

Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

JDE Peet's is the world's leading pure-play coffee and tea company, serving approximately 4,200 cups of coffee or tea per second. JDE Peet's unleashes the possibilities of coffee and tea in more than 100 markets with a portfolio of over 50 brands including L'OR, Peet's, Jacobs, Senseo, Tassimo, Douwe Egberts, OldTown, Super, Pickwick and Moccona. In 2022, JDE Peet's generated total sales of EUR 8.2 billion and employed a global workforce of more than 20,000 employees. Read more about our journey towards a coffee and tea for every cup at www.JDEPeets.com.

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

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

W-FB0.1a/W-AC0.1a

(W-FB0.1a/W-AC0.1a) Which activities in the food, beverage, and tobacco and/or agricultural commodities sectors does your organization engage in?

Processing/Manufacturing

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
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Reporting year	January 1, 2022	December 31, 2022
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W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

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

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

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

EUR

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Non-manufacturing water use	Our water-related reporting focuses on water in manufacturing, our most material source of water withdrawals and water use. Water-related data is not including water use in our offices, warehouses or coffee store locations.

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

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

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Neutral	<p>Direct primary use: Good quality water is mostly used in our production process to produce instant and liquid coffee, e.g. in the extraction process for instant coffee. Furthermore, water is directly used as direct infeed to our cooling towers and different elements of our production processes such as cooling roasted coffee. In addition, water is used for heating, cooling and cleaning processes in all production sites.</p> <p>Access to good quality freshwater is important. Without access to good quality freshwater we would not be able to produce our instant and liquid products and we would have to invest significantly into alternative water access or treatment to improve water quality.</p> <p>Alternatively, we would have to shift production to sites that have good water quality available or stop production at those specific sites altogether, including the financial impact that comes with it.</p> <p>Indirect primary use: As coffee is mostly rainfed, the indirect primary use for coffee is less dependent on good quality freshwater. We invest through our farmer programs to decrease the dependency on irrigation and freshwater consumption and build resilience for future potential water scarcity. However, due to climate change and droughts we see that the lack of water availability can lead to issues in the supply, causing increased costs and inflating commodity prices.</p> <p>We expect that in the future water scarcity will only further increase and could become a more material issue within JDE Peet's.</p>
Sufficient amounts of	Neutral	Not very important	Direct primary use: Recycled, brackish & produced water are used in our manufacturing

<p>recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use</p>			<p>wherever possible. One example is the use of groundwater in our cooling towers. Water is reused several times before it is discharged. It is neutral, rather than important or vital as there are other technical solutions that can deliver the same cooling benefits. Alternatively, freshwater use may be available.</p> <p>Indirect primary use: Throughout our value chain, to our knowledge, recycled, brackish and/or produced water are not used as part of the production processes.</p> <p>Future: With growing water stress globally due to climate change, it is likely that access to recycled, brackish &/or produced water will become more limited in the future. This could indirectly lead to supply impact, price increases due to shortages and disruption in our value chain due to growing competition for water.</p>
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W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a

(W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a) Which water-intensive agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

Agricultural commodities	% of revenue dependent on these agricultural commodities	Produced and/or sourced	Please explain
<p>Other crop commodity, please specify Coffee</p>	<p>More than 80%</p>	<p>Sourced</p>	<p>As the world leading pure play coffee & tea company, over 98% of the water footprint of JDE Peet's is associated with coffee. (Based on an assessment using Water Footprint Network data.) Accordingly, other commodities are excluded as they are immaterial when compared to coffee. According to the Water Footprint Network, coffee is 96% rainfed.</p>

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
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Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Continuously	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.	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	100%	Continuously	The water sources are known and recorded for all of our sites. The majority of sites measure water withdrawal volumes in real time through “in-place” flow meters for groundwater and surface water. Municipal water withdrawal volumes and sources data is obtained from water utility providers.	Water 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	100%	Monthly	Water withdrawal quality is checked with aerobic plate count (APV/TPC) and coliforms,	Water withdrawal quality microbiology testing is in place for all factories

			with set sample sizes, test methods and acceptance criteria. Factories are audited to ensure processes are in place.	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	100%	Continuously	We use flow meters to measure discharge volumes in real-time.	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	100%	Continuously	We use flow meters to measure discharge volumes in real time. The destination of the discharge is known and recorded for all sites	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	100%	Yearly	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.	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	51-75	Quarterly	By end of 2023 we will be able to provide the 1st numbers of chemical oxygen demand (COD) discharge (mg/l) in tons.	We have started to put in place the right tracking for discharge quality, however we are not in a place to report on standard effluent parameters yet.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other	Not monitored			We have started to put in place the right tracking for discharge quality, however we are not in a place to report on

priority substances)				standard effluent parameters yet.
Water discharge quality – temperature	1-25	Continuously	For the 6 sites who discharge to surface water this is a key parameter and continuously tracked to local legislation.	This is not relevant for all sites, as most discharge their water to public sewer.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Continuously	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.	For all sites water withdrawal and discharge are measured as part of standard business practice.
Water recycled/reused	Not monitored			We are aware that small amounts of water is re-used and recycled e.g. grinders for coffee operation, cooling towers. In Q4 2023, we will be starting to track numbers to further raise awareness for this topic
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed	Not monitored			We have piloted the WASH initiative in two sites (EU+China)

WASH services to all workers				and will develop programs to further roll out.
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W1.2b

(W1.2b) 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?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	6,909.19	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 0-1% = about the same; Deviation between +/- 2-5% = higher / lower; Deviation > +/- 5% = much higher / lower. In 2022 we have improved our water withdrawal efficiency by 6% vs.

						our 2020 baseline. This has been mainly due to the efforts of improving our water efficiency in our water intensive instant coffee production sites, leading to lower consumption. Our projections are that we will continue to deliver on our water withdrawal reduction in line with our 2030 target to deliver a total of 18% reduction vs. the 2020 baseline.
Total discharges	5,534.69	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast"

						<p>thresholds: Deviation +/- 0-1% = about the same; Deviation between +/- 2-5% = higher / lower; Deviation > +/- 5% = much higher / lower.</p> <p>In 2022 we have improved our water withdrawal efficiency by 6% vs. our 2020 baseline. This has been mainly due to the efforts of improving our water efficiency in our water intensive instant coffee production sites, leading to lower consumptio n. Our projections are that we will</p>
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						<p>continue to deliver on our water withdrawal reduction in line with our 2030 target to deliver a total of 18% reduction vs. the 2020 baseline.</p> <p>We expect that in the future our water withdrawals and consumption will steadily decrease whilst our discharge will remain steady. This is mainly due to the dependence on our water cooling towers that withdraw and discharge a substantial part of our total water footprint.</p>
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Total consumption	1,374.5	About the same	Change in accounting methodology	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	<p>Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation +/- 0-1% = about the same; Deviation between +/- 2-5% = higher / lower; Deviation > +/- 5% = much higher / lower.</p> <p>In 2022 we have improved our water withdrawal efficiency by 6% vs. our 2020 baseline. This has been mainly due to the efforts of improving our water efficiency in our water intensive instant</p>
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							coffee production sites, leading to lower consumption. Our projections are that we will continue to deliver on our water withdrawal reduction in line with our 2030 target to deliver a total of 18% reduction vs. the 2020 baseline.
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W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Much higher	Other, please specify Sites which are not in water stress now	WRI Aqueduct	Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast"

						will fall in this category in the future	<p>thresholds : Deviation +/- 0-1% = about the same; Deviation between +/- 2-5% = higher / lower; Deviation > +/- 5% = much higher / lower.</p> <p>In line with our water withdrawal efficiency target, we expect a reduction of 18% by 2030 in our overall water withdrawal . In the near future this should decrease our total water withdrawal in areas of water stress, however as more sites get into water stressed areas, the baseline</p>
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								<p>shifts with them.</p> <p>Based of the analysis with WRI Aqueduct, we've build different scenarios on what the future will look like from an optimistic, business-as-usual and pessimistic scenario. In all three scenarios, we see that more sites move into water stressed areas.</p> <p>Currently 12 of our 43 sites are in water stressed areas, however we expect in the near future 17 out of 43</p>
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								<p>sites to be in water stressed areas. This includes our only site that uses ground water in its cooling process; which has a very high impact water withdrawals in water stressed areas. We are already actively managing the water use of this site and expect the largest decreases in this area.</p>
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W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e

(W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e) For each commodity reported in question W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, do you know the proportion that is produced/sourced from areas with water stress?

Agricultural commodities	The proportion of this commodity produced in areas with water stress is known	The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known	Please explain
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-	Not applicable	Yes	JDE Peet's does not produce the commodity

AC1.1a, please specify Coffee			in question, we only source through indirect sources.
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W-FB1.2g/W-AC1.2g

(W-FB1.2g/W-AC1.2g) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities reported in W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a originate from areas with water stress?

Agricultural commodities	% of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress	Please explain
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e, please specify Arabica coffee	1-10	<p>Through our inclusive, indirect sourcing model, we are not vertically integrated and as such can trace back only to regional level. As JDE Peet's we globally source about 10% of all coffee and have a footprint widely dispersed globally, it is fair to assume that the production and sourcing will be similar numbers.</p> <p>Analysis from the WRI 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. The total production of arabica is about 289,000 tonnes, where 9,200 and 13,000 tonnes are produced in high and extremely high water stressed areas. $(9,200+13,000)/289,000$ shows about 8% of products are produced in water stressed areas. This number is expected to remain relatively flat in the future, as most coffee growing countries don't face high water stress risks.</p>
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e, please specify Robusta coffee	0%	<p>Analysis from the WRI Aqueduct Water and Food tool shows that there are 260 hectares of irrigated robusta coffee growing under high and extremely high water stress conditions. The total production of robusta is about 181,000 tonnes, where 600 tonnes are produced in high water stressed areas. $600/181,000$ shows about 0.3% of products produced in water stressed areas. This number is expected to remain relatively flat in the future, as most coffee growing countries don't face high water stress risks.</p> <p>As hardly any robusta is produced in water stressed areas, we by definition do not source robusta from water stressed areas. This number is expected to remain relatively flat in the future, as most coffee growing countries don't face high water stress risks.</p>

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	0	Lower	Other, please specify Changed water source away from surface water towards municipal water	
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant				JDE Peet's does not withdraw water from brackish surface water or seawater
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	1,572.77	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant				JDE Peet's does not withdraw water from non-renewable groundwater
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant				JDE Peet's does not withdraw water from produced or entrained water
Third party sources	Relevant	5,342.8	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	2,100.98	About the same	Other, please specify No change	In line with last year, the fresh surface water discharge is primarily driven by the cooling water of one of our instant factories. As the cooling water is not consumed and production is relatively flat, there is no big change expected in the future.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant				JDE Peet's does not discharge water to brackish surface water or seawater
Groundwater	Not relevant				JDE Peet's does not discharge water to groundwater
Third-party destinations	Relevant	3,433.33	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	In line with our 18% reduction target for water intensity by 2030, we have decreased about 2% in water withdrawal, a

					1% in consumption and thus a 3% in water discharge.
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W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant but volume unknown	In 2023, we started gathering data on the treatment levels of our waste-water discharge. The treatment levels used are not completely clear yet, however we know which factories are treating and which ones do not have the right level of treatment in place yet. Treatment levels differ between factories, as the processing and local requirement differ per site. We aim to get full clarity on the treatment levels by next year's report.
Secondary treatment	Relevant but volume unknown	In 2023, we started gathering data on the treatment levels of our waste-water discharge. The treatment levels used are not completely clear yet, however we know which factories are treating and which ones do not have the right level of treatment in place yet. Treatment levels differ between factories, as the processing and local requirement differ per site. We aim to get full clarity on the treatment levels by next year's report.
Primary treatment only	Relevant but volume unknown	In 2023, we started gathering data on the treatment levels of our waste-water discharge. The treatment levels used are not completely clear yet, however we know which factories are treating and which ones do not have the right level of treatment in place yet. Treatment levels differ between factories, as the processing and local requirement differ per site. We aim to get full clarity on the treatment levels by next year's report.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant but volume unknown	In 2023, we started gathering data on the treatment levels of our waste-water discharge. The treatment levels used are not completely clear yet, however we know which factories are treating and which ones do not have the right level of treatment in place yet. Treatment levels differ between factories, as the processing and local requirement differ per site. We aim to get full clarity on the treatment levels by next year's report.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant but volume unknown	In 2023, we started gathering data on the treatment levels of our waste-water discharge. The treatment levels used are not completely clear yet, however we know which factories are

		treating and which ones do not have the right level of treatment in place yet. Treatment levels differ between factories, as the processing and local requirement differ per site. We aim to get full clarity on the treatment levels by next year's report.
Other	Not relevant	

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	8,151,000,000	6,915.62	1,178,636.18880158	The water withdrawal efficiency is expected to improve, as we expect to substantially grow our revenues revenue whilst decreasing our water withdrawal volume in line with our 18% water withdrawal reduction by 2030 target.

W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3

(W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3) Do you collect/calculate water intensity for each commodity reported in question W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a?

Agricultural commodities	Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated	Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated	Please explain
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify Coffee	Not applicable	Yes	JDE Peet's does not produce the commodity in question, we only source through indirect sources.

W-FB1.3b/W-AC1.3b

(W-FB1.3b/W-AC1.3b) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities identified in W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3 that you source.

Agricultural commodities

Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3, please specify

Coffee

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

18.9

Numerator: Water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Kilograms

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Following the assessment from the Water Footprint Network, the water intensity of coffee is about 18.900 liter per kilo of coffee. This consists of 96% green water, 1% blue water and 3% grey water. Hence this value does not vary much from year to year until we develop further engagement with our suppliers.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	JDE Peet's is only involved in the production of coffee and tea, where hazardous substances do not occur.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	No		
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	No	Important but not an immediate business priority	

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant	Total enforcement orders within JDE Peet's was <5K, so none were considered significant.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) 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?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	Please explain
Row 1	Unknown	

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Databases

Tools and methods used

Ecolab Water Risk Monetizer
Water Footprint Network Assessment tool
WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
Other, please specify
ARGOS

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Employees
Local communities
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level

Comment

On an annual basis, we assess the water risks at all our manufacturing locations. Through a combined analysis of WRI Aqueduct, the Water Footprint Network Assessment tool and an external analysis through our insurers through ARGOS, we are able to define a risk profile of all manufacturing sites. Combining that with the dependency of water and annual consumption, we define which sites should address water risks in their area.

Additionally, we use the WRI Aqueduct water risk projections for 2030 and 2040 to get a perspective of the future risks of our manufacturing sites. This drives local action to manage water dependency, water risks and potential future water stress.

The Water Footprint Network methodology is used to assess the water footprint of key agricultural commodities, which allows us to steer primary focus on specific commodities that have higher water dependency.

Finally we use the WWF Water Risk Filter to define with operating sites will run into water scarcity in the future.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
International methodologies and standards
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
Internal company methods
External consultants
Materiality assessment
Other, please specify
Supplier self-assessments

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Stakeholders considered

Local communities
Suppliers

Comment

On an annual basis, we assess the water risks of our full supply chain. Through a combined analysis of WRI Aqueduct and an external analysis from NGO Enveritas, we are able to update the risk profile of specific origins and regions. This gives us the full picture on how to adjust our sourcing (if any) and assess the materiality of the risk.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	<p>In the value chain, only our own operations and upstream have been considered due to the materiality and sphere of influence of the company.</p> <p>Downstream, water is primarily used with our products to prepare the coffee or tea. For brewing our products, an amount of water is required which can only be limited to a certain degree.</p> <p>We have taken full coverage due to the global scale of JDE Peet's.</p> <p>Tools used: Ecolab Water Risk Monetizer: Assess and review the methodology how to monetize water risk. Water Footprint Network Assessment Tool: Determine water footprint of a kilo of coffee and split in green, blue and grey streams. WRI Aqueduct:</p>	<p>Water availability at catchment is considered in both the direct operations and the value chain. The ability to extract water locally is essential for the production process and irrigation in specific coffee sourcing regions.</p> <p>Water quality at catchment is considered as part of the risk assessment in our direct operations. Water quality treatment is one of our commitments and hence a priority to manage.</p> <p>Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources are considered as part of the regulatory and reputational risk indicators of WRI Aqueduct. It adds a local qualitative lens to the quantitative work.</p> <p>Implications of water on your key commodities are considered as coffee</p>	<p>Employees are at the heart of the company, WASH is put in place the ensure safe washing, sanitation and hygiene across the company. Employees are also most knowledgeable on how to manage water best in the factories.</p> <p>Local communities are considered as part of the direct operationally impacted, e.g. through water pollution in our operations and considered water scarcity. In the value chain we consider local communities as the farmers and their families.</p> <p>Regulators are considered as we have to comply to local legislation on permits and pollution levels.</p> <p>Suppliers are the farmers that grow our coffee, they are to the continued existence of the</p>	<p>The information on all different sources is collected and combined by our Safety Health and Environment Lead, who creates an overview on a monthly bases on our water status. Any deepdives on sites specific issues are led by her. The Global Sustainability Program Lead ensures the risk assessment is performed through an annual update of all tools, considers updates versus last year and reports out on the findings.</p> <p>When risks are deemed material enough, they are reported to the executive level to which it is concerned. They are in power to act as they see fit, for instance through implementing a water policy with subsequent commitments. As water risks have not materialized much, the Enterprise Risk Management Framework is not used yet as a means to</p>

<p>Assess projection on current and future water stress levels per site and commodity. WWF Risk Filter: Assess water scarcity risk in combination with WRI Aqueduct. ARGOS: Determine risk as seen by insurers. External consultants: Enveritas provides detailed data of the coffee regions on a number of water related topics, such as water efficiency, buffer zones and run-off. Materiality assessment: Through our materiality assessment we have determined water to be material in our own operations, but less at risk in the full value chain.</p> <p>Combining all tools with our internal knowledge on coffee and tea provides a clear direction on risk and way forward.</p> <p>Risk classification: The CDP response is each year reported out as part of the consolidated water review. The findings from the tools are shared back with the ERM team and</p>	<p>is dependent on water to grow. The availability of green water is essential, droughts can cause impacts on crop yield and hence have a financial impact. Water regulatory frameworks such as the SDGs and UN Global Compact Water Resilience Coalition are used as guidance on best practice to follow and strategy setting. status Access to WASH is new in the considerations, although lower risk, it is complementary to the full strategy. We believe all our employees should have access to safe WASH conditions, hence putting a structure in place to track this is good practice.</p>	<p>coffee supply. Their ability to grow coffee, now and in the future, is essential. Water utilities at local level are considered when looking at local risk and changing water stress levels. We aim to be in touch when levels become drastic.</p>	<p>structure risks as they come up and they remain in the annual refresh.</p>
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business continuity lead			
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W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Our organization defines substantive financial or strategic impact as significant effects on our business that can materially affect our financial performance or long-term strategic objectives. This impact can manifest in various ways, such as:

1. Financial Implications: It includes direct financial costs or losses associated with water-related risks, such as increased operational expenses, supply chain disruptions, additional investments in water management infrastructure, or legal and regulatory penalties. It also considers potential revenue reductions due to decreased market demand or pricing pressures resulting from water-related issues.

2. Strategic Implications: This refers to the broader implications for our long-term business strategy, reputation, and relationships with stakeholders. It encompasses factors like reputational damage resulting from negative water-related incidents, loss of customer trust, diminished investor confidence, or limitations on future growth opportunities in water-stressed regions.

By considering both financial and strategic impacts, we aim to holistically evaluate the significance of water-related risks and ensure effective risk management practices are in place to safeguard our business interests and sustainability goals.

W4.2b

(W4.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive	Among the 12 manufacturing facilities situated in water-stressed areas, 3 facilities exhibit substantial water withdrawal. Furthermore, 2 additional facilities, characterized by significant water withdrawal, are located in areas

	<p>impact anticipated</p>	<p>predicted to face water stress in the future as per the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas.</p> <p>We are committed to thoroughly assessing and monitoring the financial and strategic implications of water risks across all our business operations, with a particular emphasis on these specific locations. Moreover, we continuously strive to enhance the water efficiency of our operations.</p> <p>In 2 of the 5 facilities, we anticipate no significant near-term impacts from water-related risks, and future projections indicate a reduction in water stress. As for the remaining 3 sites, we actively collaborate with stakeholders, including local government, and have implemented mitigation plans. Consequently, we currently evaluate our exposure to water risks with substantial financial or strategic consequences as limited.</p>
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W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
<p>Row 1</p>	<p>Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated</p>	<p>In our TCFD analysis, we have thoroughly assessed the physical and transition risks related to water, encompassing aspects such as quantity, quality, and access. According to projections from both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, climate change is anticipated to bring about altered precipitation patterns, leading to droughts and heightened water stress in coffee cultivation regions. Consequently, the scarcity of water is expected to reduce the availability of water for local bean irrigation and washing processes.</p> <p>Dependent on the severity of the scenario, this scarcity could impact the availability of both washed and unwashed arabica beans, resulting in several outcomes including increased prices, reduced availability, and a shift towards more resilient coffee species. Unlike arabica, robusta coffee beans are better suited to higher temperatures and do not require water-intensive washing. In the scenario of higher arabica commodity prices, consumers could gradually shift in demand towards the more affordable robusta beans.</p> <p>The analysis conducted using the WRI Aqueduct Food tool enables the identification of key sourcing regions that are under water stress. Upon mapping our sourcing regions for arabica and robusta coffee against these at-risk regions, it is evident that JDE Peet's is not exposed to areas of high or extremely high water stress. According to the WRI Aqueduct Food tool, arabica and robusta coffee are expected to face less exposure to drought</p>

		<p>compared to average crops. However, it is important to note that Indonesia and Uganda are identified as sourcing regions with relatively higher drought risk. To mitigate this risk, our sourcing from these regions is limited to less than 10% and diversified across a range of countries, ensuring future supply resilience.</p>
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W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

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

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

In line with our 2% water efficiency improvement target, we aim to decrease our dependency on water at a local level. Annually we have a cycle to define with all our factories which opportunities would exist to improve water efficiency in their operations. This creates a longlist of opportunities, of which some can be implemented directly e.g. changing settings to reduce water used in specific production processes. Others require small capital expenditures e.g. to remove leakage in the process or refurbishment to newer versions of machine parts. However, also larger capital expenditures may take place. One example has been the implementation of a 2SN primary feed water installation in our Hemelingen instant factory which led to an annual reduction of 32,000M3 in water consumption and a subsequent positive financial impact due to decreased cost of water use.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low-medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

250,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,000,000

Explanation of financial impact

Taking the average water price of the countries of factories, multiplied by the 2% reduction and multiplied by our total operational water footprint adds up to a range of 250,000 euros up to 1,000,000 euros in savings that can be achieved from implementing a 2% reduction of our water use year on year.

