green coffee -fertiliser and land use impacts

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
43,000,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For J. Sainsbury - majority of the portfolio will include instant coffee products. These have a higher scope 1&2 impact - but lower scope 3 impact than roast coffee which is reported in total JDE Peet's data. Individual scope data may have offset from actuals, but overall Scope 12&3 impact per serving by drink type are all similar. Revenue is a reasonable proxy.

Requesting member

Capital One Financial

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Based on revenue percent of Peet's Revenue (€903M) and Peets reported scope 1 reported impact

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

89

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Manufacturing (roasting) and Distribution

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3,800,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1&2 reporting for Peets as a business unit gives a lower and more accurate figure than scope 1&2 revenue % reporting form total JDE Peet's - and it more accurately represents product portfolio used by Capital One.

Scope 1&2 Peet's data does include an influence form Peet's own retail cafe's and so may slightly overstate actuals for the specific portfolio used by Capital one.

Requesting member

Capital One Financial

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Based on revenue percent of Peet's Revenue (€903M) and Peets reported scope 2 reported impact

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

58

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Manufacturing, packing and distribution

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3,800,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1&2 reporting for Peets as a business unit gives a lower and more accurate figure than scope 1&2 revenue % reporting form total JDE Peet's - and it more accurately represents product portfolio used by Capital One.
Scope 1&2 Peet's data does include an influence form Peet's own retail cafe's and so may slightly overstate actuals for the specific portfolio used by Capital one.

Requesting member

Capital One Financial

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3,329

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Green Coffee

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3,800,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Peet's have achieved 100% responsibly soured coffee versus overall JDE Peet's position of 30%.

While specific detailed data is not available - it is likely that the impact as reported is higher than actual.

JDE Peet's is working towards improving the accuracy of this estimate.

Requesting member

Target Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Based on revenue percent of Peet's Revenue (€903M) and Peets reported scope 1 reported impact

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

990

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Manufacturing (roasting) and Distribution

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

42,000,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1&2 reporting for Peets as a business unit gives a lower and more accurate figure than scope 1&2 revenue % reporting form total JDE Peet's - and it more accurately represents product portfolio sold through Target corporation.
Scope 1&2 Peet's data does include an influence form Peet's own retail cafe's and so may slightly overstate actuals for the specific portfolio used by Target corporation.

Requesting member

Target Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Based on revenue percent of Peet's Revenue (€903M) and Peets reported scope 2 reported impact

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

645

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Manufacturing, packing and distribution

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

42,000,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1&2 reporting for Peets as a business unit gives a lower and more accurate figure than scope 1&2 revenue % reporting form total JDE Peet's - and it more accurately represents product portfolio sold through Target corporation.
Scope 1&2 Peet's data does include an influence form Peet's own retail cafe's and so may slightly overstate actuals for the specific portfolio used by Target corporation.

Requesting member

Target Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

37,134

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Green Coffee

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

42,000,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Peet's have achieved 100% responsibly soured coffee versus overall JDE Peet's position of 30%.
While specific detailed data is not available - it is likely that the impact as reported is higher than actual.
JDE Peet's is working towards improving the accuracy of this estimate.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Based on revenue percent of Peet's Revenue (€903M) and Peets reported scope 1 reported impact

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

651

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Manufacturing (roasting) and distribution

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

28,000,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1&2 reporting for Peets as a business unit gives a lower and more accurate figure than scope 1&2 revenue % reporting form total JDE Peet's - and it more accurately represents product portfolio sold through Walmart Inc.
Scope 1&2 Peet's data does include an influence form Peet's own retail cafe's and so may slightly overstate actuals for the specific portfolio used by Walmart Inc.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Based on revenue percent of Peet's Revenue (€903M) and Peets reported scope 2 reported impact

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

424

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Manufacturing, packaging, distribution.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

28,000,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1&2 reporting for Peets as a business unit gives a lower and more accurate figure than scope 1&2 revenue % reporting form total JDE Peet's - and it more accurately represents product portfolio sold through Walmart Inc.
Scope 1&2 Peet's data does include an influence form Peet's own retail cafe's and so may slightly overstate actuals for the specific portfolio used by Walmart Inc.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

24,425

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Green coffee agriculture

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

28,000,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 3 is significantly impacted by green coffee agriculture. Peet's have achieved 100% responsibly soured coffee versus overall JDE Peet's position of 30%.
While specific detailed data is not available - it is likely that the impact as reported for Walmart Inc is higher than actual.
JDE Peet's is working towards improving the accuracy of this estimate.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

https://www.jdepeets.com/sustainability/resources/

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	Agreement on a consistent, practical methodology for calculating and allocating emissions at a product level. We welcome an exchange with our customers, suppliers and other stakeholders in this regard.
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	Agreement on a consistent, practical methodology for calculating and allocating emissions at a product level. We welcome an exchange with our customers, suppliers and other stakeholders in this regard.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Development is in progress for a data led approach linking sales volumes of individual products sold, with specification product component level details, which will link to emission factor company averages by component or associated scope1/2 conversion impacts.
This will cover the most significant elements of a product level footprint >80% of all emissions linked to products sold.
This will enable customer portfolio reviews, to facilitate more specific data led discussions to develop joint action, on joint targets.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

The European Climate Pact Submission

Please indicate your consent for CDP to showcase your disclosed environmental actions on the European Climate Pact website as pledges to the Pact.

No, we do not wish to pledge under the European Climate Pact at this stage

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms