



JDE Peet's NV

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction.....	10
(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.	10
(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years....	11
(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?	11
(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.	12
(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?	12
(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	14
(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?	14
(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.	16
(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?	24
(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?	28
(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?	29
(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?	30
C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	33
(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?	33
(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?	34
(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?	35
(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.	35
(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?	40
(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?	41
(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?	42
(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?	45
(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.	45

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities 47

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future? 47

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future. 49

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks. 59

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations? 61

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines. 61

(3.3.2) Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them. 62

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)? 63

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations. 63

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by. 63

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by? 66

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future? 66

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future. 67

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities. 70

C4. Governance 72

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body? 72

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization? 73

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues. 73

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues? 77

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization? 79

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 80

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets? 84

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues? 86

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies. 86

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?	91
(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?	92
(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?	93
(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?	95

C5. Business strategy..... 96

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?	96
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.	97
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.	106
(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?	108
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?	110
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.	111
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.	114
(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?	115
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.	116
(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.....	121
(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization’s taxonomy alignment.	121
(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?.....	122
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?	123
(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.	123
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?	126
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?	127
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?	128
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?	129
(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.	131
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.	134

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity.....	138
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.	139
(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.....	143
(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?	144

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach 145

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.....	145
--	-----

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change..... 146

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?.....	146
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?	146
(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?....	147
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.	148
(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.	148
(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?	148
(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.	148
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.	149
(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?	157
(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?	158
(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.	159
(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.	169
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.	174
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.	174
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	175
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	176
(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?	178
(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.	178

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?	184
(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?	184
(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.	184
(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?	186
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?	189
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.	189
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	205
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.	205
(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.	205
(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?	206
(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.	206
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	207
(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.	207
(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.	208
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.	208
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?	209
(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.	209
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?	230
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	231
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?	231
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.	232
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.	232
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.	235
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.	236
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.	244
(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.	246
(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.	261

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business.	285
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.	287
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?	289
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.	289
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?	317
(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.	317
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).	319
(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.	322
(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.	322
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.	322
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?	327
(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?	329
(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.	329
(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?	331
(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?	331
(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.	331
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?	333
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?	333
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.	333
(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?	335

C8. Environmental performance - Forests 336

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?	336
(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.	336
(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.	336
(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?	338

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.	339
(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.	341
(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.	349
(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.	350
(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities. .	351
(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.	353
(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.	354
(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.	357
(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.	357
(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.	358
(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.	359
(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.	364
(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?	365
(8.13.1) Provide details on the actions your organization has taken in its direct operations and/or upstream value chain that have resulted in reduced GHG emissions and/or enhanced removals.	367
(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.	367
(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?	368
(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.	369
(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.	369
(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.	373
(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains.	374
(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).	375
C9. Environmental performance - Water security.....	379
(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?	379

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?	386
(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.	389
(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?	390
(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.	392
(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.	395
(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.	398
(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.	402
(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?	403
(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.	404
(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?	407
(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.	410
(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.	411
(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.	414
(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?	416
(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?	416
(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.	416
(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.	417

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics 426

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?	426
(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.	427
(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.	430
(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.	431
(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways. ...	431

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity 434

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	434
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?	434

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?	435
(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.	437
C13. Further information & sign off	442
(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?.....	442
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.	442
(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.....	443

C1. Introduction

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

JDE Peet's is a pure-play coffee & tea company. We provide customers and consumers with coffee & tea in more than 100 markets through a portfolio of over 50 brands, including L'OR, Peet's, Jacobs, Senseo, Tassimo, Douwe Egberts, OldTown, Super, Pickwick and Moccona. We are a global business with a supply chain reaching over 100 markets. To truly understand the needs of our customers and consumers, we work at regional and local levels to surpass their evolving expectations. Our business is organised across four commercial segments, taking into account coffee & tea cultures across different geographies. We source approximately 8% of the world's coffee and less than 1% of the world's tea, supplied to our manufacturing facilities for high-volume, flexible production, new coffee & tea products, and technology launches. We operate local manufacturing facilities that respond rapidly to local consumer preferences and tastes. As a global business, we rely on an extensive supply chain. The majority of our direct material supplier base, other than coffee & tea, are concentrated in packaging materials. Marketing and media make up the majority of our total spend on indirect materials and services. No significant changes were made to our supply chain in 2023. Our Supply Chain: Agriculture. We source coffee, tea and other agricultural products from more than 30 countries. Coffee & tea are grown in countries that face significant socio-economic and environmental challenges. Countries such as Indonesia, Ethiopia and Uganda have the greatest concentration of smallholder coffee farmers, many of whom we reach through our Responsible Sourcing pillar, under Common Grounds. Suppliers: We work with more than 1,000 direct material suppliers across more than 60 countries. They are critical to sustaining our business, and some play an important role in helping us achieve our sustainability goals. Production: We manufacture our coffee & tea products primarily at 42 manufacturing facilities in 24 countries, ensuring consistently high product quality while carefully managing the use of resources. Packaging: The packaging of our products is critical to the great taste and freshness we offer our consumers. However, we recognise that packaging becomes waste and that its lifecycle must be managed to limit the environmental impact and promote circularity. Distribution: We work with third-party logistics partners to reliably distribute our coffee & tea products to customers across the world in a manner that ensures the products' freshness and quality and minimises our environmental footprint. Channels: We sell our full product range through a go-to-market approach that covers the entire spectrum of sales channels, retail channels, online channels, Out-of-Home channels and coffee stores. Consumers: Our mission is to delight consumers with every cup delivering high-quality products, while creating value for our customers. End-of-life: Our multiple partnerships allow consumers to more easily return their used coffee pods for public or private collection and into recycling streams.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

2 years

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

Select from:

2 years

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

Select from:

2 years

[Fixed row]

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

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

*[Fixed row]***(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?****ISIN code - bond****(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?***Select from:* No**ISIN code - equity****(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?***Select from:* Yes**(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier**

NL0014332678

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JDEP

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Production

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

Select from:

- Value chain (excluding own land)

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

Select from:

- Do not own/manage land

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

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

Processing/ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

- Direct operations

Distribution

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

Select from:

- Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Consumption

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

Select from:

- Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

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

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

77000

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

Select from:

No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Primary packaging

Secondary packaging

Tertiary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

91-99%

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

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

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

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Manufacturing

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

Select from:

- Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

6208

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

Select from:

- No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)
- Palm kernel oil derivatives
- Palm oil derivatives
- Refined palm oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- Less than 1%

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

Select from:

- No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

- Small volume
- Small procurement spend
- Small revenue

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Compared to our coffee volumes, both cocoa and palm oil are negligible on volume, spend and revenue bases. However we aim to start disclosing on these commodities moving forward in 2024.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Manufacturing

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

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

44631

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

Select from:

No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Dairy in liters and milk powder

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

1-10%

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

Select from:

No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Exposure is to dairy - not cattle

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Traceability of deforestation back from liquid milk to the original land is not feasible and

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

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

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

969

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

Select from:

No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Cocoa powder

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- Less than 1%

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

Select from:

- No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

- Small volume
- Small procurement spend
- Small revenue

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Compared to our coffee volumes, both cocoa and palm oil are negligible on volume, spend and revenue bases. However we aim to start disclosing on these commodities moving forward in 2024.

Coffee

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Processing
- Manufacturing

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

Select from:

- Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

660629

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

Select from:

- No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Coffee green beans

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- 51-60%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- 81-90%

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

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

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

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

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

11-20%

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

Select from:

Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

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

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

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

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

1-10%

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

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

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

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

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

[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

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

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- Landfill
- Recycling
- Incineration
- Waste to Energy
- Mismanaged waste
- Preparation for reuse
- Composting (industrial/home)

[Fixed row]

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

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- No

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

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

Coffee

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

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

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

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

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

Yes

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts

- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

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

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

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

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

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

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

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

- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

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

Market

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

Reputation

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

Technology

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

Liability

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

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples
- Other commodity users/producers at a local level

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

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The company has a comprehensive enterprise risk management process. It consists of a process of continuous risk assessment, updating the heatmap, defining mitigations and assessing maturity, approval by the Executive Committee and Board and implementation of new mitigations. Risk assessment is carried out continuously during the year through horizon scanning, threat development and mitigation effectiveness reviews. The full cycle is completed annually with a discussion and alignment on the company's overall risk profile in the Executive Committee, and subsequently presented to the Audit Committee and discussed by the Board. During the year, a double materiality assessment was carried out to identify which topics and related risks are most material to our company. The assessment was carried out through desktop research, surveys and interviews with key stakeholder groups using the standard risk management methodology of quantifying and qualifying the risks through assessing their likelihoods and impacts. The material topics and their related risks have been integrated in the company's overall risk profile and detailed Enterprise Risk overview. Carrying out a review once every three years lets topics evolve, gives sufficient time to implement actions based on outcomes, and enables the company to align with periodic strategy updates, such as the Value Creation Plan. As part of the three-year cycle, a light review will be carried out in 2024 and 2025, where we will perform an update based on desk research and interviews with internal stakeholders. The materiality process is then planned in such a way that Business Planning and Enterprise Risk Management are informed of any outcomes punctually.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

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

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

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

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

Select from:

- No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

% decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

Frequency of effect occurring

Time horizon over which the effect occurs

Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

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

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

- Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Environmental risks related to plastics risks are only downstream.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Algeria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latvia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Andorra |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Georgia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary |

- Estonia
- Ireland
- Romania
- Bulgaria
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Iceland
- Slovenia
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Switzerland
- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

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

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

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

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

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

Select from:

Yes

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

30000000

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

25000000

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

50000000

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

100000000

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

300000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect 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, the financial impact is estimated between EUR 25-50 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. Some of our sites are already covered by the EU emissions trading scheme

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

A roadmap is in place to define future options to reduce impacts, including a balance of available technologies and R&D investments. The roadmap has also a capex and opex (R&D resource / Renewable electricity) included and totals 100M up to 2030. Our capex programme carefully evaluates emerging regulation and ensures we invest in the technology choices that maintain and strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of our business. In 2023 our scope 1&2 emissions were 21% lower than our 2020 base year.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our primary focus is to operate our manufacturing facilities efficiently and to reduce fossil fuel use. To this end we have put in place an SBTi validated climate target to reduce emissions. For example: JDE Peet's uses spent coffee grounds from our instant coffee manufacturing processes as fuel for on-site energy generation, and the use of biogas from some of our own waste treatment facilities as renewable energy sources. In 2023 this was extended to convert 2 of our coal burning plants, to now use renewable agriculture waste (hazelnut shells), significantly reducing JDE Peet's GHG emissions. 2023 also saw new more efficient process technology come

on stream at our Hemelingen facility. We continue to invest in line with our roadmap. In addition, we are increasing the share of electricity that we purchase from renewable sources such as hydro, wind and solar. From 17% in 2021 to 50% in 2023.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Coffee

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Peru
- Congo
- India
- Brazil
- Mexico
- Rwanda
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Myanmar
- Colombia

- Honduras
- Viet Nam
- Guatemala
- Indonesia
- Nicaragua

- South Africa
- Papua New Guinea
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Lao People's Democratic Republic

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

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

The expected on-cost will need to be reflected in the new price for our customers and consumers. Not all pricing will be accepted by customers, it is possible that not the full new on-cost can be priced through which could negatively impact our EBIT. We are however aware that these costs, same as the increased coffee price are transparent and also need to be taken by customers themselves for private label. It will however also lead to increased prices for consumers, which could impact their ability to keep buying the same amounts. Considering both elements, we anticipate that our financial position will remain stable, increasing revenues and stable EBIT.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

60000000

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

100000000

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

60000000

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

100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Dependent on the price premium to be paid, there are different financial effects. In the calculation used, we assumed either a 15% or a 25% price premium to be paid for fully traceable coffee, similar to certification premiums that are already existing. Calculating the full volume going to the EU, multiplying by the price of coffee per kg, then considering the percentage at risk where we need to pay the premiums gets us to a range of 64M to 107M. These premiums are expected to remain

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- Improve alignment of public policy influencing activity with environmental commitments

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

450000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

On top of our current and future investments to source responsibly sourced coffee, including preventing deforestation at the source (estimated to be EUR 250 million until 2030), we also include an initial estimate of EUR 200 million in our budgets to cover potential “deforestation free” supply chain premiums. This is estimated as a 7 cent per kg premium to be paid for all imported EU coffee.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate and address deforestation, it is first necessary to accurately understand where the risk of deforestation exists. This will enable us to target risk mitigation activities to address deforestation risk. To support us in this journey, Enveritas has developed machine learning technology, to analyse high resolution satellite imagery, coupled with ground truthing in order to map forest as per the EUDR definition, and also generate coffee plots geolocations and polygons. This allowed us to map coffee-related deforestation in the key sourcing regions, and we will have the full JDE Peet's coffee sourcing areas mapped by mid-2024, ahead of the implementation of the EUDR obligations. This detailed mapping of coffee-related deforestation risk will also allow us to target mitigation programmes at origin with the ambition to eradicate coffee-related deforestation. Since coffee plants take several years to produce berries, the quantity of coffee cultivated on deforested land after the EUDR cut-off date of 31 December 2020 was extremely limited in 2023. Enveritas' ongoing risk mapping has shown that 99.9% of the coffee-growing plots analysed are free from deforestation. Our current engagement with origin countries is focused on mitigating the risk related to the

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

- Transition to recyclable plastic products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

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

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Loss of license to operate

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

Select all that apply

- Long-term

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

Select from:

- Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

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

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

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

- Take action to switch to technically recyclable plastic

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :EBIT

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

1128000000

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

Select from:

1-10%

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

0

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

For the carbon mechanisms risk, the primary impact is on our bottom line hence we reflected the full EBIT figure in this overview. As the risk is 25M to 50M, the percentage is between 1% to 3% of potential EBIT impacted.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :EBIT

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

1128000000

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

Select from:

1-10%

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

0

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

For the deforestation risk, the primary impact is on our bottom line hence we reflected the full EBIT figure in this overview. As the risk is 50M to 100M, the percentage is between 5% to 15% of potential EBIT impacted.