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce or phase-out hazardous substances Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation	

		Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	
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W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer	Our Chief Supply Officer is in the end responsible for the delivery of our water related commitments on availability, quality and access. In his capacity, the CSO has approved several investments related to water efficiency and water quality, among others the implementation of improved water quality capabilities in the APAC region. The CSO has been responsible for the sign-off of the water policy and ensures the enactment through delegation to his team.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	<p>Monitoring implementation and performance</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p>	<p>The Board regularly, but at least two times per year, (i) oversees the implementation of the sustainability strategy and policies, (ii) reviews the progress on ESG-related matters, including water-related issues on the company's sustainability dashboard as well as responsible sourcing, climate action, packaging, waste, health and safety, and diversity, equity and inclusion, amongst others, and (iii) monitors the company's progress against ESG-related goals and targets.</p> <p>In addition, the Audit Committee reviews ESG-/sustainability-related risks as part of the enterprise risk management process. The full cycle is completed every year with a discussion in the</p>

		Reviewing and guiding strategy	Executive Committee, and subsequently presented to the Audit Committee and discussed at Board level.
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W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

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

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for assessing, reporting and managing any significant water-related risks. On quarterly bases, the Executive Committee is informed of all most material risks, how to mitigate them and the actions taken. This is a consolidation of inputs from the Enterprise Risk Management process and the Sustainability Program Review that highlight any topics that need to be brought to the attention. The ERM structure allows for direct assessment of water-related risks where the CEO together with his Executive Committee assesses the risk appetite for such risks. This forward-looking approach allows for risk mitigation before the fact. With regards to the Sustainability Program Review, a quarterly update is given on the company's performance against set KPIs (i.e. water efficiency). The Executive Committee is then able to set directions on the required course of action.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify
Chief Supply Officer

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

As important matters arise

Please explain

The CSO is responsible for ensuring a continued supply of coffee from our origins up to our customers. JDE Peet's being a globally spread organization, risks and issues related to water may arise at all times. Flooding, drought or issues with water quality/quantity may arise at all times and final accountability on managing those risks lies with the Chief Supply Officer. When relevant, these issues may be raised to the remaining Executive Committee members.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

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

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive	Reduction of water withdrawals –	The JDE Peet's CEO-led Common Grounds programme includes a number of different KPIs, of which	The incentive was linked to the delivery of the 2% annual

	Officer (CEO) Other C-suite Officer Chief Supply Officer	direct operations	the water intensity target is one. As each C-suite employee has its own targets embedded in its annual targets, this contributes to the delivery of the targets in priority setting and ensuring the teams reporting to the C-suite are focused on the right topics. Specifically, the engagement of our CEO and CSO in our water journey has helped the improvement of our water efficiency target to include a baseline and target year, and they have been imperative in the approval of the water policy. Also, they have enabled the creation of a capital expenditure roadmap, to ensure the delivery of our commitment in the future.	reduction of the water intensity in the year 2023, focused on the manufacturing footprint. Although not explicitly linked to a financial reward, it is a consideration in the overall delivery of the sustainability KPIs set for the CEO and CSO.
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives			

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

- Yes, trade associations
- Yes, funding research organizations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

At JDE Peet's, we unleash the possibilities of coffee and tea to create a better future. Sourcing our raw materials responsibly, taking care of the environment, and engaging our own employees and communities are all important principles that guide our business activities. We actively engage with multiple organisations, trade associations and industry platforms to enhance our societal impact. These partnerships form a central pillar of our stakeholder engagement so that we effectively address the broader sustainability challenges which go beyond our immediate supply chain. The participation in these fora is managed by our internal Sustainability governance structure.

Our participation in these organisations, including membership on an organisation's board, does not mean that we endorse every position these organisations take on an issue. From time to time, our corporate positions may differ from those of the organisations of which we are a member. We engage with the respective organisation in those instances to express our views.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Our long-term business objective is driven by our purpose: Unleash The Possibilities Of Coffee & Tea To Create A Better Future. We've defined this Better Future through our Common Grounds programme which is centered around three pillars, Responsible Sourcing, Minimising Footprint and Connecting People. Where our Minimising Footprint pillar focuses on minimizing our environmental impact through climate action, sustainable packaging, zero waste and water stewardship. On water, we see increased water scarcity, water stress and continued dependency on fresh water. As is reported in our annual report, SDG 6 is one of the main development goals to which JDE Peet's aims to contribute, focusing on a 2030 timescale. Our operations focus on improving the water efficiency in our factories, which is reported on quarterly bases to the Executive Committee and twice per year to the board where long-term business objectives are discussed.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	The commitments made within our Common Grounds program allow our stakeholders to review, address and comment these and hold us accountable for the progress on these. Each member of the Executive

			<p>Committee has its own commitments and they collectively ensure through a systematic way that they course correct when and where needed.</p> <p>For capital expenditures where water is considered material, water withdrawal is considered as part of the capex approval process.</p>
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	<p>Anticipating the impact of climate change, it is expected that water availability will be constraint. As we see the interconnection between coffee yield, carbon impact and water use; our investments in R&D, technology and engineering aim to improve all three at the same time. Our R&D and technology roadmaps are aimed to future-proof our factories for the decades to come, whilst our capital expenditures could last over 20 to 30 years. Considerations in achievable returns are heavily related to the expected yield improvement, carbon and water reduction.</p>

W7.2

(W7.2) 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?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

271

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

276

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

4

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

4

Please explain

The water related CAPEX has significantly increased from 2021 to 2022 due to further investments in water efficiency, specifically the installation and finalization of the last column condensate system in our Joure instant production facility. Secondly, we invested in the drainage and improvement of the waste water treatment in our Johor factory. In our latest estimates the costs revolving the waste water treatment in Johor will to grow further in 2023. On OPEX, our spend is expected to remain relatively flat

due to a combination of sales growth, our efficiency target (18% by 2030) and price increases.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<p>The Water Risk Filter is an interactive mapping tool that operates as a public database, offering a comprehensive risk layer to provide information on water-related risks based on GPS coordinates. This tool is focuses on three distinct risk types: physical, regulatory, and reputational.</p> <p>The tool examines three different scenarios: Optimistic, Current Trend, and Pessimistic, while considering two crucial aspects: climate change and socio-economic factors that influence water availability and use. Within JDE Peet's' scope, the tool specifically emphasizes physical risks by analysing 10 indicators. To anticipate future water conditions, we employ the tool's projection feature, which assesses water stress, water demand, water supply, and seasonal changes for upcoming years (2020, 2030, 2040, 2050). These assessments are conducted using various scenarios, incorporating changes in climate factors based on RCPs and changes in socioeconomic drivers according to SSPs.</p>

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related Socioeconomic	<p>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</p>	<p>Considering all scenarios, there are multiple possible outcomes. We, however, prepare for a worst-case 4°C scenario (RCP 8.5). In such a case - precipitation patterns are likely to change in many key coffee-growing regions, increasing the risk of droughts and the need for irrigation. This could have impacts on coffee yields as well as,</p>	<p>Our Responsible Sourcing program already invests in addressing these challenges today. Through our farmer projects, we ensure that the most relevant topics locally are addressed. This ranges from topics on wastewater quality to availability and access for farmers locally. Our projects address issues</p>

		<p>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 outcomes.</p>	<p>importantly, on the livelihoods of many smallholder farmers who grow coffee.</p> <p>In addition, while most of our categories use relatively little water in the manufacturing process, water stress could also impact our own operations in the longer term. Increased regulatory pressures, due to physical risk can lead to increased prices and competition for water in the future. We therefore carefully assess (and report on) the exposure of our operations to current and potential future water stress. And we place a focus on the efficient use of water in our operations, with a particular emphasis on the production of instant coffee, which is more water intensive.</p> <p>With water quality becoming under increased pressure, we expect bigger reputational scrutiny to come on organizations that don't actively managed their waste-water discharge. Leading to potential claims, brand damage or environmental fines.</p>	<p>locally and ensure farmers are supported with issues today on water availability, quality or access, and also equipped for changing weather patterns in the future.</p> <p>With regards to our own operations for water availability, we have created a roadmap on initiatives required to meet our 18% water intensity reduction target by 2030. This is enabled with an investment timeline and a clear goal on when which projects need to happen.</p> <p>To ensure water quality became a more important topic internally, we have also set targets to ensure all our waste-water is treated by ourselves or a third party. We will invest in the coming years to perform our due diligence and make sure waste-water is actively managed at JDE Peet's.</p>
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W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