[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

Fines

(3.3.3) Comment

*We have an annual check in place from local factories to the central SHE pillar that compiles all environmental fines, penalties and violations. This is tracked centrally and reported monthly when fines occur. This allows for centralized control and local awareness of issues occurring around the globe.
[Fixed row]*

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

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

1

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

33264

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

2

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(3.3.1.5) Comment

The fines are a combination of 4 separate measurements of the same waste water exceeding local regulatory limits. This is concentrated on one specific site and we have invested since in resolving the root cause of this issue. Last year we had no significant fines, so this year the number of fines was higher.

[Fixed row]

(3.3.2) Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.

Row 1

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

33264

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

Malaysia

Other, please specify :Peninsular Malaysia

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

- Effluent limit exceedances

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Penalty: In 4 separate occasions, we exceeded either the BOD or COD limits set by the local authorities. Significant: We have set a threshold below 10K euro beyond which penalties are considered 'significant'. The threshold was exceeded when our existing waste water treatment was not operating at the level required. We were aware of the issue in time and stopped production to ensure no further untreated discharge would enter the natural environment. We have since invested in improved secondary treatment facilities which allow us to properly treat the water discharge.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- EU ETS
- UK ETS

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

EU ETS

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

16

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

13735

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

38935

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

52670

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

2 Instant coffee facilities, 1 in Germany 1 in Netherlands.

UK ETS

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

14

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

5215

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

39077

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

44292

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

One instant coffee Facility
[Fixed row]

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

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

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

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

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

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

(3.6.3) Please explain

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

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

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

(3.6.3) Please explain

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

Coffee

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

China

Spain

Brazil

France

Greece

Belgium

Denmark

Germany

Morocco

Bulgaria

New Zealand

United States of America

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Norway

Poland

Sweden

Turkey

Austria

Malaysia

Slovakia

Thailand

Australia

Netherlands

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

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

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

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

Select from:

Yes

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

10000000

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

20000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

JDE Peet's' 1.5 Pathway has been approved by SBTi in 2024. Our roadmaps show that reducing GHG impact by 40% is achievable, and this will reduce both energy use and carbon pricing risk. Figures relate to potential carbon pricing mitigation (40% of possible costs). 100M investment roadmap in total expected to also provide a positive energy saving payback. Defining benefit / timing is dependent on the progress of Electricity / Gas price ratios, which will depend on regulatory positions, which will likely be linked to carbon pricing mechanisms, hence the use of 40% of the price mechanisms cost to define savings

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

100000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

A roadmap is in place to define future options to reduce impacts, including a balance of available technologies and R&D investments. The roadmap has also a capex and opex (R&D resource / Renewable electricity) included and totals 100M up to 2030.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our capex programme carefully evaluates emerging regulation and ensures we invest in the technology choices that maintain and strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of our business. In 2023 our scope 1&2 emissions were 21% lower than our 2020 base year

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :EBIT

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

1128000000

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

For the carbon mechanisms risk, the primary impact is on our bottom line hence we reflected the full EBIT figure in this overview. As the opportunity is 10M to 20M, the percentage is around 1% of potential EBIT impacted.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

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

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

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

jde-peets-diversity-equity-inclusion-policy.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- No

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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

Forests

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

- No

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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

Water

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

- No

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We have included the following provision into the Remuneration policy: It is proposed to introduce the possibility for the Board to apply discretion to adjust the formulaic bonus outcome of the short-term incentive plan. The discretion will only be considered in cases which may include extraordinary circumstances or to better reflect the underlying performance of the business or progress towards the Company's Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) objectives or other factors that the Board may consider relevant from time to time. The exercise of any such discretion will be disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

Forests

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

Select from:

No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We have included the following provision into the Remuneration policy: It is proposed to introduce the possibility for the Board to apply discretion to adjust the formulaic bonus outcome of the short-term incentive plan. The discretion will only be considered in cases which may include extraordinary circumstances or to better reflect the underlying performance of the business or progress towards the Company's Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) objectives or other factors that the Board may consider relevant from time to time. The exercise of any such discretion will be disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

Water

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

Select from:

No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We have included the following provision into the Remuneration policy: It is proposed to introduce the possibility for the Board to apply discretion to adjust the formulaic bonus outcome of the short-term incentive plan. The discretion will only be considered in cases which may include extraordinary circumstances or to better reflect the underlying performance of the business or progress towards the Company's Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) objectives or other factors that the Board may consider relevant from time to time. The exercise of any such discretion will be disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

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

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

jde-peets-environmental-policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

- Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

jde-peets-water-stewardship-policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Forests-specific commitments

- Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion
- Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain
- Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :31st of December 2025

Social commitments

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

Additional references/Descriptions

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

jde-peets-forest-policy.pdf

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

jde-peets-public-advocacy-policy.pdf

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select all that apply

Mandatory government register

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

EU Transparency register: 953017548438-73

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

EU Deforestation Regulation

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

Select all that apply

Forests

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

Low-impact production and innovation

Deforestation-free products

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

Select from:

Global

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

Select from:

Support with minor exceptions

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

The regulation at this point required due diligence of finished goods that have already been imported into the EU and have passed the due diligence checks. We propose to keep these checks on the raw materials only, as double due diligence adds no value in the validation whether goods are deforestation-free or not.

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

Select all that apply

Ad-hoc meetings

Discussion in public forums

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

0

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

EUDR is the biggest piece of regulation that can support delivering a deforestation-free future for coffee. As historical deforestation is a substantial part of our carbon footprint, we are big supporters of further regulating deforestation. It is, however, essential that the law focuses on delivering impact on the ground, instead of creating a paper trail with high costs. We engage with the EU to ensure the focus of delivering this regulation is on delivering impact. We measure the success of our engagement through the clarification that is brought in FAQs on outstanding questions.

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Policy

Market

Acute physical

Chronic physical

- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

- Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

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

Macro and microeconomy

- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

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

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2030

2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Global regulation

Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

Level of action (from local to global)

Global targets

Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

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

Forests

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

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

Water

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

Select all that apply

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

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

Yes

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

All activities within operational control of the business

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

Select from:

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

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

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

Annually

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

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

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

Annual progress is shared through the JDE Peet's N.V. annual report. In 2023 significant progress on climate targets was shared, linked to ongoing engagement and investment. Some activities, such as supplier linkages, progress on input KPI's are reported, and output metrics are expected to lag.

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

jde-peets-annual-report-2023 (1).pdf

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

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Plastics
- Water
- Biodiversity

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

The future of JDE Peet's is dependent on the continued success of coffee farmers to grow coffee in a Net Zero / deforestation free world, supported by a healthy natural ecosystem with sufficient water availability. All these topics are key to the future of coffee and so are embedded in our climate transition plans under our responsible sourcing programs and our associated 60 farmer projects we operate. It is also embedded in our sourcing principles, and so also key to the way we interact with our supplier partners in the coffee sector.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

- Products and services

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

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

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

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

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

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

Coffee & tea are our two primary raw materials. We source approximately 8% of the world's green coffee and less than 1% of the world's tea. As a leading pure-play coffee & tea company, the commodities we rely on are often grown in countries facing significant socio-economic and environmental challenges, that will potentially become more significant through climate change. Eg 50% of land area suitable for coffee may become degraded. If not addressed properly, we risk contributing to the degradation of the environment and exploitation of farmers, women, and/or children. We believe that it is our obligation to contribute to prosperous, nature-positive agricultural value chains through our Responsible Sourcing principles which underline Regenerative Agricultural Practices as drivers to deliver climate change mitigation and improvement in farmer livelihoods. Focusing on upstream operations of our suppliers and traders, our approach to responsible sourcing also involves implementing farmer projects to improve yield and boost income diversification whilst maintaining a fair balance with nature. In 2023, we further intensified our due diligence process across our supply chain to identify priority issues and take action to prevent and mitigate against the risks. We have engaged Enveritas, a non-profit organisation that verifies coffee purchases against sustainable coffee standards. To reach our responsibly sourced status, Enveritas requires that we implement a defined number of farmer programmes targeting the identified issues to drive continuous improvement. We also reaffirmed our engagement and increased our investment into World Coffee Research (WCR), supporting collaborative coffee agricultural research to grow, protect, and enhance supplies of quality coffee while improving the livelihoods of the families who produce it. We continuously aspire to reach and exceed our self-imposed target of responsibly sourced coffee & tea, against a background of a challenging and highly dynamic coffee & tea supply chains. We made strong progress towards our commitment of 100% responsibly sourced green coffee by 2025, reaching 83.8% in 2023, a improvement compared to the 77% we reported in 2022. We have 63 projects in 23 origin countries and have reached over 700,000 farmers since we started in 2015

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

The packaging of our coffee & tea products is critical to ensure great taste, freshness, safety and an attractive consumer experience. But we recognise that all packaging becomes waste and that its lifecycle must be managed to limit the environmental impact. A large portion of our revenue is within Europe and covered by the Green Deal legislation. We see that this legislation and need to drive for circular packaging solutions will become stronger across more geographies. Minimising our material footprint is therefore vital if we are to maximise our resource efficiency and manage our regulatory transition risks. To support the transition to designing 100% of our product portfolio for reuse, recyclable, compostable, we will further invest resources in packaging R&D. These resources will work on incorporating recycled content into our aluminium coffee capsules, determine and deploy an end-of-life solution for our Senseo milky product offerings, and transition our Tassimo portfolio to being 100% recyclable. These teams will also explore more renewable material sources, such as paper laminate alternatives for multiple formats, as well as working closely with our broad supplier base on future material compositions. At the same time, the teams will continue to engage in consortiums, pre-competitive initiatives, and local partnerships with NGOs, governments, suppliers and others to drive impact reduction, and advocate for consistent standards in the regulatory arenas to bring certainty to our investments. We expect to invest more than EUR 300 million in pre-competitive activation, innovation development and new production lines to optimise material performance by 2030. Preventing or reducing packaging material sits at the top of our waste hierarchy, and constitutes the most effective way to deliver on our packaging commitments. In 2023, we implemented two projects to reduce the use of virgin plastics across the company. At Douwe Egberts, we redesigned the brand's Ready-To-Drink cup, launched into the market in January. The new design reduced the use of virgin plastic by approximately 44% compared to the previous version, and made the cup recyclable. This resulted in the avoidance of 49 metric tonnes of virgin plastic, and reduced our emissions by 156 mt/CO₂eq. At Peet's, a similar initiative to reduce virgin plastic was achieved on a high volume format: the K-Cup pod. The plastic contents of the cup & disc inside of the capsule were redesigned to decrease the plastic used per Peet's K-Cup pod by approximately 36%. The result is an avoidance of 275 metric tonnes of plastic in 2023 versus 2022, equating to approximately 595 mt/CO₂eq.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

In our own operations, direct Scope 1 & 2 emissions arise in our manufacturing processes, our warehouses, offices and restaurants, and from the fuel use of our fleet. More than 90% of those Scope 1 & 2 emissions occur within our manufacturing facilities. A number of these are covered by EU emissions trading, and we see that this will become a regulatory mechanism over a broader range of geographies in time. To remain competitive our primary focus is therefore to operate our manufacturing facilities efficiently and reduce fossil fuel use. Wherever possible we are utilising the spent coffee grounds from our instant coffee manufacturing processes, for example as fuel for on-site energy generation. Some of our manufacturing facilities with their own wastewater treatment facilities, such as those in Banbury, UK and Joure, the Netherlands, capture the methane that is generated in the process and use it as biogas. This reduces our need for natural gas and avoids the associated GHG emissions. To manage the transition risk, each manufacturing facility has a roadmap for energy and environmental footprint reduction, while our investment programme carefully evaluates emerging regulation and ensures we invest in the technology choices that maintain and strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of our business by embedding ROI from a GHG emissions and water intensity perspective in our investment process. This will include investments, aimed at extending our use of renewable biomass waste to provide energy for our manufacturing facilities. Going forward, we remain focused on reducing our energy use, especially in the current geopolitical context and the uncertainty surrounding gas and energy supplies in Europe. We will continue to roll out our investment programme and further develop Net-Zero Factory designs and technologies, through ongoing capability building and a culture shift in the organisation. During 2023, we invested in the ongoing roll out of best practice heat recovery systems across our manufacturing sites, and tested new processes at scale to support our network roadmaps. We also leveraged support in the EU through Green Deal government grants, including a new heat recovery unit in our factory in Valasske, Czech Republic. Recovered heat is used for heating purposes, reducing overall gas consumption. We are assessing the feasibility of similar heat recovery units in other roasting facilities. We also saw excellent continuous improvement in reducing gas consumption through smarter equipment operations and maintenance. Examples include our factory in Andrézieux, in France, where through operational improvement, we reduced consumption of natural gas by up to 10%. In Berlin, our roadmap investments were fully operational and this, combined with the team's optimisation work, has led to a 30% drop in gas use per pack of finished coffee since 2020.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

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

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

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

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

Select from:

- Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

- Revenue/Turnover

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

100

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

*Turnover KPI Accounting policy: The turnover KPI as implemented by JDE Peet's in the EU Taxonomy is in line with the definition of Revenue in note 2.2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The revenue allocated to services in this note, being 2%, represents the revenue eligible for the activity 'product-as-a-service'.
Definition of Turnover KPI: The turnover KPI is defined as the proportion of Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in JDE Peet's total turnover (numerator) divided by the net turnover (denominator). The denominator of the turnover KPI is based on JDE Peet's consolidated revenue in accordance with IAS 1.82(a), included in JDE Peet's Consolidated Income Statement.*

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

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

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

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

100

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

Capex KPI Accounting policy: Capex as reported in the EU Taxonomy is in line with capex as reported under EU IFRS (IAS 16, 38 and IFRS 16) in notes 3.2 and 3.4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for both tangible and intangible assets. Capex can be reconciled as the acquisition of businesses, capital expenditure and initial lease recognition lines in the tables included in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Goodwill is not included in capex as it is not defined as an intangible asset in accordance with IAS 38. Definition of capex KPI: The capex KPI is defined as Taxonomy-eligible capex (numerator) divided by JDE Peet's total capex (denominator). Taxonomy-eligible capex (numerator) is defined as all capex related to the Taxonomy-eligible economic activities of JDE Peet's.

Row 3**(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment**

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

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

Select from:

- Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

100

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

Opex KPI Accounting policy: Costs with respect to Opex are recognised in line with IFRS and are reported as part of the Selling, General and Administrative expenses in note 2.3. The opex allocated to this KPI includes all costs related to maintenance and repair, research and development expenses, short-term leases and building renovation measures. Definition of opex KPI: The opex KPI is defined as the proportion of Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in JDE Peet's total opex (numerator) divided by the opex (denominator).

[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Assessment of compliance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852. A precise definition is provided per activity included in the annexes of the Climate Delegated Act and Environmental Delegated Act, describing the economic activities that fall within the scope of the EU Taxonomy. The eligible activities reported on in these disclosures were activities that fall within these precise definitions provided by delegated acts and recommendations by the Platform on Sustainable Finance. In our assessment of the eligibility of our businesses' activities, we used the available definitions provided so far and applicable to companies falling under the NFRD for 2022: • The Disclosures Delegated Act, published 10 December 2021 and amended 21 November 2023 • The Environmental Delegated Act, the amendments to the Climate Delegated Act and the amendments to the Disclosures Delegated Act, published 21 November 2023 In addition to these, the reporting utilised the most recent information available from the FAQ document (related to the EU Taxonomy Regulation on the reporting of eligible economic activities and assets) published by the EU Commission in February 2022, December 2022 and June 2023. We have acted in good conscience and have rigorously followed the scope in the definitions provided by the delegated acts and the information provided in the FAQ published by the EU Commission. We have not included as eligible any activities that were deemed out of the scope of these definitions. When there was doubt regarding the inclusion of an activity, we have not included the activity as eligible. If, in the future, any of JDE Peet's' activities are shown to be within the scope of the descriptions included in the EU Taxonomy eligible, they will be added in subsequent reporting years.

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

Select from:

No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

*At this point we have no alignment with the EU Taxonomy, so we have no reason to get assurance on that number.
[Fixed row]*

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

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

87

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

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

5

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

-7.5

(5.9.5) Please explain

Capex increased significantly from 2022 to 2023 due to investments in waste water treatment facilities in one of our sites. This expenditure is a one-off and capex is expected to decrease to levels before 2022 again. Opex from 2022 to 2023 had increased due to insourcing of volumes which were earlier outsourced. In 2024 an inefficient production sites was closed, leading to some spreading of volumes across more efficient sites and external manufacturing. OPEX is primarily spent on municipal water withdrawals.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

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

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

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

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3, other (upstream)
- Scope 3, other (downstream)
- Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 5 - Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution

Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products

Scope 3, Category 9 - Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

Static

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

62

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

62

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

Select all that apply

Impact management

Product and R&D

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

Select from:

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

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

98

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

Select from:

Yes

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

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

[Add row]

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

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions
- Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

% coverage is based on: All commodity suppliers are assessed as both impacting and being dependent. Based on financial value, selected suppliers share their action plans. We assess the footprint of each of our direct material (non commodity) suppliers using the same reporting methodology used by JDE Peet's to report. We then set a target (50%) on the footprint coverage to have SBTi targets, and associate transition plans in place. Coverage and supplier numbers excludes indirect suppliers.

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

128

Forests

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

Select from:

No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Business risk mitigation
- Procurement spend
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The degree of engagement on environmental issues concerning climate change are directly linked to their contribution to our scope 3. We have a selection of 20 suppliers that are part of our Supplier Relationship Management program who are actively engaged with us on the climate conversations. Other suppliers are engaged through the CDP Supply Chain engagement program.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Business risk mitigation
- Procurement spend
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The degree of engagement on environmental issues concerning forests are directly linked to the exposure of our suppliers to deforestation and the procurement spend we have with them. We have a selection of 8 suppliers that are part of our Coffee and Tea Sourcing Supplier program who are actively engaged with us on all environmental topics, including forests. Other suppliers are engaged through our standard due diligence process.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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

Forests

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

26-50%

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

Select from:

26-50%

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

Select from:

51-75%

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

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Excluding the impact from green coffee & tea, 23% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions comes from our packaging and raw material suppliers, highlighting the significant dependency of this value chain on energy. We have worked closely with this supplier group to build their resilience, which will ultimately support JDE Peet's' resilience. Supplier collaboration: 44% of our raw and pack material footprint is now covered by suppliers signed up to Science Based Targets and focussed on delivering on our aligned 1.5C reduction pathway. We have also reached out to the next top 50 suppliers to begin setting expectations of both a reduction of impact and improved data quality directly linked to the products these suppliers provide. As well as improving reporting, this will also form the backbone of our new vendor rating system which will link multiple supplier data sources together to build on our long-term strategic relationship with these suppliers. While we directly support our suppliers on understanding the SBTi journey, when they feel unable to commit, we will, where necessary, also look for alternative suppliers who are prepared to commit and support us on our shared journey. As we build from our core strategic suppliers, and set clear expectations with all our suppliers on reporting and target setting, we will use the CDP supplier engagement programme to extend our reach to a further 500 of our top suppliers.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- Geospatial monitoring tool
- Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- Other, please specify :Regulated due diligence statements

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

Select from:

- 26-50%

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

Select from:

26-50%

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

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
- Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- 51-75%

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

- Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Coffee

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

Information collection

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

Innovation and collaboration

- Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

51-75%

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

Select from:

100%

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

Through our supplier engagement with our top suppliers in coffee, we have been able to understand their risk exposure and preparedness for the upcoming EUDR. This involved us clarifying their exposure to deforestation in their supply chains, their exposure to liabilities in the future, such as fines and above all business continuity. Our engagements have led to our suppliers being fully aware of the EUDR and our expectations when it comes to becoming deforestation-free, and we've seen an active stance towards delivering compliant coffee by the end of 2024. By providing insights in the hot spots, our suppliers have been able to address gaps in their supply chain and ensure their due diligence systems are updated accordingly.

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Coffee

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

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

Financial incentives

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

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

3559

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

JDE Peet's is partnering with Wildlife Conservation Society, the community, government and other coffee companies in BBS KEKAL (which means 'everlasting;'). BBS KEKAL is developing and trialling a model for 'forest positive' coffee, seeking to improve the productivity, profitability, and resilience of coffee farmers, whilst enhancing landscape sustainability, reducing conversion pressures and supporting restoration of degraded areas. Achievements include:

- More than 3,500 farmers engaged, registered and farm plots mapped
- 29 farmer groups with conservation commitments
- Yield improvements up to 1.2 tons/hectare
- 33,000 seedlings distributed and planted to support shade-grown coffee
- Four women's groups supported to develop community businesses
- Four new village regulations to support sustainable farming and conservation.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Less than 1%

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

Some of our customers are highly engaged in delivering their climate targets, we mainly see this happening in Europe where players such as Tesco and Carrefour engage together to see how they can decrease their Scope 3 emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

One of our engagements is with Carrefour where we are collaborating to analyse the relationship between carbon emissions per cup and gross margin per cup. Some of their SKUs significantly contribute to their carbon footprint, without enhancing gross margin - while other have a substantial impact on profitability with minimal carbon impact. By sharing these insights, we were able to jointly develop a strategic plan to optimize their product portfolio, maximizing profits with reducing the carbon footprint.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Local governments

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

Innovation and collaboration

- Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

Align goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Using gross margin and carbon footprints to calculate the optimum portfolio.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

No

(5.12.11) Please explain

This initiative is in exploratory phase and would need to be discussed in detail. However we have the data to work with.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

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

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, an acquisition

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

*Campos Coffee * Les 2 Marmottes*

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

Campos coffee: Additional manufacturing facility and a number of coffee stores, completed end of 2022 included for all 2023 data and base year data updated. Les 2 Marmottes: Herbal tea business, additional manufacturing unit, completed end of 2022 included for all 2023 data and base year data updated.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in methodology

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

Green coffee emissions previously used an assumption that certified coffee was without land use change. This has been changed to reflect that no certification schemes commit to being deforestation free in the year 2000 Addition of spend based impact reporting to cover previously unreported entities (12Oz, Maison Lyovel, JobMeal) Restatement of raw material usage through improved automated tools replacing manual estimates Replacement of revenue uplift estimates for missing data with category average material usages related to missing data linked to known production volumes rather than revenue basis Correction on spend based reporting Update Instant coffee emission factors aligned with updated green coffee data. Update to scope of downstream transport and distribution, and allocation of JDE Peet's logistics to customers to within upstream logistics.

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2, location-based

Scope 2, market-based

Scope 3

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

Policy is to restate baseline if there is a greater than 5% change in impact, or by approval of senior leadership

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Refrigerants

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

*Usage of refrigerants is small. Assessment was made on
[Add row]*

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

377443

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

164033

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA grid mix emissions data

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159820

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3695136

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

167356

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117901

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

226849

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2716

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9044.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable no leased upstream assets

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98511

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable No Processing of Sold products

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

197235

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Assume EU average domestic disposal routes for our products (EuroSTAT) Using ISO 14040 LCA data on typical products by product category, apply average EOL life data from this to all servings sold in each product category globally

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable - No Downstream leased Assets

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7128

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicable

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	326791	<i>Date input [must be between [10/01/2015 - 10/01/2023]</i>	<i>Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA based emissions data. This includes use of biomass as a fuel, which uses GaBi based emissions data</i>

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Past year 1	344841	12/31/2022	Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA based emissions data. This includes use of biomass as a fuel, which uses GaBi based emissions data
Past year 2	374250	12/31/2021	Metered or invoiced data linked to IEA based emissions data. This includes use of biomass as a fuel, which uses GaBi based emissions data

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

137371

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

94879

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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

Past year 1

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

157127

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

110036

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Restated to include acquisitions

Past year 2

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

159255

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

135628

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Restated to include acquisitions

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

3333387

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Hybrid method

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

60

(7.8.5) Please explain

All Green coffee data utilises random sampling to determine farm based emissions that are value chain and country specific. Laminate based packaging data utilises supplier specific data. All other major raw and pack materials uses average data. Spend based is used for items such as Marketing and office supplies

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

171043

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

97206

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

200036

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

1134

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

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

14893

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Spend-based method
- Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

9846

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No Upstream leased assets

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

87890

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Use Customer distribution data (from customer annual reports to calculate impact per pallet of typical istribution and retail store Scope 1&2 emissions.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We sell packed consumer goods for consumer end use - no processing of sold products for other uses

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

34766

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

173228

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Assume EU average domestic disposal routes for our products. Using ISO 14040 LCA data on typical products by product category, apply average EOL life data from this to all servings sold in each product category globally. JDE Peet's sells approximately 130 billion servings of coffee globally

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No Downstream leased assets

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

6134

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No investments

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All upstream impacts are included in other areas

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

*All downstream impacts are included in other areas
[Fixed row]*

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

3780625

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

149571

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

104024

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

208082

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

1433

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

11526

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

9623

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

95263

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

0

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

22100

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

192256

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

5139

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Restated for methodological changes and acquisitions

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

3552062

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

163477

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

112343

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

207691

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

1308

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

4634

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

9658

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

103549

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

0

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

23858

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

200404

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

5437

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

*Restated for methodological changes and acquisitions
[Fixed row]*

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

jde-peets-annual-report-2023 (1).pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 295

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

jde-peets-annual-report-2023 (1).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

P295

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 295

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

8000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Increased use of renewable biomass to replace coal use in our tea facilities in Turkey

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11670

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Investments in energy efficiency, in roasting and heat recovery systems, optimisation of equipment usage to maximise efficiency, continuous improvement activities. Also change in contract for Electricity in one location to Carbon Neutral electricity vs Grid mix.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Divestment

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1200

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Addition of Campos and Les 2 Marmottes businesses

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13400

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Mix of permanent network optimisation changes resulting in stoppage of production in 2 locations through part of the year, and temporary stoppage to facilitate major investment in another location. These reductions offset by coffee store growth in China (5,000)

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Changes in Methodology

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1200

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Update of baseline and all prior years with Campos and les 2 Marmottes emissions

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable - all changes are reported

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable - all changes are reported in preceding categories

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Market-based

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Sequestration during land use change

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

A small amount of wood chips are burnt to roast coffee in one facility. Wood is supplied from a managed forestry system, and has no historical land use change, and we do not track carbon stock changes on removals

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

No Land Machinery is used

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Covers the combustion of waste coffee in JDE Peet's Instant coffee factories. This also include biogas from owned and operated waste water treatment facilities. JDE Peet's is also expanding the use of agricultural waste from other industry to provide a renewable energy source for its facilities. there is also a small amount of woodchip and commercial bio propane used as a renewable fuel for roasting. All these sources have absorbed carbon during the growing of these materials. They are therefore net neutral on CO2 emissions, but the biogenic carbon level is reported here.for information. Associated Methane and NOx GHG emissions are included in Scope 1&2. reporting in line with the GHG protocol. For Agricultural waste materials, wood chip emission factors are used as a good approximation of both coffee waste and hazelnut, on a MJ of energy basis.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)**(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)**

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

*No biofuel only vehicles in fleet.
[Fixed row]*

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

Coffee

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1941146

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

Less volume purchased in 2023 underpins total footprint decrease. Overall portfolio average per tne slightly lower (3%) vs base year, driven by lower fertiliser usage (price increases), some of which is offset by lower yields in some areas, particularly Brazil.

Dairy & egg products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

247667

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

Volume of dairy has declined, this is a combination of product redesign to reduce usage as well as changes in consumer demand. Footprint reduction greater than volume reduction, driven by portfolio optimisation, and introducing non dairy alternates to satisfy consumer demand.

Timber products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46848

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

*Emissions 1.3% lower than previous year despite 2.5% increase in volume. Changes driven by increase in recycled content of packaging products
[Fixed row]*

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

Select from:

No

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

907

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

1115

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

1114

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155

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

6

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

5.63

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

758

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

12

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

5

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15634

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

2582

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

17

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1957

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

1232

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

9

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

619

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

39572

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

39571

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1928

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

3934

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

56

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

723

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

27

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

122

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6971

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

1347

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

99

Georgia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1

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

1

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90019

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

13700

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

1016

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

784

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

261

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

24

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149

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

5

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

7

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52

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

206

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

206

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14917

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

21923

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

22025

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112

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

227

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

240

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

395

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

93

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

93

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22165

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

13543

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

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

688

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

149

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

52

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1516

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

18

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

58

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3036

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

2885

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

64

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.52

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

2

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

7

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

416

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

18

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

16.1

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77189

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

10734

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

10729

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2214

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

2

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

18

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

397

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

104

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

63

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58.1

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

7

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

1

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.4

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

1757

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

1757

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15503

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

4178

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

4174

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

534

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

534

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47070

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

1854

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

21

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20137

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

8432

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

7404

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>JDE</i>	<i>305798</i>
Row 3	<i>Peet's</i>	<i>20717</i>

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Manufacturing Operations</i>	<i>297756</i>
Row 3	<i>Fleet</i>	<i>24492</i>
Row 4	<i>Other (other energy use, e.g. for offices, warehousing, retail coffee stores etc.)</i>	<i>4267</i>

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

Yes

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

297756

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Energy used in our manufacturing facilities

Row 2

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Distribution

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10956

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Peet's operates a Direct Store Distribution model and owns distribution vehicles. Approximately 50% of the JDE NL Fleet and 100% of the Maison Lyovell Fleet are vans used for distribution

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	JDE	114057	74617
Row 2	Peet's	17657	16629

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Manufacturing Operations</i>	107880	65752
Row 3	<i>Other (other energy use, e.g. for offices, warehousing, retail coffee stores etc.)</i>	23721	25493
Row 4	<i>Fleet</i>	113	0

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

326791

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137371

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94879

(7.22.4) Please explain

Financial and Non Financial reporting are consolidated in the same way

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

*Emission reporting and financial reporting are aligned and all entities included
[Fixed row]*

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

Select from:

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Green coffee used to make products

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

GHG reporting is based on company wide emission in line with GHG protocol. It is possible for us to have a discussion and allocate directly by specific SKU portfolio supplied. Please discuss with your JDE Peet's sales team if you would like this level of detail, linked to shared benefit.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2023 Annual report: Available at JDEPeets.com

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2023 Annual report: Available at JDEPeets.com

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2023 Annual report: Available at JDEPeets.com

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2023 Annual report: Available at [JDEPeets.com](https://www.jdepeets.com)

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

232307

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

GHG reporting is based on company wide emission in line with GHG protocol. It is possible for us to have a discussion and allocate directly by specific SKU portfolio supplied. Please discuss with your JDE Peet's sales team if you would like this level of detail, linked to shared benefit.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2023 Annual report: Available at JDEPeets.com

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

232307

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity for manufacturing and packing products

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

GHG reporting is based on company wide emission in line with GHG protocol. It is possible for us to have a discussion and allocate directly by specific SKU portfolio supplied. Please discuss with your JDE Peet's sales team if you would like this level of detail, linked to shared benefit.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2023 Annual report: Available at JDEPeets.com

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

232307

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

117

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Green coffee used to make the product portfolio

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

GHG reporting is based on company wide emission in line with GHG protocol. It is possible for us to have a discussion and allocate directly by specific SKU portfolio supplied. Please discuss with your JDE Peet's sales team if you would like this level of detail, linked to shared benefit.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2023 Annual report: Available at [JDEPeets.com](https://www.jdepeets.com)

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

106925926

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1935

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for manufacturing Products

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

GHG reporting is based on Peet's total business in line with GHG protocol. Emissions are linked to the reported Peet's specific data. Peet's data includes coffee store operations which will impact emissions linked to retail sales. Market value is expressed in Euro

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2023 Annual report: Available at [JDEPeets.com](https://www.jdepeets.com)

Row 11**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

106925926

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1847

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity for manufacturing and packing products

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

GHG reporting is based on Peet's total business in line with GHG protocol. Emissions are linked to the reported Peet's specific data. Peet's data includes coffee store operations which will impact emissions linked to retail sales. Market value is expressed in Euro

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2023 Annual report: Available at [JDEPeets.com](https://www.jdepeets.com)

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

106925926

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29318

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Green coffee used to make the product portfolio

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

GHG reporting is based on Peet's total emissions in line with GHG protocol. Emissions are linked to the reported Peet's specific data, not the JDE Peet's total. Peet's Portfolio has a lower impact per unit of revenue than the full JDE Peet's Portfolio. Market value is expressed in Euro

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

47657407

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

862

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for manufacturing Products

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

GHG reporting is based on Peet's total business in line with GHG protocol. Emissions are linked to the reported Peet's specific data. Peet's data includes coffee store operations which will impact emissions linked to retail sales. Market value is expressed in Euro

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

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

47657407

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

823

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity for manufacturing and packing products

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- No

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

GHG reporting is based on Peet's total business in line with GHG protocol. Emissions are linked to the reported Peet's specific data. Peet's data includes coffee store operations which will impact emissions linked to retail sales. Market value is expressed in Euro

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

47657407

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13067

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Green coffee used to make the product portfolio

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

GHG reporting is based on Peet's total emissions in line with GHG protocol. Emissions are linked to the reported Peet's specific data, not the JDE Peet's total. Peet's Portfolio has a lower impact per unit of revenue than the full JDE Peet's Portfolio. Market value is expressed in Euro

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

For customers supplied from JDE - we are able to cover 90% of SKUs' with individual SKU data in order to optimise portfolio. The available data by SKU covers 80% of the footprint of the product, covering the commodities / raw / pack / logistic elements of the footprint of the product. We are happy to discuss directly with customers when part of a commercial discussion. For CDP we report by revenue intensity in line with most customers existing reporting requirements. For Peet's customers detailed SKU data is not yet available, but is being progressed.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We continue to build on our existing tools where we can already report by SKU if needed for a customer. We are refining this so we are able to work directly with customer on portfolio and shelf optimisation to improve both commercial and footprint for the category.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

359300

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1580528

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1939828

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

169344

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

176074

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

345418

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3040

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4419

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

7458

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

68109

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

68109

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1810

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1810

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

533450

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1829130

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2362623

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

359300

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

30681

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

328619

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Use coffee waste and other agriculture biomass waste to generate steam. Utilise anaerobic digestion in waste water treatment to also generate own biogas for steam generation. Also purchase biogas, and burn wood from managed forests to generate heat.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No use of unsustainable biomass

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No use of other sustainable fuel sources

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

36529

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

36529

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Some coal is still used in a green leaf tea processing plants but this has significantly dropped as we introduce biomass to replace coal

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1530

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel for company Fleet

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1419324

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

22821

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

274058

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

352111

(7.30.7.8) Comment

use steam to operate our instant facilities, and in 3 locations we use co-generation CHP sets, and in one gas engines to generate electricity

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1180

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1180

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Propane usage in 1 roastery

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1817863

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

22821

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

305919

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1135730

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

352111

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Approximately 80% of our direct energy use is within our instant coffee network, and this is supported through extensive use of spent coffee biomass to operate these units, along with high efficiency CHP co generation plant.

[Fixed row]

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

Electricity**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

101458

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

101458

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1810

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1810

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

304739

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

304739

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

30681

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

30681

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1345580

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1342886

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

328619

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

328619

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

7595

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For professional Business products

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Bulgaria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

4070

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Bulgaria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Standard contract available

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

2789

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

GO's for renewable electricity

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

37184

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

A mix of Wind and Solar - but this selection is not possible

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

21920

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

GO's for renewable electricity

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

972

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Greece

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

GO's for renewable electricity

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

3775

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

GO's for renewable electricity

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

5481

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

GO's for renewable electricity

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Wind

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

5521

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

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

Select from:

- Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Heat

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Sustainable biomass

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

3040

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

District heating system

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Nuclear

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Bundle contract mix off Nuclear and Renewables - standard contract bundle form supplier

Row 12**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

Russian Federation

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Nuclear

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

12396

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Russian Federation

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Direct supply contract

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1713

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

3710

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5423.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31.10

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

60.40

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19216

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

95879

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

115095.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3232

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

229

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

0

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

8059

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11520.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27367

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

68109

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

586

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

96062.00

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8991

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

7723

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16714.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

235.00

Estonia**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25420

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

16146

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41566.00

Georgia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12.50

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40612

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

49546

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

1774

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

492577

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

584509.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

750

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

2171

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2921.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17.50

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

422

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

422.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36916

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

850

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

0

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

72502

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

110268.00

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

334

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

265

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

599.00

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

222

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

1474

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1696.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52543

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

122756

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

175299.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1095

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

2114

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3209.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2607

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

5162

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7769.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4666

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

10937

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15603.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15.80

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

65.90

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45713

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8900

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

0

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

436007

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

490620.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2738

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

9135

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11873.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5904

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

3040

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

4736

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13680.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

66.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

66.70

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4462

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

732

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

0

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

103

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5297.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9877

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

87304

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

97181.00

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1563

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

2645

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4208.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9317

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

41202

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

0

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

218742

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

269261.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28013

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

61242

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

89255.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0515

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

421670

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

8191000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Renewable electricity use consistent with previous years reductions in line with network optimisation and energy reduction activities
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.13

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Manufacturing Waste in Tonne

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Production volume tonnes

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

13

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Focus on waste reduction

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

3.5

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Gigajoules used

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Production volume tonnes

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

*Absolute energy was reduced, but product mix changes between instant coffee (high energy intensity) and Roast coffee (low energy intensity affects metric.
[Add row]*

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

220126_JDE Peet's NV Certificate_D02.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/25/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

377443

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

159820

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

537263.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

402947.250

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

326791

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

421670.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

 Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

86.06

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Revised**(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target**

Target was active for full year. Linked to Loan Guarantee Board determined to move to a net Zero SBTi Target. New Target was active in the year starting with, Submission for validation Sept 2023 New Target was validated Mar 2024 - letter attached. This target will be exited

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Total coverage - having a target is about managing the total business risk, not just part

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Manage business climate exposure as per TCFD analysis, and so build a resilient value chain and business.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Full investment roadmap in place to support transition to target by 2030 as per TCFD analysis / Annual report

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

220126_JDE Peet's NV Certificate_D02.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/25/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) | |

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3695136

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

167356

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

103788

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

226849

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2716

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3441

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9044

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

98511

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15871

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

197235

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7128

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4527075.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4527075.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

12.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3961190.625

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3333387

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

171043

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

97206

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

200036

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1134

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14893

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9846

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

87890

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34766

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

173228

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6134

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4129563.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4129563.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

70.25

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

Target was active for full year. Linked to Loan Guarantee Board determined to move to a net Zero SBTi Target. New Target was active in the year starting with, Submission for validation Sept 2023 New Target was validated Mar 2024 - letter attached. This target will be exited

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Total coverage - having a target is about managing the total business risk, not just part

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Manage business climate exposure as per TCFD analysis, and so build a resilient value chain and business.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

JDE Peet's N.V. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/14/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

377443

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

159820

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

537263.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

43.3

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

304628.121

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

326791

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

421670.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

 Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

49.69

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 New**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

New target is the short term target linked to a Net Zero strategy. New Target splits FLAG and Non FLAG in line with SBTi requirements Total coverage - having a target is about managing the total business risk, not just part

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Manage business climate exposure as per TCFD analysis, and so build a resilient value chain and business.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Full investment roadmap in place to support transition to target by 2030 as per TCFD analysis / Annual report

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 6

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

JDE Peet's N.V. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/14/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises
- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1505749

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

167356

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

103788

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

226849

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2716

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3441

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9044

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

98511

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15871

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

197235

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7128

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2337688.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2337688.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1753266.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1564662

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

171043

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

97206

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

200036

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1134

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14893

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9846

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

87890

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34766

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

173228

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6134

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2360838.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2360838.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-3.96

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

New target is the short term target linked to a Net Zero strategy. New Target splits FLAG and Non FLAG in line with SBTi requirements. This is the Non Flag elements. Total coverage - having a target is about managing the total business risk, not just part

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Manage business climate exposure as per TCFD analysis, and so build a resilient value chain and business.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Roadmap in place to support transition to target by 2030 as per TCFD analysis / Annual report. Raw and Pack material suppliers - already 50% of value chain now have SBTi targets - so reduction is expected to take time to materialise

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 7

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

JDE Peet's N.V. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/14/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2202851

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2202851.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2202851.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30.3

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1535387.147

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1789103

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1789103.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1789103.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

61.99

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

New target is the short term target linked to a Net Zero strategy. New Target splits FLAG and Non FLAG in line with SBTi requirements. This is the Flag elements. Total coverage - having a target is about managing the total business risk, not just part. Largest contributor to land based emissions is coffee

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Manage business climate exposure as per TCFD analysis, and so build a resilient value chain and business.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Roadmap in place to support transition to target by 2030 as per TCFD analysis / Annual report. This is supported by our responsible sourcing strategy and investment in over 60 projects to support transition for coffee farmers

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy productivity

Other, energy productivity, please specify :% of supply responsible sourced : This includes elements of regenerative agriculture expectations

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

22.0

(7.54.2.15) 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.)

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Sustainable Coffee Challenge Commitment

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Oth 2

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

- Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency

- Percentage of packaging from recycled or certified sustainable sources

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

24.0

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Increasing recycle content of our portfolio is part of reducing the footprint of the portfolio. Our R&D projects list to increase recycle content is embedded as part of our transition plan

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :EU Green Deal Packaging regulations are part of a EU Net Zero strategy - and increasing recycle content reduces the footprint of the packaging

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/14/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs2

Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

JDE Peet's N.V. - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% coverage - it is important to include all activities, as all activities will need to be compliant with a Net Zero future, and therefore should not be excluded

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

To manage externality risks in the business and ensure there is a vibrant coffee industry it is important to track progress on collaboration to ensure Coffee can still be grown and how it can be grown in a Net Zero future.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We are investigating options to promote the generation of biochar from on farm coffee wastes. This will include investment in assets, or underwriting of assets. Focus short terms is to provide a soil enhancer to improve coffee growing, and yields, and reduce the impact of coffee. By 2050 this will also form a route to permanently remove carbon, if further neutralisation is required.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Progress externally reported annually and as per Governance process to Board at lease once per year

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	14	`Numeric input
To be implemented	4	94000
Implementation commenced	3	48000
Implemented	6	20000
Not to be implemented	1	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2700

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

900000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1100000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Includes mix of investment and non investment continuous improvement

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Solid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Continued conversion of coal fired steam generation to food waste biomass

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Nuclear

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Supply contract change

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

Process equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1500

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

12000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

New Roasters with improved energy and material efficiency
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy efficiency and other GHG abatement projects are assessed separately, with lower ROI specifications for projects that deliver significant reductions in GHG emissions

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We use marginal abatement cost curves to assess and compare abatement projects across our business against their marginal cost of GHG reduction. The tool helps us to prioritise projects.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We encourage employee engagement across the organisation to identify and drive GHG emission reductions. Our manufacturing facilities have annual energy efficiency / emissions intensity targets that depend on the engagement of the respective teams and employees. In addition, some markets have dedicated sustainability teams with voluntary participation from across functions to drive climate-related as well as broader sustainability initiatives in the local market.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We budget annually for the purchase of electricity from renewable sources. (E.g., Guarantees of Origin), and also for our farmer programs.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Sustainability is embedded in the JDE Peet's purpose and is part of objective setting and regular progress reviews on achievements, which can be linked to remuneration and where applicable bonus.

[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Other, please specify :Sourcing Principles

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Our smallholder engagement programme is designed to address the priority sustainability challenges and improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. In 2023, we supported more than 63 coffee & tea projects across 23 countries. We have now reached over 700,000 smallholder farmers since 2015 and have already hit our initial goal of 500,000 smallholder farmers by 2025, primarily through technical assistance and the application of Good Agricultural Practices. This programme is built on the foundation of our Responsible Coffee Sourcing Principles, and the Global coffee platform coffee reference code on sustainable agriculture.

(<https://www.jdepeets.com/about-us/policies/>) The first pillar in particular focuses on the Sustainability of Land encouraging use agricultural methods that will help us protect our planet for future generations. Principles include soil fertility management, riparian buffer zones, wastewater treatment, climate smart agricultural practices, agroforestry and shade cover and forest protection, amongst others.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

Financial

Knowledge sharing

Operational

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The multi-year projects to support smallholders aim to address the priority sustainability challenges through a cycle of continuous improvement. Projects are implemented in close partnership with our suppliers, as well as with farmers, cooperatives, exporters, traders, civil society and governments. These partnerships create the right economic incentives and policies to ensure that coffee farmers make changes based on informed long term choices: Choices that are good for them, good for the people who work with them to produce and harvest the coffee, good for the environment, and good for the long-term sustainability of coffee. Examples of our work are available at www.jdepeets.com

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- Emissions reductions (mitigation)
- Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
- Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
- Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
- Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Along with our direct intervention and support through our project programs, our supplier sourcing principles include expectations on suppliers aligns with the overall sector guidance.

[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

- MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

- Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity
- Soil
- Water
- Yield
- Other, please specify :Livelihoods

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Our Common Grounds Responsible Sourcing programme is built on 3 pillars: 1. The Sustainability of Land, covering sustainable agricultural methods that contribute to protecting the natural environment and biodiversity and to addressing climate change 2. The Equality of People, responsible supplier labour practices that improve working conditions and promote equal opportunities as well as supplier diversity, in particular addressing the needs of women, children and youth. 3. The Prosperity of Farmers, building the capabilities that are needed to make farming economically viable and that improve farmer livelihoods. While programmes are designed to address the priority challenges in the local context, activities typically span across all 3 pillars and multiple topics within each. As a result, nearly all the management practices implemented by our suppliers have multiple intended outcomes such as improving yield, soil health, and preserving biodiversity, as well as social outcomes such as improved smallholder livelihoods. This is fully aligned with the Global coffee platform coffee sustainability reference code

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

As outlined, management practices implemented by our suppliers do not tackle individual issues in isolation but are designed to achieve multiple intended outcomes across the environmental and spheres. Our monitoring & evaluation systems tracks these outcomes to inform us, our suppliers and other project partners about programme progress and results. Together with our suppliers, we continuously use these insights for further refine and improve the activities and management practices to best achieve the intended outcomes. We continue with project commitments even if we do not source coffee from these projects, on the basis that we should operate in a landscape based approach and all farmers make up our value chain. We focus on supporting landscape based risks.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Road

Other, please specify :Liquid Coffee

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Provision of a hygienic, convenient system for business that drives a lower impact than a bean to cup alternative.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

Other, please specify :ISO 14040 Life cycle assessment of 2 systems

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 Billion Servings

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Serving of coffee from a bean to cup machine versus a serving from a liquid machine at the same concentration

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

20000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Liquid business served 2.8 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. Liquid also produces less waste and the coffee waste generated is used to provide renewable energy for the manufacturing site rather than going through domestic waste disposal routes. Per 1 billion servings this is 20,000tne saving

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2.6

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Coffee	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	39589	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	39589
Coffee	660629	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	660629

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

39589

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As we are building up the certification of our supply, we will gradually build in more transparency into our supply chain. At this point we have no visibility yet on the origin of our paper and pulp products as we have not collected this data yet. We rely on the third party certification of FSC and PEFC to ensure deforestation-free virgin paper and pulp. We aim to expand the due diligence in the future towards further supplier engagement and increased traceability.

Coffee

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

660629

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Independent smallholders
- Company-affiliated smallholders
- Single contracted producer
- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Our deforestation-free approach for coffee is the same approach everywhere globally, where we use a combination of remote sensing, ground truthing and artificial intelligence to define where deforestation has taken place. This give us an overview which countries and hence which volumes are associated with deforestation. At this point, most countries still have very limited coffee deforestation due to the cut-off date of end 2020. Our aim is to keep coffee deforestation free through engaging with local governments and remediating deforested plots without costs for the farmers. The origins are known for our own reporting, but we will not report on this due to market sensitivity.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Coffee

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

The Accountability Framework's definition of deforestation signifies 'gross deforestation' of natural forest where 'gross' is used in the sense of 'total; aggregate; without deduction for reforestation or other offset.'

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

2025

Coffee

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

The Accountability Framework's definition of deforestation signifies 'gross deforestation' of natural forest where 'gross' is used in the sense of 'total; aggregate; without deduction for reforestation or other offset.'

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

2025

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Business activity

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

% of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

FSC Forest Management certification

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

03/06/2024

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

34.4

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

34.4

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Paris Agreement

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all entities and all direct purchased paper and pulp

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

By 2025, we aim, through supplier engagement, to ensure deforestation is prevented for the largest commodities we purchase, namely coffee and paper & pulp. Our continued annual engagement with our suppliers through the Supplier Self-Assessment Forms creates the basis for conversations on progress towards these targets. For paper & pulp, we believe certification (FSC/PEFC) of virgin materials is acceptable as deforestation-free. Although recycled materials contribute to the circular economy and are made from a renewable source, it is not possible to trace back their origins. Hence, we report our progress of 34.4% as deforestation-free based only on the certified part of our virgin paper and pulp packaging

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The target is integrated into the deforestation target

Coffee

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Business activity

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

Other third-party certification target metric, please specify :100% responsibly sourced coffee

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

Other forest management/producer certification, please specify :Global Coffee Platform equivalent schemes or comparable

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

83.8

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

83.80

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Paris Agreement

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all entities and all purchased coffee

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

During the year, we made strong progress towards our commitment of 100% responsibly sourced green coffee by 2025, reaching 83.8% (2022: 77%), including 97% responsibly sourced into Europe. By year end, we had a portfolio of 63 active projects, through which we have reached more than 108,000 smallholder farmers in 2023, bringing the total number of smallholder farmers we have reached since the inception of the Common Grounds programme to 700,900. We continued to work with Enveritas, a non-profit organisation that has pioneered a data-driven approach to sustainability. For 2023, Enveritas's assessments of our supply chain covered 440,290 farms in 23 countries. In 2024, we will continue our journey towards 100% responsibly sourced raw materials. As part of our supplier engagement, each participating supplier will receive country-specific sustainability scorecards, which aim to facilitate a shared understanding on key sustainability issues and, where applicable, draw out corrective action plans.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Our Responsible Sourcing target greatly contributes to our efforts to ensure coffee is grown or supported to be grown in a sustainable way. The Global Coffee Platform (GCP) Reference Code has approved multiple second party and third party schemes that contribute to a number of environmental and social factors. It focuses on whether deforestation or forest degradation has taken place, but also looks at resolving the lead cause of deforestation, which is poverty. Either through paying premiums for coffee or investing in origin to support farmers make a livelihood. This way future deforestation risk is reduced.

Coffee

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

- Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Business activity

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

- Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with smallholders

- Number of smallholders engaged

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2014

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

500000

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

700100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Paris Agreement

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all entities

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Our Common Grounds programme dates back to 2015, and we have increased both the scale and reach through investments and partnerships in our key sourcing regions. Through this programme, we are partnering with farming communities, suppliers, non-governmental organisations, and local government bodies to deliver smallholder farmer projects that implement sustainable and regenerative farming practices, including climate-smart agriculture, crop quality, biodiversity, and farmer livelihoods. The goal is to further develop resilient environmental and socio-economic systems, which is vital if we are to safeguard our collective future. With coffee &

tea produced predominantly by smallholder farmers in over 70 countries, our journey of engagement and responsibility clearly begins with the farmers and workers in our supply chain. Each of our projects are designed with the smallholder farmer and community in mind, with activities and interventions that can drive meaningful change, are scalable to reach more people, and can be replicated in other areas. To measure the effectiveness of the engagement, we collect data for monitoring and evaluation and to chart farmers' response to the engagement. We are proud to say we exceeded our 2025 commitment early, and through our Common Grounds programme we have set up over 15 projects in 23 countries, reaching over 110,000 smallholder farmers in 2023. We are creating value through the clear (commercial) investment choices we have made to address priority issues in the supply chain. This means: • Working with farmers to provide technical assistance on climate-smart agriculture • Setting up nurseries and mother gardens to distribute disease- and climate-resilient coffee varieties • Addressing water sanitation issues in local communities • Increasing farm productivity through training, coaching and support, including on alternative sources of farm income • Promoting women's involvement and empowerment in all our projects • Increasing the involvement of youth, creating employment opportunities in rural areas and within the coffee value chain. Additionally, through our collaboration with Enveritas and local producing countries we have completed full remediation and made 6 countries fully coffee deforestation-free in 2024. This effort will continue to drive down deforestation and remediate any plots where forest degradation occurs.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The target has been maintained after achieving. Running programs, impacting livelihoods and investing in origin is by far the best investment we can do in the future for coffee. As poverty is the lead cause of deforestation, we invest to improve yields and income, ensuring farmers will focus on getting more out of their existing land. The program is far exceeding its target of 500,000 farmers.

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to establish one within the next two years

(8.8.4) Primary reason your organization does not have a traceability system

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.8.5) Explain why your organization does not have a traceability system

As we ramp up our deforestation approach for paper and pulp, we see the traceability as a future step on our journey in doing our due diligence. At this point we are focused on delivering the certification transition and getting full transparency on our supply chain.

Coffee

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

Value chain mapping

Supplier engagement/communication

Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Together with civil society partners, JDE Peet's' partner Enveritas has developed a state-of-the-art tool to identify, map and monitor all coffee production plots of land globally. Combining the power of high-resolution satellite imaging, AI-generated forest maps, and ground truthing, the tool enables accurate identification of coffee-related deforestation and facilitates targeted risk mitigation measures. As an industry leader and the largest EU coffee roaster, JDE Peet's takes responsibility together with Enveritas by freely sharing data with producing countries and financing mitigation and restoration initiatives in collaboration with local governments and partners on the ground in order to ensure that 100% of coffee production is, and remains, deforestation free. Importantly, the EUDR allows companies to "declare in excess" all relevant coffee plots (i.e. polygons) at the country level simultaneously, provided that submitted information is accurate and that operators take full responsibility for ensuring that all listed polygons are deforestation-free. This will simplify the due diligence process by allowing a single annual declaration of all coffee polygons of a country with their deforestation-free verification.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Coffee

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

100

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

34.4

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

34.4

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

No

Coffee

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

99.9

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

99.9

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

FSC Forest Management certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

34.4

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Our annual report is under limited assurance - on pages 295, 296 and 297 our auditor has described the limited assurance report of the independent auditor on JDE Peet's N.V. Selected sustainability KPIs. Part of this report is the KPI: % of deforestation-free virgin pulp & paper.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

jde-peets-annual-report-2023.pdf

[Add row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Coffee

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

99.90

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

- Ground-based monitoring
- Collaborating with other organizations to develop and share risk profiles
- Third-party assessment tool
- Landscape or jurisdictional approaches
- Remote sensing or other geospatial data
- Consultation with rights holders and other stakeholders

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

Description of Approach: Our strategy employs a comprehensive and dynamic risk assessment method tailored to the specific geographies and attributes of our coffee sourcing areas. We utilize a combination of advanced satellite monitoring, on-the-ground verification, and collaboration with local stakeholders to classify levels of deforestation risk. Frequency of Assessment: We conduct our risk assessments on an annual basis to ensure timely identification of any changes in deforestation patterns. This frequency allows us to adapt our strategies and interventions promptly to mitigate risks effectively. Scope and Methods: Our approach covers all coffee sourcing areas globally, with a focus on high-risk regions. We employ a risk-modulated approach, where the level of scrutiny and intervention is adjusted based on the assessed risk category of each area. Tools Used: We leverage a suite of tools including: Geospatial analysis software for satellite monitoring. Risk assessment

frameworks developed in collaboration with environmental NGOs. Data management platforms to track and report progress. Adaptation to Specific Geographies: Our methods are adapted to account for local environmental conditions, socio-economic factors, and regulatory requirements. We engage with local communities and farmers to develop tailored solutions that address the root causes of deforestation, such as poverty and lack of resources. Risk Mitigation: For areas identified as at-risk or high-risk, we implement targeted actions such as supporting sustainable farming practices, reforestation projects, and providing access to financial support for farmers' initiatives aimed at combating deforestation and improving livelihoods.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rwanda |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yemen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zambia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burundi | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guatemala |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nicaragua |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Honduras | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Costa Rica |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Timor-Leste |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Papua New Guinea | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Republic of Tanzania | |

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

To address the question regarding the overall deforestation rate in our coffee sourcing regions, we can confidently state that 99.9% of our sourcing areas are deforestation-free. Countries/Areas of Origin with No or Negligible Risk: The sourcing areas determined to have no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion are predominantly located in countries with robust environmental policies and practices. These include: Brazil: Known for its extensive coffee plantations, Brazil has implemented rigorous conservation measures to protect its biodiversity. Colombia: With a strong tradition of shade-grown coffee, Colombia's coffee regions maintain forest cover and support diverse ecosystems. Ethiopia: As the birthplace of coffee, Ethiopia's forest coffee areas are preserved through traditional farming practices that prevent deforestation. Vietnam: Despite being a major coffee producer, Vietnam has made significant strides in reforestation and forest protection initiatives. Indonesia: Indonesian coffee farms often utilize agroforestry systems that integrate tree cover with coffee cultivation, reducing the risk of deforestation. These countries, among others, contribute to the low deforestation rate in our coffee sourcing regions, ensuring that our supply chain remains sustainable and environmentally responsible. By sourcing from these areas, we reinforce our commitment to forest conservation and sustainable agriculture practices.

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply

Third party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

86.9

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

To verify the deforestation-free (DF) and conversion-free (DCF) status at the level of the sourcing area, we have implemented a robust verification process that involves multiple stakeholders and utilizes a variety of methods to ensure compliance. Verification Approach: Our verification process is conducted by an independent third-party, NGO Enveritas, which has recognized credentials in environmental standards and sustainability certifications. This party is responsible for conducting thorough assessments to confirm the DF/DCF status of our raw materials or products. Verification Methods: The methods used for verification include: Satellite Monitoring: Utilizing high-resolution satellite imagery to detect changes in forest cover and land use. Ground Truthing: On-site inspections and assessments to validate the satellite data and ensure accuracy. Supply Chain Audits: Comprehensive reviews of the supply chain documentation and practices to trace the origin of the raw materials and confirm their compliance with DF/DCF standards. Frequency of Verification: The verification is carried out annually to ensure ongoing compliance and to address any potential risks or changes in the sourcing areas promptly. Credentials of the Verifying Party: The third-party verifier is accredited by recognized global environmental organizations and has a track record of conducting environmental and sustainability certifications. Their expertise in forestry and agricultural practices ensures that the verification process is conducted with the highest level of integrity and accuracy.

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

Our risk categories are defined as follows: No Risk: Areas with no significant change in forest cover compared to the baseline year of 2020. Negligible Risk: Areas with minimal deforestation activities that do not exceed a threshold of 1% change in forest cover compared to the baseline year. At-Risk: Regions where deforestation activities are present but do not exceed critical thresholds. These areas are closely monitored for any changes in risk levels. High-Risk: Areas with significant deforestation activities that require immediate intervention and support for remediation efforts. Instead of excluding farmers that have deforested, we focus on getting farmers back into the supply chain by remediating deforestation and reforesting land. This way we can keep coffee deforestation-free across countries.
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Since we are still transitioning towards 100% certified paper and pulp packaging, we have not prioritized tracking the deforestation footprint of the part of the portfolio that has not transitioned yet. This will be part of a multi-year program, which becomes more manageable when all packaging has transitioned.

Coffee

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Coffee

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2020

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

480

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

*Through our spatial analysis, we are able to define all deforested plots that are currently growing coffee globally. The size of these plots is added together to get to the global deforested coffee plots in hectares (6000ha). We source about 8% of the global coffee, so we attribute in 8% of the deforestation to be in our value chain (6000*0,08480ha). Since we source from different sources each year we can not fully monitor our deforestation and conversion footprint.*

[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Coffee	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Development of certification and sustainability standards
- Greater enforcement of regulations
- Increased demand for certified products
- Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion
- Involvement in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

This being the first year to report on deforestation-free virgin paper and pulp, reporting on certified raw materials was the first hurdle to take. Multiple steps taken towards moving from 0 towards 34.4% reportable volumes and transitioning the full organization to ensure deforestation-free procurement was challenging. Taking the on-cost - ensuring full transparency in the data and bringing it under limited assurance are challenges we faced. This year we have budgeted the oncost, have improved on our data strategy and are more familiar with limited assurance to ensure a big jump towards becoming 100% deforestation-free in virgin paper and pulp.

Coffee

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- Increasing sourcing area level monitoring

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Greater enforcement of regulations

- Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives
- Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration
- Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems
- Involvement in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives
- Greater community support to facilitate sustainable agriculture
- Greater alignment between company goals and goals at landscape/jurisdictional level
- Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion
- Development of certification and sustainability standards across entire landscapes/jurisdictions

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

As this was the first year of reporting deforestation-free coffee - we had to combine building a baseline and a 2023 overview of the global coffee world. With the use of artificial intelligence, ground-truthing and spatial analysis our partner managed to deliver a full overview of all sourcing regions and their deforestation status. This mapping will need to be done annually in line with the crop harvest, which building a full process from the ground up. Having done this once, we believe a repeatable process has been created for the next years.

Coffee

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- Increasing supplier control systems

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

- No

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Greater enforcement of regulations
- Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- Improvement in data collection and quality

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Having supplier conversations on their approach to delivering EUDR compliant coffee gave good insights into their approach to solving deforestation.

Coffee

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- Working with smallholders

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

- No

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Greater transparency
- Greater enforcement of regulations
- Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems
- Greater community support to facilitate sustainable agriculture
- Greater alignment between company goals and goals at landscape/jurisdictional level

- Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion
- Development of certification and sustainability standards across entire landscapes/jurisdictions

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Our engagement with over 101,000 smallholders in 2023, and cumulatively more than 700,000 since 2015, has catalyzed a grassroots movement, empowering us to work closely with farmers to address deforestation and its implications on sourcing. Our persistent on-the-ground efforts ensure that smallholder farmers remain integral to European supply chains, while we also facilitate the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices that enhance both their crop yields and economic well-being. This hands-on approach underscores our commitment to fostering sustainable development and environmental conservation within the farming communities we partner with.

Coffee

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- Working to remediate past conversion

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Greater transparency
- Greater enforcement of regulations
- Improvement in data collection and quality

- Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives
- Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration
- Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems
- Involvement in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives
- Greater community support to facilitate sustainable agriculture
- Greater alignment between company goals and goals at landscape/jurisdictional level
- Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion
- Development of certification and sustainability standards across entire landscapes/jurisdictions

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

The biggest challenge in meeting our deforestation-free commitment has been around engaging with countries to remediate deforested coffee plots. Our efforts have delivered 6 coffee deforestation-free countries (Burundi, Papua New Guinea, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya), however the vast majority of coffee countries is not yet deforestation-free. Our efforts in arranging meetings and connect with global agricultural leaders has been paramount to our step up as a leader in sustainability. The journey continues in our conversations with governments, however most countries will require further engagement sectorwide.
 [Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

- Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

- No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

- In the process of certifying this commodity

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

At this point we are still building up our certification in FSC/PEFC where applicable and aim to be 100% deforestation-free by end of 2025.

Coffee

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

As our company is not vertically integrated nor has traceability to the plot of land, we will not be able to trace back each bean to its specific origin plot for each finished product. In our efforts to maintain flexible blending, we don't aim to segregate specific supply chains or make part of the supply chain 100% deforestation-free. We understand that a topic such as deforestation without segregating supply chains is not possible, but in line with our inclusive sourcing strategy, we aim to keep smallholders in our supply chain, instead of locking them out.

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

We do not track removals as the impact is very limited in our sourcing. We typically source from managed forests, so the land use change should be minimal. In combination with leveraging recycled content we see that our land use overall goes down due to a reduced dependency on virgin paper.

Coffee

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

We do not track removals as there is no consistent methodology - and we work collaboratively on developing the science of measuring changes in SOC for coffee and in testing ability to track removals from agroforestry, in compliance with expected GHG land guidance protocol.

[Fixed row]

(8.13.1) Provide details on the actions your organization has taken in its direct operations and/or upstream value chain that have resulted in reduced GHG emissions and/or enhanced removals.

Row 1

(8.13.1.1) Commodity

Select from:

Coffee

[Add row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

Labor rights

Land use rights

Third parties' rights

- Environmental protection
- Human rights protected under international law
- Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
- Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
- The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Supplier self-declaration

(8.14.5) Please explain

In compliance with forest regulations and mandatory standards, our organization adheres to a robust due diligence process that encompasses all relevant laws and standards. This includes, but is not limited to, the EU Deforestation Regulation and other applicable national and subnational jurisdictions, particularly those identified as high-risk areas for deforestation. Our approach involves a comprehensive review of supplier practices against these laws and standards, leveraging tools such as ground truthing and external third-party data to identify and address any non-compliances. Furthermore, our speak-up policy encourages the reporting of any potential misconduct, adding an additional layer of oversight to our compliance framework. We prioritize jurisdictions based on deforestation risk by employing advanced methods, such as satellite monitoring, to ensure that the commodities we produce and source are not contributing to illegal deforestation. This is supplemented by our coffee sourcing terms, which mandate supplier adherence to specific legal requirements, thereby reinforcing our commitment to legal compliance and sustainable sourcing practices.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- Response to regulation
- Risk of biodiversity loss
- Risk of human rights issues
- Commodity sourcing footprint
- Current and future sourcing risk communities
- Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
- Recognized as priority landscape by credible multi-stakeholder groups or industry platforms
- Opportunity to build resilience at scale
- Organization has operational presence in area
- Supply of commodities strategically important
- Local government's commitment to sustainable land use
- Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Due to our global presence and scale, we are able to focus on multiple priority landscapes at the same time. We focus on areas that require the most support and are able to drive a shared goals within a landscape/jurisdiction. Coffee plays a role for farmers as a cash crop, however as harvests only come once or twice a year - it is imperative that farmers diversify their income with other crops or means of making a living.

[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

- LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Sustainable Forest Management Through Production Protection and Inclusion in the Cavally Landscape

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Côte d'Ivoire

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Cavally region

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

Link Cavally.docx

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

40000

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2023

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Please specify :2026

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

1900000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
- Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- Increased and/or maintained protected areas
- Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
- Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
- Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)
- Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production
- Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts
- Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

Governance

- Governance forums that represent all relevant stakeholders in place and maintained
- Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

- Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative
- Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
- Improved business models that enable inclusion (including smallholders)
- Income diversification amongst producers in area
- Rights to land and resources recognized and protected, and related conflicts reduced

Production

- Improved and/or maintained soil health
- Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
- Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
- Collaborate to maintain representation from all relevant stakeholders within governance structure of initiative
- Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

Enhance government and capacity

- Support local governments (or equivalent) to enhance landscape governance structure, and provide them with resources to develop and implement sustainable landscape policies and/or management plan

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

- Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- National government
- Local communities
- NGO and/or civil society
- Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Indeed, the Cavally Region, home to the main forest relics of the country: the classified forest of Cavally and the National Park of Taï (world heritage of UNESCO), has lost more than 80% of its forest cover in the during the last decades. This deforestation has been mainly attributed to coffee and cocoa production. However, after years of decline, coffee farming is reviving in the region due to improved prices on the international market. The project aims to contain and reduce the pressure on the Taï National Park and other protected areas in the eastern part of the Cavally region, while improving the income of the region's populations. More specifically, the project will: Contribute to the preservation and rehabilitation of the landscape of the source of the Hana River, the main river that drains the Taï National Park in collaboration with the OIPR; Contribute to the protection and preservation of the Cavally classified forest through patrols and the destruction of agricultural plantations within the classified forest. Support 300 producers in sustainable coffee production through the adoption of good agricultural and environmental practices, particularly agroforestry and the renewal of the ageing orchard. Support agricultural entrepreneurship for nearly 1000 women from coffee producing communities through access to finance by establishing a relationship with UNACOOPEC-CI Moreover, for many of the OFI representatives, this project will also guarantee the traceability of the origin of the coffee as well as its productive, commercial, and ecological quality through trainings in good agronomic, social and environmental practices. It will also certify the value chain to increase additional income for producers, cooperatives and OLAM and ensure that coffee production does not come from protected areas or classified forests. The project will also map protected areas and watercourses and conduct awareness campaigns for their protection and restoration; and ensure that stripped areas or surfaces are massively reforested, allowing the reconstitution of the local ecosystem. Ultimately, this project will contribute enormously to the conservation of forest resources, the revival of the coffee sector and the improvement of the incomes of rural communities, particularly women, in OLAM's supply areas.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

As the engagement has only kicked off in 2023, it is difficult to already measure impact. We expect to be able to report on full results by the end of the project. The indicators decided within the project are tracked on annual bases.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, but we are not able/willing to disclose volume data

[Add row]

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

Coffee

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Involved in industry platforms

Engaging with communities

Engaging with non-governmental organizations

Funding research organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We are an active member of the European Coffee Federation (ECF), the representative organisation for the European coffee trade and industry, covering approximately 35% of the world's coffee traded volume. The industry is focused on a number of issues, from sustainable agriculture and climate change mitigation, to biodiversity and deforestation protection. In 2023, the industry was most focused on the topic of deforestation, following the introduction of regulations to combat this key issue. It is vital that the coffee industry complies with these new regulations, as market access is restricted for non-compliant coffee producers. In addition to the ECF, we are active in national trade associations in a number of countries, as well as the Global Coffee Platform (GCP), with the aim of tackling complex challenges across the entire value chain. We also collaborate with industry partners in a precompetitive way to address challenges such as standardising carbon footprint measurements.

[Add row]

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

Agroforestry

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Improvement to soil health
- Reduction of GHG emissions
- Contribution to SBTi target(s) marginalized groups
- Increase in carbon sequestration
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
- Improvement to environmental regulation
- Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities
- Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The Youth for Coffee in Uganda Collective Action Initiative targets two distinct rural groups: rural youth and smallholder coffee farmers. Entrepreneurial youth will be selected on the basis of their interest and recommendation of local partners and their associated farmers to become commercial coffee / agricultural service providers. They will be set up and trained by the Youth for Coffee in Uganda project team on sustainable and climate smart mixed coffee farm management, tree nursery establishment and management, and business management. They will be trained to become effective advisors on sustainable coffee production (and other farm enterprises), and be equipped to carry out coffee establishment and maintenance activities in coffee farms. The initial focus of the training and roll-out in farmers' coffee plots will be on rehabilitation and renovation of coffee plots, with emphasis on recovering old and overgrown coffee trees, by gap filling with improved coffee varieties, intercropping and incorporating suitable shade trees and multipurpose agroforestry species. This will be coupled with information and training on diversifying and climate proofing his/her farm if and where relevant. The coffee tree management, and the coffee and tree seedlings, delivered by the YCSP, are initially financed by the project, to overcome the farmers' well-known resistance to R&R interventions, and to kickstart the YCSPs' businesses. Once the trees recover, coffee production per tree increases, the multipurpose agroforestry trees start to grow and produce and farm income from diverse sources increases, the next step in the result chain is that farmers will spread the R&R treatment to more coffee trees, and further incorporate climate proof cultivation practices on their farm, thereby increasing the productivity and resilience of their trees and farms. At the same time, the YCSPs will be put on a development pathway by continue delivering farm maintenance services to farmers, either directly or through public and private coffee extension programmes. At outcome level, a critical step in the result chain is the capturing and analysis of performance data with regards to farm and tree productivity, income, and of the YCSP businesses model. The data will inform the project on possible improvements in project implementation, and the coffee sector at large.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2027

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

565

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

5400

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

Uganda

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

1

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

32

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

2100000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- Improvement to soil health
- Increase in carbon sequestration
- Other, please specify

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The expected outcome of the project over its 5 year period at the proposed scale, are2: a. 1.5 million old and overgrown coffee trees are treated by the initiative with an expected yield per tree from 300 up to 750 grams, within 2 years after treatment; b. 3 million rehabilitated coffee trees by year 5 through gradual expansion of the R&R practice by participating farmers, and their neighbours, without external funding. Total additional production by the end of year 5 reaches 2 million kgs of clean coffee per year at an annual farm-gate value of US 2.2 million; c. 750 thousand kgs of clean coffee additionally produced d. By year 5, 30,000 farmers increase their annual income by US 75, driven by the yield increase from rehabilitated coffee; e. By year 5 the living income gap for farmers involved in the program is closed by 10-20% compared to current living income benchmark information, driven by yield increase of rehabilitated coffee. f. 72,000 shade and agroforestry trees incorporated on 9,000 participating farms by the end of year 2. g. 300 thousand shade and agroforestry trees raised in coffee nurseries of YCSPs by the end of year 2. h. By year 5, at least 75% of the participating coffee farmers are reporting to be more food and financially secure (survey). i. 150 female and male young entrepreneurs establish private coffee service provision businesses, thereby creating around 750-1000 direct jobs in the coffee sector. j. Dataset comprised of data on 5,000 coffee farmers on the impact of R&R treatments on yields and income, collected, analysed and results published. In the calculation for the hectareage an average of 0,18ha per farm was used, based on an average Ugandan farm size.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water sources are known and recorded for all of our sites. The majority of sites measure water withdrawal volumes in real time through “in-place” flow meters for groundwater and surface water. Municipal water withdrawal volumes and sources data is obtained from water utility providers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total water withdrawal volume is one of our environmental key performance indicators and is used to track improvements in water efficiency. We report this information at an internal global level quarterly, and report data externally on an annual basis.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water sources are known and recorded for all of our sites. The majority of sites measure water withdrawal volumes in real time through “in-place” flow meters for groundwater and surface water. Municipal water withdrawal volumes and sources data is obtained from water utility providers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal volumes by source are monitored at 100% of our operations. As most operations only source from municipal water sources, the different sources do not vary much over time.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal quality is checked with aerobic plate count (APV/TPC) and coliforms, with set sample sizes, test methods and acceptance criteria. Factories are audited to ensure processes are in place.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal quality microbiology testing is in place for all factories and require monthly testing on elements such as ingredients, sanitation rinse, hand wash and reclaimed water. Further quarterly testing is done on incoming water from municipal sources, where we also allow for certification from municipal sources.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flow meters to measure discharge volumes in real-time.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational sites are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual management for our sites.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flow meters to measure discharge volumes in real time. The destination of the discharge is known and recorded for all sites

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational sites are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual management for our sites. This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. We are committed to reducing water pollution. As part of our compliance with standards and regulations, we monitor the volumes of our discharges by destination.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We keep records of the discharge treatment level and methods at all sites. When updates are made on the treatment levels, we are made aware globally and record the updates. All waste water treatment volumes are available in our central EMS and are consolidated and communicated at least on annual bases.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational sites are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management for our sites.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

COD is measured in either through sample testing with a third party or through data provider such as water providers that provide this data to us. Data is collected annually, in multiple separate months to extrapolate the full year.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational sites are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management for our sites.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For the few sites where we discharge to surface water, we measure multiple relevant emissions to water such as COD, BOD, iron, chloride, oxygen, temperature, nitrogen.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Only 4 out of 42 sites emit water to surface water which is why the 100% covers less than 10% of our total sites. As we have to remain within permits, the legal limits are set by the local water authorities. For the countries where no limits are set, we use similar thresholds of best practice facilities.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For the 6 sites who discharge to surface water this is a key parameter and continuously tracked to local legislation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This is not relevant for all sites, as most discharge their water to public sewer.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is measured by subtracting water discharge from the water withdrawal targets. We are continuously optimising the water consumption data by installation of water meters in parts of the factory.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For all sites water withdrawal and discharge are measured as part of standard business practice.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We are aware that small amounts of water is re-used and recycled e.g. grinders for coffee operation, cooling towers. We aim to start tracking to further raise awareness for this topic, however other reporting elements have higher priority due to CSRD

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

By filling the self-assessment questionnaire. Results are consolidated on annual bases and sites with non-conformities are managed similar to our internal auditing process.

(9.2.4) Please explain

WASH has been integrated as standard business practice, meaning that its requirements were further deepened into our standard operating procedures.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

6601.52

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Last year, the water withdrawal and discharge were lower due to lower business activity in one of our larger plants. We expect that water withdrawal will continue to go down in line with our targets towards 2030. Standards, Methodologies, and Assumptions: The data is compiled in line with legal requirements, and every plant manager signs off that data entered in our Environmental Management System is correct. The company aligns with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives. Thresholds for “Much Higher” and “Much Lower”: The company has set a target for an 18% reduction in water intensity per product category by 2030 (Base 2020), with a 2% reduction of water intensity year on year. A change greater than 2% difference is considered lower/higher, and a change greater than 5% is considered much lower/much higher.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5248.91

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Last year, the water withdrawal and discharge were lower due to lower business activity in one of our larger plants. We expect that water withdrawal will continue to go down in line with our targets towards 2030. Standards, Methodologies, and Assumptions: The data is compiled in line with legal requirements, and every plant manager signs off that data entered in our Environmental Management System is correct. The company aligns with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives. Thresholds for “Much Higher” and “Much Lower”: The company has set a target for an 18% reduction in water intensity per product category by 2030 (Base 2020), with a 2% reduction of water intensity year on year. A change greater than 2% difference is considered lower/higher, and a change greater than 5% is considered much lower/much higher.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1352.6

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :We see that our consumption patterns are fairly flat, we will invest in efficiency and water smart technologies to drive down our required withdrawal.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Last year, the water withdrawal and discharge were lower due to lower business activity in one of our larger plants. We expect that water withdrawal will continue to go down in line with our targets towards 2030. Standards, Methodologies, and Assumptions: The data is compiled in line with legal requirements, and every plant manager signs off that data entered in our Environmental Management System is correct. The company aligns with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives. Thresholds for “Much Higher” and “Much Lower”: The company has set a target for an 18% reduction in water intensity per product category by 2030 (Base 2020), with a 2% reduction of water intensity year on year. A change greater than 2% difference is considered lower/higher, and a change greater than 5% is considered much lower/much higher.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

948.32

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Facility closure

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

14.37

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

WRI Aqueduct defines baseline water stress as equal to/greater than 'High': 40-80%. We enter our sites by location in the tool on annual bases and run scenario analysis to see how water stress will develop over time.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Coffee

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

1-10

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Coffee agricultural production accounts for 98% of our total water footprint, which is primarily rain-fed. The water stress risk associated with coffee growing is limited when compared to other crops that are more dependent on irrigation. Analysis from the World Resource Institute (WRI)'s Aqueduct Water and Food tool shows that there are 29,000 hectares of irrigated arabica coffee growing under high and extremely high water stress conditions, which means that about 8% of coffee products are produced in water stressed areas. For robusta coffee, very few are produced in water stressed areas. The effects of climate change are leading to extreme weather patterns, with a lack or abundance of water leading to droughts or excessive rainfall, impacting coffee yields. Consequently, we are investing through our farmer programmes to further decrease our dependency on irrigation and freshwater consumption, while building resilience for future potential water scarcity and erosion protection. We assess the water risks of our full supply chain annually. Through a combined analysis of different tools and an external analysis from Enveritas, we are able to update the risk profile of specific origins and regions. This gives us a detailed picture on how to adjust our sourcing (if necessary) and assess the materiality of the risk. Assuming a balance between arabica and robusta coffee in our portfolio, we assume about 4% of our coffee to be sourced from high water stressed areas.

Dairy and egg products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

No, we do not have this data and have no plans to obtain it

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

As we primarily source processed dairy products - it is very hard to track the original area of production of where the cows have produced their milk.

Timber products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

The timber products we source are generally sourced from certified managed forests and are working towards progressive transparency in our supply chain. At this point we have no view on the origin countries of our timber products.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.01

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :Very limited withdrawal from rainwater

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water and the use of rainwater is becoming more relevant as our factories aim to become less dependent on third-party water sources. The volumes are very small as the amount of rainwater captured is still very limited. The rainwater is harvested and used as source for cleaning outside and watering plants. This reduces the dependency on third party sourced and creates a more circular loop. We anticipate that the water withdrawal from alternative sources such as rainwater will increase, however not become our primary source of water due to the total required volume.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

JDE Peet's does not withdraw water from brackish surface water or seawater

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1548.64

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater is primarily used for cooling towers in one of our instant sites. This site had slightly lower production volumes and hence a lower requirement of water withdrawal for cooling. The volumes are directly measured with meters. In the near future we would expect water levels to remain about the same as volume will pick up again based on our annual operating plan.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

JDE Peet's does not withdraw water from non-renewable groundwater

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

JDE Peet's does not withdraw water from produced or entrained water

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5052.78

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third party water is used for a variety of purposes, such as quenching, cleaning and washing/sanitation in our manufacturing facilities. The measurements are taken from meters. Water withdrawal has decreased overall due to the decreased business activity. Third parties suppliers are typically municipal suppliers. In the situations of higher water stress, we are in close contact with the suppliers to review future availability and ensure business continuity.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1901.58

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In line with last year, the fresh surface water discharge is primarily driven by the cooling water of one of our instant factories. Due to lower business activity in that plant, the overall water discharge to surface water has decreased. As production is slightly aimed to increase, however efficiency gains are expected, there is no big change expected in the future.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

JDE Peet's doesn't discharge to brackish surface or sea water

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

13.76

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water initially marked as surface water, has now been marked as discharged to ground water. Although low, it is expected that this number will go down due to alternative water discharge possibilities that have been found in the area.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3333.23

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In line with our lower production volumes, water withdrawal and discharge have both gone down. This data is coming from direct measurements with meters installed in each factory. We define lower here as 2% variance to last year. Future trends are expecting to lower further as we invest in water efficiency in our manufacturing sites.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

None of our factories have tertiary treatment in place as our water discharge doesn't require this deep treatment.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4.25

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Other, please specify :First year of measurement

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

- 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Relevant: As the sites that discharge to surface water require additional cleaning in line with regulatory expectations, we ensure our water is treated accordingly. This also applies to our instant production factories that require additional cleaning at the end of the production process. Although this only accounts for 6 sites (14% of our sites), this is the larger part of our waste water discharge. This is our first year of measurement and as the water discharge is expected to decrease in line with our efficiency target, this overall number will slightly decrease.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.91

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :First year of measurement

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Most of our sites have a fat trap/sedimentation, oil separator or pH filter in place to ensure primary treatment before discharging to the public sewer. In total 12 out of 42 sites (29%) account for this number. This year is our first year of measurement, we anticipate this number to decrease as more sites will improve their waste water treatment (and move up to secondary treatment).

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :First year of measurement

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Only a very small part of our water discharge is not yet treated by us or a third party (0,13% of total / 6924M3). This accounts to 2 sites (5% of total) where the waste water treatment is not yet up to our standards. We have investments in place to reduce this number to 0 and expect to close the gap in the near future.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.79

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :First year of measurement

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

41-50

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Relevant: In our sites, most water is used for drinking water and sanitation/hygiene services. These volumes are discharged to a third party without treatment. This accounts for 23 sites (55% of total) where no additional water discharge treatment is expected. This is our first year of measuring. Anticipated future trend: This volume is expected to remain the same in the future as the volume is mainly driven by drinking water and hygiene. Treatment applied by third party: The third party (municipal sewage treatment plant) applies a conventional secondary treatment, and the treatment plant is in line with regulatory requirements.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

*Not relevant: All water discharge is spread over the other groups.
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

164.87

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

Nitrates

Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Surface water discharge mainly takes place in one factory in our network. The contents of this water are pumped up from groundwater used for cooling and hence the contents are mostly nitrates and phosphates. This area is not in water stress and because of our rigorous cleaning process, we do not expect to be able to further reduce these pollutants as they are not because of our own processing.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

We define a facility as a manufacturing plant, where we have 42 active sites at the end of 2023. From those sites, 6 facilities have a high dependency on water due to the nature of their processing which together accounts for 90% of the total water footprint of our company. In order to see if this dependency can also become a risk, we have reviewed which of these sites are in water-stressed areas. In the combination of both, we see this as a substantive risk which needs to be managed.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have started to assess sites that are in our value chain and have significant water dependency due to the nature of their business. Due to other business priorities and resource availability, we have not expanded further on collecting data on these sites, however we do consider this as part of our overall risk assessment.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Banbury

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Thames

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.062901

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.339775

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

877.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

877.1

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

643.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

643.3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

233.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The majority of our water consumption takes place in our 6 instant coffee production sites. These sites by definition are seen as sites with the highest dependency on water. The risk layer is added as this site is placed in a high water stressed basin and hence could limit its ability to operate in the future. The water use in this facility is used in the instant production process. The withdrawals, discharges and consumption have remained relatively flat due to stable volumes. We expect these numbers to significantly drop due to the site closure and transition of production volumes to other manufacturing locations. The volumes for this site are measured by meters. The water supplier is a municipal supplier, same as the discharge. The consumption volume is incorporated into products and partly evaporated in the processing of green coffee to soluble coffee.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Our water withdrawals are audited under limited assurance as part of the Annual Report 2023. Our commitment to deliver a 18% reduction on our water withdrawals per tonne of production is reviewed by Deloitte and captures our primary impact driver on water. The limited assurance review is performed on all water withdrawals in the company, including the sites that have high water dependency and risk exposure.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As part of our continuous improvement towards limited and reasonable assurance, we will further develop the verification standards for all metrics related to water, in line with CSRD requirements.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As part of our continuous improvement towards limited and reasonable assurance, we will further develop the verification standards for all metrics related to water, in line with CSRD requirements.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As part of our continuous improvement towards limited and reasonable assurance, we will further develop the verification standards for all metrics related to water, in line with CSRD requirements.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As part of our continuous improvement towards limited and reasonable assurance, we will further develop the verification standards for all metrics related to water, in line with CSRD requirements.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As part of our continuous improvement towards limited and reasonable assurance, we will further develop the verification standards for all metrics related to water, in line with CSRD requirements.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As part of our continuous improvement towards limited and reasonable assurance, we will further develop the verification standards for all metrics related to water, in line with CSRD requirements.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As part of our continuous improvement towards limited and reasonable assurance, we will further develop the verification standards for all metrics related to water, in line with CSRD requirements.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	8191000000	1240774.85	As revenue is expected to rise and water withdrawal is expected to decrease, the water withdrawal efficiency will improve over time.

[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Coffee

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.85

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Freshwater consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

Kilograms

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.9.6) Please explain

From our LCA database ecoinvent it shows that arabica coffee has a freshwater consumption of 847 litre per kilo of coffee. This number is significantly lower as previously reported 18700 litre per kg of coffee which measured freshwater withdrawal, instead of consumption. For comparable data, we now used LCA data on freshwater consumption so we can use similar sources for other commodities. For regions where we see an increased use of irrigation, we will start reviewing the blue water footprint in the near future - however it will remain minimal compared to the green water footprint. The trend in the long term 5 years is that the blue water footprint will increase compared to the green water footprint. However the amount of total water used will remain the same. We are investing in projects in regions with drought in drip irrigation and other water efficient technologies to minimize the blue water use. For instance in the Pollibetta and Kodagu regions in India have been experiencing irregular droughts and excess rain as a result of climate change. Together with Tata Coffee Ltd, we have developed interventions to conserve water and introduce winter irrigation for coffee production in order to enrich the soil and improve the yield of the Robusta coffee crop in Kodagu district. Our work on pollinator management involves studying the efficiency of boxed colony of bees for coffee pollination, aimed to enhance coffee production by up to 20%, and can serve as a source of income diversification for the communities.

Dairy & egg products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

8.67

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Freshwater consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

Kilograms

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.9.6) Please explain

From our LCA database ecoinvent it shows that whole milk powder has a freshwater consumption of 8670 liter per kilo of milk powder. This is the first time of measurement, but significantly higher than any other commodity reviewed earlier. We expect this footprint to remain fairly flat as the production process is expected to remain similar. At this point we don't have any projects in place to reduce the water footprint of milk powder, however we are reviewing the use of skim milk powder in our instant mixes, which has less fats and hence is better from a nutrition perspective and water footprint. The difficulty is that skim milk powder has a higher carbon footprint than whole milk powder, leading to trade-offs between water and carbon footprint.

Timber products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.07

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Freshwater consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

Kilograms

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.9.6) Please explain

From our LCA database ecoinvent it shows that per kilo of folding carton (as it best represents our paper use) has a freshwater consumption of 0.7 liter per kilo. This is our first year of measuring, using ecoinvent to find comparable sources to compare water intensity across our products. The trend in the long term 5 years is that the blue water footprint remain flat as the source for timber is typically forests where the blue water footprint is very minimal. We are currently not actively engaged in reducing the water footprint, and based of the data our priority is mainly with coffee as its water intensity is over 1000x higher.

[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Instant coffee

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

72

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Per tonne of production of instant product

(9.12.5) Comment

Water withdrawal is used as the nominator as it drives actual reduction in total water withdrawal, whereas a water consumption nominator could still have excessive water withdrawals and discharges. We use this nominator across our company to track efficiency in production and compare between factories to drive further improvements. The data is collected through mapping production volumes to the monthly water withdrawals, so we can see the month by month movement on water efficiency. This indicator is part of our water availability target where we focus on improving water efficiency. There is a big difference between the instant process and other water processes, hence we separate the two processing streams and intensity figures.

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Non-instant coffee

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.7

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Per tonne of production of non-instant product

(9.12.5) Comment

Water withdrawal is used as the nominator as it drives actual reduction in total water withdrawal, whereas a water consumption nominator could still have excessive water withdrawals and discharges. We use this nominator across our company to track efficiency in production and compare between factories to drive further improvements. The data is collected through mapping production volumes to the monthly water withdrawals, so we can see the month by month movement on water efficiency. This indicator is part of our water availability target where we focus on improving water efficiency. There is a big difference between the instant process and other water processes, hence we separate the two processing streams and intensity figures.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	JDE Peet's is only involved in the production of coffee and tea, where hazardous substances do not occur.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

(9.14.4) Please explain

The water footprint of coffee is 99% dependent on the cultivation stage of which 96% is rainfed, whilst our manufacturing and use-phase account for
[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Due to the nature of our business, we will not set value chain water targets on water for now.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/18/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

9.9

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

8.12

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

9.8

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Replaced

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

6

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

- Sustainable Development Goal 6
- Water Resilience Coalition

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes all manufacturing operations, so this excludes coffee stores (due to lack of data and materiality) and offices (due to limited impact).

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target is on-track - however will be revised in 2024. Ensuring we reduce our water dependency allows our business to navigate in a future with increased water availability risk.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

- Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/18/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

99

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

99

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

Water Resilience Coalition

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes all manufacturing operations without exclusions.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are investing in the remaining sites that are not managing their waste water properly yet, but this accounts for a relatively small part of our business. We feel confident to meet the target, although new investments might be required when acquisitions take place.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is on track and in line with reducing our regulatory risk on waste water discharge.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

Other WASH, please specify :Ensure our employees at our manufacturing operations have access to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities by 2030

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/18/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

88

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

88

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

Water Resilience Coalition

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes all manufacturing operations, but excludes cafés and offices due to the materiality of the topic.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are on track to deliver the target as the majority of our sites are already in line with the WASH expectations. This is also integrated into our quality auditing process, so sites that have not yet met the requirements will get in line as part of the quality improvement process. Due to the acquisition of 3 new sites and the move of one site, this number will remain flat this year and will progress forward again next year.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target is on track.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

08/31/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

7.16

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5.87

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

6.6

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

43

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes all manufacturing operations, so this excludes coffee stores (due to lack of data and materiality) and offices (due to limited impact).

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our water availability roadmap is a direct implementation of our Water Stewardship Policy and targets efforts to sites deemed material through our assessments. By looking at different timeframes, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios, and combining this with the dependency of water in the production process, we are able to define which sites need to address water risks in their area. Based on this, we contacted local water authorities to confirm the results, helping to build action plans to reduce water stress. We then integrated this into the enterprise risk management, and cascaded to the respective owners. In 2023, we identified nine sites that are in waterstressed basins and need to develop plans to address and mitigate water availability challenges. Based on this, we then reached out to water authorities and water suppliers, reflecting our consideration of local context and importance of local collaboration.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target is on-track, roadmap is in place to deliver the reduction. Ensuring we reduce our water dependency allows our business to navigate in a future with increased water availability risk.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

- Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

- Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced
- Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging
- Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

End-of-life management

- Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled
- Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated
- Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is mismanaged

(10.1.3) Please explain

JDE Peet's has two overarching packaging commitments 1) Reduction of 25% Scope 3 emissions generated via packaging vs. 2020 baseline by 2030 (25% S3 reduction) & 2) 100% of our packaging is to be designed to be reusable, recyclable, or compostable by 2030 (RRC/Circular by Design). We do not have discrete public commitments on plastics reduction due to the fact that this ladders up into the overarching commitments of scope 3 reduction & RRC/Circular by design. We report annual our weight of plastic packaging sold & the proportion of post consumer recycled content used in plastic packaging which is visible in our annual report as of last year. We believe fewer is better in terms of overarching KPIs disclosed externally, however we track, monitor, and have roadmaps in place internally for

plastics reduction, increase of post consumer recycled content in plastics, and plastic designed for end of life management at scale. Scope 3 emissions reduction is achieved in several ways, namely packaging weight reduction (which we track through packaging intensity [the grams of packaging material used to sell each cup of coffee or tea], PCR incorporation into our packaging, or material switching (i.e. using lower GHG equivalent materials such as paper to replace plastics which we've done with our paper refill pack for instant coffee), integration of renewable resources, amongst other tactics. With regards to RRC/Circular packaging by design, it is fully within our control to design packaging that can be collected, sorted, and recycled at scale in the end markets of sale thus our target of 100% by 2030 reflects this obligation. Plastic packaging, particularly flexible plastics are cumbersome for recycling systems - we've recently stopped a major program from rolling out challenging to recycling formats & pivoted to RecyClass compliant flexible plastics structures which will begin to be commercialized in the coming year. This is an example of avoiding the deployment of packaging formats that could be mismanaged, a challenge for circularity, and a challenge for increasing recycling rates. To conclude, our public commitments are S3 reduction & design for circularity, however the underlying tactics to achieve this commitment is through minimizing plastic use.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not produce or commercialize polymers

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not produce or commercialize plastics goods directly. Machine suppliers commercialize machines & components with JDE Peet's branded insignia (ie. Senseo machines, B2B machines, Tassimo etc.)

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not produce or commercialize plastics components. Machine suppliers commercialize machines & components with JDE Peet's branded insignia (ie. Senseo machines, B2B machines, Tassimo etc.)

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

JDE Peet's is not a packaging producer/seller - we source all of our packaging materials, some of which is assembled on our factory lines during product filling (ie. glass jars with polypropylene lids). Plastic packaging is commercialized with product inside.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Coffee & Tea products in plastic packaging (mainly HDPE, LPDE, PP rigid, PP flexible)

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

HORECA operations / Out of home coffee stores

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

JDE Peet's does not provide waste management / water management services directly - they are contracted by third parties or in the case of private recycling schemes established in consortium/joint partnerships with industry.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

48246.37

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

% virgin fossil-based content

% virgin renewable content

% post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

96

(10.5.4) % virgin renewable content

4

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.7) Please explain

Renewable content is used in our bioplastics application for Senseo pads and tea bags, post consumer recycled content is used albeit rarely in our transport level packaging due to the limited availability of food-contact approved recycle for rPE and rPP, the remainder is fossil-based content

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % recyclable in practice and at scale	14	<i>14% of plastics used are recyclable at ascale. 6.87kt of the total 48.25kt plastics used is recyclable at scale</i>

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.**Production of plastic****(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)**

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Recycling

Composting (industrial/home)

(10.6.4) % recycling

11

(10.6.5) % composting (industrial/home)

3

(10.6.12) Please explain

JDE Peet's does not produce plastics - everything is sourced from suppliers.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Recycling

Composting (industrial/home)

(10.6.4) % recycling

11

(10.6.5) % composting (industrial/home)

3

(10.6.12) Please explain

JDE Peet's does not commercialize plastics individually - they are made available on the market with product packed inside

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

48246.37

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Recycling

Composting (industrial/home)

(10.6.4) % recycling

11

(10.6.5) % composting (industrial/home)

3

(10.6.12) Please explain

*5.37 kt of plastic waste is recyclable, 1.50kt is industrially compostable
[Fixed row]*

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Education & awareness
- Livelihood, economic & other incentives
- Other, please specify :Through our farmer targeted projects, we aim to address root causes of drivers of biodiversity loss (i.e. yield and income improvement to counteract deforestation), as well as promote regenerative agriculture practices such as increasing soil health.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<i>Select from:</i>	<i>Select all that apply</i>

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Enveritas reporting vs GCP coffee sustainability reference code which includes biodiversity topics on soil health / regenerative agriculture and protection of water bodies.

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

We conducted a proximity analysis of 42 of our internal manufacturing sites using the IBAT tool and found that none are inside any legally protected area. The nearest proximity any of our sites to such areas are at least 50 KMs.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

We conducted a proximity analysis of 42 of our internal manufacturing sites using the IBAT tool and found that none are inside of any UNESCO world heritage sites.. The closest proximity to such areas are at least 50 kms away.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

We conducted a proximity analysis of 42 of our internal manufacturing sites using the IBAT tool and found that none are inside any Unesco Man and Biosphere Reserves. Closest proximity is at least 50 Kms away.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

We conducted a proximity analysis of 42 of our internal manufacturing sites using the IBAT tool and found that none are inside of any Ramsar sites. The closest proximity to such areas is at least 50 kms away.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Proximity analysis of 42 IM sites using the IBAT tool concluded that 6 of our sites are within a KBA. Our sites in Arhavi, Camli, Iyidere, Solakli, and Ofcay sites in Turkey are within the Dogu Karadeniz Daglari KBA. Another one of our site in Hemelingen, is within the Mittelwesermarsch KBA. Additionally, our plant in Andrezieux is within the Plaine du Forez KBA in France. These sites are within 10Km of the KBAs.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

*Proximity analysis concluded that none of our sites are in any other areas important for biodiversity according to other conventions.
[Fixed row]*

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Turkey

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Doğu Karadeniz Dağları

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

13.74

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We operate tea processing and packaging plants in Arhavi, Çamlı, İyidere, and Solaklı.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Biodiversity risk in this region originates from unplanned settlement, highway construction, increasing plateau tourism, dam construction, creation of agricultural fields. Considering our operations does not directly contribute to these, nor are our facilities planned to expand - we do not have grounds to believe potential negative effects to biodiversity would materialise. Our site also operates within all local legal requirements on pollution, water, etc.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Mittelwesermarsch

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1.61

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Our site in Hemmelingen is a manufacturing asset that has not expanded and has no plans for expansion in years. Has a roaster and production packaging line for instant and roast & ground coffees.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The KBA relates to the floating breeding platforms provided for the species of sterna hirundo. Our Hemelingen plant operates within all local legal requirements on pollution, water, waste, etc - and therefore operate within acceptable boundaries that do not negatively affect surrounding biodiversity. All water discharges are sent for processing at municipal waste water treatment facilities and are discharged within consent limits. Air pollution abatement systems are in place for biomass incineration and roasting - all compliant with local discharge requirements and consent. The site promotes presence of pollinators with bee hives and has planted a variety of trees to support pollinators.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Plaine du forez

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

2.7

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

This is a coffee roastery and packaging facility

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

This KBA is threatened by development of motorway and infrastructure. While our site has expanded in recent years, this was all within existing boundary and have been conducted with local consent. The roastery uses pollution abatement systems and emits within permitted consent. Thus we have no grounds to believe significant negative biodiversity effects are caused.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Third party verification is provided as reported in our annual report - we do not also re verify information specific for CDP. Under CSRD all information will be limited assurance review as required.

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

VP Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

No