Together with our exploration on internal carbon pricing, we are also considering to put a true value of water in our capital expenditure process. Considered is the Ecolab Smart Water Navigator to review if we would make different decisions if we would put an internal carbon price in place.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided	The water footprint of coffee is 99% dependent on the cultivation stage of which 96% is rainfed, whilst our manufacturing and use-phase account for <1% of the total water footprint. Significant impact can only be made in drinking less coffee or less coffee per serving, e.g. instant coffee uses about 2 grams of coffee per cup, vs. coffee capsules 5 grams. The consideration of water as part of product development is seen as unimportant, considering the nature of its footprint.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) 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	Yes	
Water withdrawals	Yes	
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	
Other	No, but we plan to within the next two years	The pilot on SBTN is closing in Q1 2024, which will enable us to set context-based targets for water where applicable. We are currently investigating the most material topics related to water and the requirement of setting these targets.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Reduction in total water withdrawals

Year target was set

2022

Base year

2020

Base year figure

7,170,385

Target year

2030

Target year figure

5,879,716

Reporting year figure

6,915,624

% of target achieved relative to base year

19.7386781584

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

We have updated our target this year to reflect the base year and target year. The target is to reduce our water withdrawal intensity by 18% by 2030. Last year we have reached -6%, which is in line with the projections to reach 18% by 2030.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water pollution

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Increase in proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

Year target was set

2023

Base year

2023

Base year figure

Target year

2030

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain

In 2023 we have set a new target to treat all of our wastewater before being discharged by 2030. The KPI will be measured as factories that treat their discharge compared to the total amount of factories.

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed drinking water services

Year target was set

2023

Base year

2023

Base year figure

Target year

2030

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain

In 2023 we have set a new target to ensure our employees at our manufacturing operations have access to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities by 2030

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

No, we do not currently verify any other water information reported in our CDP disclosure

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	We have built a global packaging consumption reporting tool which monitors by sales market where we are using any type of plastics. This tool cascades from end market back to source (production plant, supplier, type of material, etc. with all specifications) to have the full value chain mapped. Information is updated daily & covers all JDEP entities on our ERP systems - those not yet integrated are manually reported & overlaid into our carbon accounting tool.

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – but we plan to within the next two years	<p>We adhere to strict quality & compliance standards with all of our products/components being used & store all DoC's in our specification system. All necessary food compliance checks are done prior to deployment of products into any market.</p> <p>We have not directly conducted impact assessments on our products/components using plastics to date and instead require our suppliers to provide legal evidence of necessary assessments.</p> <p>We do have plans to perform further testing (on top of compliance required) on our products destined for industrial composting within the next years.</p>

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Product use phase	Regulatory Reputational	We have substantive financial/strategic exposure for our products that use plastics which are non-recyclable. We've done a complete inventory of our portfolio and have implemented global programs to convert non-recyclable plastic packaging to recyclable. This first as part of a public commitment and now as well in accordance with regulatory pressures (specifically within the EU - PPWR).

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic packaging Waste management	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	We have two overarching targets/metrics for our packaging sustainability program to be achieved by 2030: 1) Convert the entire portfolio to either reusable, recyclable, or able to industrially compost 2) Reduce Scope 3 CO2eq emissions by 12,5% (increasing to ~-25% expected this year) These two overarching metrics feed into our ambitions for 2050 to have zero waste & be net-zero. In order to achieve our commitments & ambitions nearly all of the target metric categorizations listed here must be enacted. We've selected those for which we have known initiatives and programs in place. Further, our two overarching metrics have multiple enablers & principles which roll up into the computation; for example increasing recycled content into plastics packaging reduces scope 3 emissions and contributes to principles of circularity (leading to zero waste).

			<p>practice and at scale</p> <p>Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is reusable</p> <p>Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is compostable</p> <p>Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled in the community</p>	<p>It is important to mention that underpinning these metrics is the commitment to be 100% compliant in all of our end markets. This means we pledge to adhere to legislative/regulatory targets regarding plastic use.</p>
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W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	
Production of durable plastic components	No	
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	In 2022 approximately 18% of our packaging material weight was plastic.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	Yes	In 2022 approximately 18% of our packaging material weight was plastic across the entire business. Excluding bio-plastics which is another 0.5%

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	47,080	% virgin fossil-based content % virgin renewable content	97.6	2.4	<p>We have moved away from using industry averages to justify recycled content in our packaging and use only supplier confirmed data. As a result, we've computed 0 recycled content in our plastic packaging. Additionally, only rPET is food-contact approved which we hardly use in our portfolio (relative to other type of plastics).</p> <p>Renewable content is used in the form of PLA which we have in our Senseo coffee pads & tea bags.</p>

W10.8a

(W10.8a) 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 technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	% technically recyclable % recyclable in practice and at scale	11.38	11.38	We do not differentiate sold vs. used - it is our obligation to manage all plastic packaging along our value chain from production to end of life management

W11. Sign off

W-FI

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

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms