Nestlé

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

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09/16/2024, 02:24 pm

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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ CHF

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Nestlé is a food and beverage company with a global presence. We have around 275,000 employees, more than 2,000 brands, and sales in 188 countries. Creating Shared Value is at the heart of Nestlé's approach to achieving our purpose: to unlock the power of food to enhance the quality of life for everyone, today and for generations to come. That's why we are taking action to advance regenerative food systems at scale. This means supporting the development of food systems that help protect, renew and restore the environment, improve the livelihoods of farmers and enhance the resilience and well-being of farming communities. Our actions on CLIMATE include committing to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, which is outlined in our Net Zero Roadmap that includes tangible, time-bound targets to reduce emissions, within and beyond our operations. This work is also supported by our FOREST Positive strategy, which builds on our decade-long work to end deforestation in our supply chains. Forest Positive is our strategy to move beyond managing deforestation risks in our supply chain to targeting a positive impact on our broader sourcing landscapes. This includes growing 200 million trees by 2030. Nestlé's in-scope GHG emissions by operation comprise the sourcing of our ingredients (65.6 MT CO2e - 71.4%); Manufacturing our products (7 MT CO2eq - 7.7%); Packaging our products (11 MT CO2eq - 11.9%); Managing logistics (7.5 MT CO2 eq - 8,5%) and Travel and employee commuting (0.8 MT CO2eq - 0.8%). Nestlé's main intervention of its Net zero Roadmap consists of implementing nature-based solutions such as Regenerative agriculture or its Forest positive strategy, that also strengthen resilience and adaptation to the impact of climate change, across its agricultural supply chain. In addition, we are signatories of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment on packaging, aiming to design above 95% of our PLASTIC packaging for recycling and to reduce our use of virgin plastics by one-third by 2025. With regards to our work on WATER, our Nestlé Waters

business will advance the regeneration of the water cycle to help create a positive water impact everywhere our waters business operates by 2025. Across Nestlé, we will continue to work to achieve water resource management throughout our operations and agricultural supply chains. Nestlé publishes a non-financial matter report pursuant to article 964b of the Swiss Code of Obligations (CO).
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

93000000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CH 003 886 335 0

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

7123870 CH

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

KY37LUS27QQX7BB93L28

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Ecuador
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cameroon
☑ Colombia
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Mexico
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Myanmar
☑ Nigeria
☑ Senegal
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand

☑ Viet Nam
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ Indonesia
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United States Minor Outlying Islands
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Production

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

Select from:

☑ Value chain (excluding own land)

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

Select from:

☑ Do not own/manage land

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

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

Processing/ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

Distribution

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

Select from:

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

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

Select from:

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

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

Distribution-related emissions are mainly captured is scope 3 logistics emissions. We exclude the emissions and water impact from our retailers as it is out of our control.

Consumption

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Outside the value chain of my organization

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

As a company at the start of its net zero journey, following SBTi guidelines for now wehave excluded the following emissions from our net zero commitment: Consumer use of sold products (12.7 million tonnes of CO2e)
[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)

1254703

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Kiloton

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

1 kiloton is 1000 metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Pulp

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 71-80%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

This commodity is essential for Nestlé as it is used for the packaging of our products. With growing demand for sustainable packaging, we expect to use more packaging based on pulp and paper.

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)

458694

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify **:**Kiloton

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

1 kiloton is 1000 metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)
☑ Crude palm oil (CPO)

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:
☑ 6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

We use palm oil as an ingredient in a number of Nestlé products.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

22343

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Kiloton

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

1 kiloton is 1000 metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Beef

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

We use cattle products and by-products as an ingredient in a number of Nestlé products especially in the pet food business

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Mixture of embedded soy and direct soy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

1703281.08

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

1089159.36

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

614121.72

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Kiloton

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

1 kiloton is 1000 metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soybean meal

☑ Soybean oil

☑ Soy derivatives

☑ Whole soybeans

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

We use soyas an ingredient in a number of Nestlé products including in our pet food products or in our plant based product range.

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)

967000

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Kiloton

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

1 kiloton is 1000 metric ton

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Coffee is the major ingredient of our coffee division and in some of our most iconic products, such as Nespresso or Nescafé.
[Fixed row]

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

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Source: Spend Analysis PBI/BW in SAP. Scope: All Dairy Spend (including fresh milk) and all eggs spend. Fresh milk is an important commodity for various Nestlé dairy and nutrition products, and we estimate that above 20% of revenues depended on it in 2023. Based on Hoekstra and Mekonnen (2012, The Water Footprint of Humanity) and 2022 internal data, dairy products accounted for about 30% of the water footprint of Nestlé's agricultural raw materials (cumulative green and blue water footprint).

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Cereals and grains, particularly wheat and corn, are important raw materials for several of our food and beverage ranges, including breakfast cereals, pasta and pizza.

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

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

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Sugar is present in many Nestlé product categories, and we estimate that more than 30% of revenues depended on it in 2023. Based on Hoekstra and Mekonnen (2012, The Water Footprint of Humanity) and 2022 internal data, sugar accounts for 5% of the cumulative green and blue water footprint of Nestlé's agricultural raw materials, but 23% of the blue water footprint of Nestlé's agricultural raw materials.

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:
☑ 31-40%

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Cereals and grains, particularly wheat and corn, are important raw materials for several of our food and beverage ranges, including breakfast cereals, pasta and pizza.

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant but not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Direct Operations

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Landfill

☑ Composting (industrial/home)

☑ Recycling
☑ Incineration
☑ Waste to Energy
☑ Preparation for reuse
[Fixed row]

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

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

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

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

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

Cattle products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

Soy

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Timescale reflecting Market Business Strategy planning cycle of three years and time horizon used in materiality assessment.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Timescale reflecting the assessment of climate-related transition risks.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

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

Timescale reflecting assessment of climate-related physical risks.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

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

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

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

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify

Chronic physical

☑ Sea level rise

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

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2023, we continued to strengthen our approach and tools, conducting high-level assessments for product categories and in depth scenario analyses across our value chain. – Top-down climate assessments are formally incorporated into the annual strategic portfolio reviews. Each Business unit considers how climate-related risks may affect its strategy and future business projections. – Bottom-up scenario analyses are conducted across our value chain to assess the resilience of the Group's strategy under different climate scenarios. We worked with third-party experts Resilience and their academic partner the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School to model transition and physical risks, together with potential directional impacts on future cash flows. Procurement, Agriculture and Business Continuity Management teams review the most significant climate-related risks, develop mitigation strategies and identify opportunities. – Our properties, plants and equipment are geographically widespread and therefore are not materially exposed to climate transition risks nor to climate physical risks TRANSITION RISKS • changes in policy, including potentially on carbon pricing and taxes, and businesses' license to operate. • Consumer behaviors and sustainable preferences, together with new technology, including improvements to GHG performance. The risks are analyzed against low-, intermediate and high-emissions pathways and these can vary significantly depending on the nature and speed at which jurisdictions act to align to a Paris Agreement trajectory. Depending on the global actions taken to address climate change, in the short to medium term we estimate that transition risks will become material to our business. We considered how climate risks may impact business forecasts prepared for testing our goodwill and indefinite life intangible asset. PHYSICAL RISKS Intermediate scenario: climate-related risks (heatwaves, drought and water stress) may be more frequent and severe. – Our modeling partner Resilience has reflected the physical science released in the AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis — IPCC. This included incorporating results based on Coupled Model Intercomparison Projects 6 (CIMP6). – Included the latest sourcing data for the year, fine-tuning the origins of commodities to reflect our business. – Modeled yield changes for 12 commodities, representing approximately 90% of our total spend. We included sourcing locations and volumes and considered their vulnerability to climate change. We estimated the yield change in 2040 versus today in a 'steady state', discounting the unpredictable impacts of extreme events. We included the locations where we source from and how the temperature and precipitation changes at those locations might deviate from ideal growing conditions for each of the commodities in scope for 2023.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Global Risk Assessment Services (GRAS)

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

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

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Internal company methods such as the Responsible Sourcing (RS) Program that covers our 14 most important raw materials. Based on our volume and spend breakdown we identify countries and Tier-1 suppliers to prioritize. Supplier questionnaires are sent out annually to refresh our traceability information. A review of priority suppliers is then made based on traceability / country risk and business importance, together with our implementation partners. We combine our annual supply chain mapping exercise with tools like industry intelligence and on the ground assessment to assess deforestation risks and inform our no-deforestation strategy. We use the results and findings from the RS program at corporate level (Enterprise Risk assessment) and at operational level to determine priorities for action and what actions are needed. A corporate materiality assessment is carried out by external advisors every two years and includes engagement with third-party stakeholders to understand the expectations they have of Nestlé in terms of managing the risks and opportunities. The time frame reflects the risk assessment that took place as we developed our Net Zero Roadmap, which includes 2025, 2030 and 2050 goals. Our work on our deforestation-free commitment is a key part of the roadmap. Global Risk Assessment Services (GRAS). We commissioned a detailed risk assessment from Global Risk Assessment Services (GRAS) across four

countries (Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela). The assessment used satellite data from 2015-2020 and covered 2 787 653km2. The data was compared with known protected and at-risk areas, as well as high carbon stock areas. GRAS used remote sensing data and geo-spatial datasets to investigate the total potential risk of deforestation (i.e. including deforestation risk of mining operations or urbanization). They then determined the agriculture-specific and commodity-specific risks of deforestation.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Water Footprint Network Assessment tool
☑ WRI Aqueduct
☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

International methodologies and standards

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

Databases

☑ FAO/AQUASTAT
☑ Maplecroft Global Water Security Risk Index

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Declining water quality
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Market

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

Reputation

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

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Nestlé assesses water stress at all (100%) locations where it operates, using the Nestlé Combined Water Stress Index (CWSI). The index takes an average of results from four leading water-stress indicators: WRI Aqueduct, WWF Water Risk Filter, Earth Stat Water Depletion method and ETH Pfister et al, 2009. This gives Nestlé a risk score, helping to determine the risk associated with reduced water quantity or quality. These methods were selected as they are internationally recognized methodologies and the best available databases and tools and the market. These methodologies, tools and databases supplement our enterprise-wide Group Risk Management System. By cross-referencing these scores with annual factory water consumption, Nestlé defines a list of Where It Matters (WIM) sites to prioritize action. Nestlé also uses the WRI Aqueduct water risk projections for 2040 (using IPCC scenarios), in order to evaluate potential risks to its operations in the next 20 years. Other methods (LCA, FAO/AQUASTAT and internal knowledge) are used to assess risks and identify opportunities along the value chain, including agriculture and product consumption. In particular, we use the Water Footprint Network and FAO/AQUASTAT to estimate average water use for crops and lifecycle analysis to estimate the environmental performance of Nestlé products along the value chain, including their water use. The AWS standard helps us assess risk within the watersheds where we operate and identify collective actions. Nestlé also conducts regular, on-site assessments of local water resources and water use inside and outside its factories, including stakeholder engagement activities. In addition, the Nestlé Group Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERM) identifies water risks and opportunities in order to minimize/seize their potential impact. This annual top-down assessment at Group level allows Nestlé to understand business, social, physical, regulatory, reputational and environmental mega-risks.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ 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

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Quantitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**work with a third party expert on the topic "The Biodiversity Consultancy".

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Other, please specify **:**Biodiversity Consultancy

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

This is the first global assessment of biodiversity/land impact and dependencies for Nestlé upstream supply chain. Our actions to help protect nature and biodiversity use the most current and accurate data available. This includes information on the quantities and locations of commodities we buy, including coffee, cocoa, palm oil and dairy. We have worked with the Biodiversity Consultancy to understand the biodiversity profiles, impacts and dependencies of the land where key raw materials in our products grow or graze. We collaborate with experts and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to increase our understanding and share best practices.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

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

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

As indicated in our Responsible Sourcing Core requirements, all materials and ingredients supplied to Nestlé are required to comply with the deforestation- and conversion-free requirements. Documented procedures or processes are in place to ensure effective implementation of no-deforestation and no-conversion requirements, as well as compliance with relevant laws. Nestlé is committed to achieving and maintaining deforestation-free supply chains for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy, and sugar by 2022, and Coffee and Cocoa by 2025. To implement our no-deforestation commitment, we apply a toolkit risk-based approach. We map our supply chains to know where the raw materials that we buy come from. In at-risk origins, we take steps to verify that our purchases are not contributing to deforestation or conversion of natural habitats. Based on this approach, our volumes are assessed as deforestation-free: -Traceable to low risk origin: Volumes have been traced back to regions classified as at low risk of deforestation using tools like, but not restricted to, Maplecroft. The traceability exercise is carried out in collaboration with our partners (e.g., Earthworm Foundation and Proforest). - Assessed on the ground: Volumes have been assessed through on-the-ground assessments, including, but not restricted to, e.g., HCSA & HCV assessments, by our partners (e.g. Earthworm Foundation, Proforest, SGS) and/or through certification such as RTRS and Proterra (soya), FSC and PEFC (paper), Rainforest Alliance or Nestlé verification (Cocoa) and RSPO (palm oil). - Assessed from the sky: Volumes have been assessed through satellite monitoring of production sites (farms, mills or supply area) in our supply chain identified through traceability exercise. A toolkit approach is used in each commodity operational workplan to achieve the above classification. Some lists are used in order to assess priority locations: - primary forests. -protected areas (e.g. IUCN protected areas categories I-IV, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, wetlands on the Ramsar List). -high Conservation Values (HCV) lands in and around the producer territory. -high carbon stock (HCS) forests, wetlands, savannas, and peatlands regardless of depth (except where farming practices protect peat), and riparian buffers adjacent to aquatic ecosystems. Finally, other internal tools are used: - ingredient's origins mapping through our responsible sourcing and traceability operations: sub national granularity at minima. -potential delimitation watershed within sub national regions. -Country ESG risk classifications tools (e.g. Maplecroft Veryrisk) and desktop ingredient/country specific risk assessments. - ESG risk connectivity of the sourcing location: deforestation,.conservation, human rights salient issues, biodiversity, and water.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

(2.4) 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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Estimated directional cumulative 10-year discounted cash flow impacts with our current mitigation strategy

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

11000000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We run a materiality assessment with external stakeholders every two years to identify economic, social, and environmental risks that matter most to our business and stakeholders. This assessment rates stakeholder concern and business impact for each risk and integrates into the Group's Enterprise Risk Management process, incorporating broader sustainability risks. The assessment uses a four-level risk rating scale: Internal stakeholders rate the risk on Nestlé's success as major, significant, moderate, or negligible. External stakeholders rate the risk's importance to them as major, significant, moderate, or negligible. Qualitative and quantitative factors considered include: The risk's potential to significantly affect the Group's strategy or business model. The risk's potential impact on one or more Group capitals (e.g., workforce, funding). The risk's potential to influence stakeholder decisions. Based on the assessment, we tailor our activities. Material issues are

defined as having a substantive strategic impact, leading to ambitious goals that support societal progress and regenerative food systems. Our ERM risk rating identifies significant changes, with substantive change marked by significant or major risks. In the 2022 assessment, greenhouse gas emissions and climate change impacts were identified as material risks, rated internally as major and of major importance to external stakeholders. In 2023, we started a double materiality assessment per CSRD requirements. Identified material topics will be documented with impact, risk, and opportunity metrics for Nestlé's Non-Financial Reporting. To assess climate-related risks and opportunities, Nestlé follows Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. In 2023, we developed a climate modeling process to assess portfolio resilience under various conditions. CLIMATE: We use a tool from Resilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. Simulations evaluated potential impacts on operations and supply chains, estimating cumulative 10-year discounted cash flow impacts between 7 billion and 11 billion. WATER: We assess water-related risks, including precipitation variability, drought, and flooding, using the same tool. FOREST: We use the climate modeling tool from Resilience and the Centre for Risk Studies to evaluate potential impacts on operations and supply chains for both transition and physical risks.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Estimated directional cumulative 10-year discounted cash flow impacts with our current mitigation strategy

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.7) Application of definition

"We run a materiality assessment with external stakeholders every two years. This helps us identify the economic, social and environmental risks that matter most to our business and our stakeholders. For each risk, the materiality assessment rates the degree of stakeholder concern as well as the potential business impact. Our materiality assessment is integrated into the Group's Enterprise Risk Management process to ensure that wider sustainability risks are incorporated into the risks and opportunities under consideration across the company. n our most recent materiality assessment in 2022, our greenhouse gas emissions and the physical impacts of climate change were identified among Nestlé's material risks, being rated internally as having the potential to have a major impact on Nestlé's success, whilst external

stakeholders rated these risks as being of major importance to them. In 2023 we initiated the process to conduct a double materiality assessment per CSRD required methodology. The identified material topics will be substantiated by documented impact, risk and opportunities as well as relebvant metrics to measure progrss over time and which will form Nestlé's Non Financial Reporting. To support the Group's identification and assessment of potential substantive climate-related risks and opportunities, Nestlé is implementing the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. In 2023, we continued to develop a qualitative and quantitative climate modeling process across our value chain to assess our portfolio's resilience under different external conditions. "
[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

The internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements (NER) define mandatory safety measures and thresholds to prevent detrimental impacts to ecosystems or human health due to our activities. The NER is based on established standards including the International Finance Corporation Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines and the European Council Directive concerning urban wastewater treatment. The NER classifies water pollutants that may be associated with our activities such as increased turbidity, eutrophication, pH/redox change, contamination by hydrocarbon or any hazardous material and over-exploitation.Any water discharged into rivers and waterways must be treated effectively to ensure the water returned to the environment is of a high quality. Nestlé applies the most efficient technologies and internal standards to treat the water it uses, prior to reuse or release into the environment. The following physico-chemical parameters are continuously monitored in its effluents (reported monthly), with defined thresholds for: pH, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Suspended Solids, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Oil and Grease, Color. For example, we have set an internal limit of 125 mg O2/L for COD that is mandatory in all operations.The NER also covers building standards (to prevent contaminant spills), the operation of water wells within our factories, and operations of our internal effluent treatment plants.
[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

Effluent water generated from Nestlé operating sites and factories is managed in on-site treatment plants or diverted to a local third-party facility. In 2022, Nestlé continued to invest in maintenance and improved treatment facilities. Measures of success: These actions resulted in an average water quality discharged in 2022 of 96.5 mg COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) per liter. Nestlé has also reduced water discharged per ton of product by 27% since 2012 (10 years). COD is an indicator of load of organic matter present in effluent water. High load(s) of organic matter in effluent water can have a negative impact on the environment. High COD in natural water can lead to anaerobic conditions, which are harmful to higher aquatic life forms. This can be detrimental to co-dependent ecosystems, food-chains and/or human activities. Many governments impose strict regulations regarding the maximum COD allowed in waste water before it can be returned to the environment.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

"Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) provides a global metric of potential environmental impact from wastewater on the receiving water body, by quantifying the amount of oxidable pollutants found in effluent water. Through continuous monitoring and monthly reporting at all factories, we put in places measures to prevent water discharges from adversely impact water ecosystems and/or downstream users. Many governments impose regulations on maximum COD allowed in effluents before they can be returned to the environment. For example, in Switzerland, a maximum chemical oxygen demand between 200 and 1000 ppm must be reached before waste water or industrial water can be returned to the environment. Our internal limit, mandatory in all operations, is 125 ppm. In 2023, the average COD value of water we discharged was 81 mg COD per liter. When local regulations are stricter than our internal regulations, we comply with local (stricter) regulations. To ensure COD levels remain within limits, we implement various techniques ranging from flocculation, ozone oxidation or specific chemical reactants. We monitor COD levels ""in-line"" and know instantaneously what the levels are and perform necessary adjustments if needed. In addition to ensuring high quality standards for the

water we discharge from our factories, Nestlé committed to work toward 100% recyclable or reusable packaging. The vision is that none of its packaging, including plastics, ends up in landfill, in oceans, lakes and rivers.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ Egypt
☑ Ghana
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Turkey
☑ Algeria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Ireland
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Nigeria
☑ Senegal
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Jordan
☑ Mexico
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Cameroon
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia

☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Netherlands
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Extreme weather events can reduce productivity and increase costs. Different events impact businesses differently: storms and floods cause physical capital losses, while extreme temperature waves disrupt productivity. Extreme weather effects include direct damage to assets (property, plants, equipment, inventory) and operational disruptions. The severity is measured by repair costs, reconstruction estimates, or lost value. Disruptions may affect production due to transportation or supply chain issues, energy outages, or reduced workspace productivity. For instance, our coffee factory faces risks from tropical storms, which can cause direct damage and flooding. Modeling extreme weather hazards helps identify significant exposures and target mitigation strategies like business continuity plans. To assess risks until 2040, we analyzed impacts from extreme weather events such as temperature extremes, water stress, storms, and flooding. We used climate scenario analysis to estimate changes in physical impacts on Nestlé's facilities. The University of Cambridge's Centre for Risk Studies' Climate Risk Atlas evaluated exposure to various hazards, quantifying aggregate risk from multiple extreme weather threats.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Not disclosed

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

30000

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

300000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

17600000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response includes site visits, project reviews in terms of fire and natural hazard exposures and recommendations by specialists and cover the identification and mapping of risks at site level. Higher investments are committed by operations, which ultimately follow-up on the risks identified and implement the suggested preventive measures identified throughout the assessments. In terms of implementation cost of the recommended measures, the annual average cost recently recorded in a system shows an actual cost of approximately CHF17.6 million. This corresponds to the implementation cost of the recommendations made by our main insurer without considering the costs of response to the risk. It does not include all the protection system implemented during large projects (i.e. new production line, greenfield projects). This is only the implementation cost of the recommendations made during the regular loss prevention visits.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

At Nestlé we take a comprehensive approach to assess and mitigate risk related to changes in physical climate parameters that could result in our operations disruptions. The management methods used include: i) In 2023, risk engineer experts inspected 132 Nestlé sites providing recommendations for improving standards of prevention to flooding, when relevant. ii) The Nestlé Global Property Loss Prevention Programme provides a consistent view of our exposure to property risks around the world to floods and storms, enabling us to make informed decisions about the future standards of prevention and protection throughout Nestlé sites when relevant. iii) Emergency plans for flood and storms are in place on a case-by-case in Nestlé sites exposed to these perils from any source.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cattle products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Mexico
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia

☑ Turkey
☑ Ecuador
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cameroon
☑ Colombia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Denmark
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Myanmar
☑ Nigeria
☑ Senegal
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Indonesia
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Bangladesh
☑ South Africa
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Meat is primarily used in our Prepared dishes and cooking aids business (e.g. Stouffer brand). It is however only present in a limited number of recipes. We source meat from numerous suppliers in many different countries, mainly in countries of low risk of deforestation. However, we do source very small amounts of meat

unknown origins (0.1%) and therefore there is a small risk for our brands of being associated with deforestation. There are ongoing NGO campaigns and media attention on industry sourcing in Brazil, including the Nestlé footprint. Brand damage caused by negative media coverage may lead to loss of revenues if NGO campaigning deters consumers from buying products that may contain meat sourced from Brazil. However, since our sourcing of meat from Brazil is relatively small, we assess the risk in relation to this as low. The EU deforestation regulation (EUDR) came into force on 29.06.2023 and will be applicable as from December 30, 2024. It will be mandatory for companies to conduct due diligence on commodities covered by the legislation: cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, soya, wood and rubber as well as derived products such as beef, furniture or chocolate. Thanks to our longstanding work in avoiding deforestation, we are confident that we will be able to comply with this regulation. However, more clarity is needed on some remaining aspects, including the country benchmarking system, the legal clarifications and implementation guidance and the EU information system.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Non disclosed

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

" Currently, 0.1% of Nestlé's meat comes from unknown origins. Efforts are underway with direct suppliers to trace the remaining unknown origins and ensure sourcing is not from areas at risk of deforestation. As a result of these efforts, 99.9% of Nestlé's total meat volumes were assessed as deforestation-free (CSV Report, page 18)."

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Pakistan

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indus

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Situation: We operate globally and face risks from extreme weather events. Understanding their severity and frequency enhances our mitigation plans. Task: Nestlé has assigned a Threat Assessment Grade (TAG) to each facility based on its geographic grid cell in our Climate Risk Atlas, indicating the likelihood of experiencing a physical hazard event annually. Facilities receive a TAG and Climate Change Rating by threat type. TAGs are based on historical extreme weather data (1980-2020), while Climate Change Ratings project future hazard probabilities. TAG ranges from A (highest likelihood) to F (lowest), and Climate Change Ratings range from (significant increase) to --- (significant decrease). Action: In Pakistan, Nestlé's dairy and bottled water operations face evolving climatic variations. The Sheikhupura factory has a B TAG for drought/water stress, indicating a moderately high current likelihood of drought and a significant increase in this probability over the next 20 years due to climate change. Droughts could disrupt operations and lead to revenue loss.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Non disclosed

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

40000000

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

70000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The model quantifies the aggregate risk of multiple extreme weather threat types including drought/water stress and flooding. Expected loss is a useful metric to indicate average losses from weather events given the set of possible events. Characteristic drought scenarios were defined representing small, medium, and large magnitude events. The vulnerability of a facility to an event determines how severe an initial shock would be in terms of lost capacity, with estimates made on the duration of initial severity and how quickly the facility to recover back to 100% capacity. The estimated financial impact disclosed here expresses the loss in revenue in case of operational disruption.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

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

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

429000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Ecuador

☑ Other, please specify :South Pacific (344)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Nestlé confectionery operations in Ecuador have to cope with the regional evolving climatic variations. The Guayaquil factory has been identified for being at risk from drought/water stress and flash flooding. Drought and/or flooding have the potential to disrupt operations which translates into revenue loss. There is also a smaller exposure linked to physical asset damage driven by flooding.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Other, please specify :Ravi

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Nestlé dairy and bottled water operations in Pakistan have to cope with the regional evolving climatic variations. The Sheikhupura factory has been identified for being at risk from drought/water stress and flash flooding. Drought and/or flooding have the potential to disrupt operations which translates into revenue loss.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Yamuna

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Nestlé infant nutrition operations in India have to cope with the regional evolving climatic variations. The Samalkha factory has been identified for being at risk from drought/water stress and flash flooding. Drought and/or flooding have the potential to disrupt operations which translates into revenue loss.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify :South Pacific (379)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Upstream value chain

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.5) Number of facilities within downstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Nestlé dairy operations in Chile have to cope with the regional evolving climatic variations. The Macul factory has been identified for being at risk from drought/water stress and flash flooding. Drought and/or flooding have the potential to disrupt operations which translates into revenue loss.
[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, but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

In 2023, there was one water-related incident that occurred in our direct operations and resulted in a fine. The fine was considered not significant. Nestlé identified the causes and rapidly implemented measures to prevent future occurrences.
[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

17325

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

1

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(3.3.1.5) Comment

In 2023, there was one water-related incident that occurred in our direct operations and resulted in a fine. The fine was considered not significant. Nestlé identified the causes and rapidly implemented measures to prevent future occurrences.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

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

EU ETS

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

10

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

35980

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

138624

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

279533

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

*Our STRATEGY FOR COMPLYING with the EU-ETS includes improving energy efficiency and switching to cleaner fuels (from gas to lower carbon fuels, for example). REDUCTION STRATEGIES: For example, we have introduced industrial heat pumps replacing the use of fossil fuels in La Penilla, Spain, saving 2000 tonnes of CO2e, per year. COMPLIANCE PLAN: Nestlé's EU-ETS strategy is to remain compliant considering the following action plan: 1. Maximize energy efficiency at existing installations, 2. Redesign processes to use less energy or low-carbon energy, and 3. Transition to renewable energy sources. PURCHASE OF ALLOWANCES: Facilities which might face a credit deficit submit an action plan to fulfil their EU-ETS allowances. The evolution of CO2 emissions and progress on the corresponding action plans set by facilities are analyzed on an annual basis at Market level. In cases when those measures may not provide the reductions necessary to comply with regulations, we are required to purchase EU-ETS carbon allowances. *

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Spain
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Finland
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Qatar
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Mexico
☑ Panama
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Morocco

☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Lebanon
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cameroon
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Myanmar
☑ Senegal
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Republic of Moldova
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Not disclosed

(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)

200000

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

300000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

"By reducing GHG emissions, we reduce our exposure to potential carbon price mechanisms. In 2023 we chieve 91,9% Renewable electricity at our manufacturing sites, with a target of 100% by 2025 As an estimation of the annual financial impact of the opportunity: we use the GHG reductions in our operations (scope 12) from our 2018 baseline calculation of 5.8mt CO2e As at 2030 to be aligned with Paris 1.5C decarbonization pathway and Net Zero Roadmap, we should have approximately halved 2018 GHG emissions 0.5 x 5.8 million t CO2e 2.9 million t CO2e Assuming that all our plants have to comply with a regulatory carbon price in 2030 and a global average price of carbon in 2030 of between USD 100 - 140 per ton of CO2e, this would represent a savings of between USD 200 - 300 million per year. The figure will vary depending on evolution of GHG Scope 1 & 2, level of carbon pricing and geographic spread implementation of carbon pricing as well as our ability to achieve our internal targets. "

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are accelerating efforts in our manufacturing and operations to reduce emissions as part of our company-specific Net Zero Roadmap. By 2025, we aim to source 100% renewable electricity in all our manufacturing sites. In 2023, we achieved 91,9% renewable electricity at our manufacturing sites. The specific actions we are focusing on: - Power our manufacturing renewably by increasing the proportion of renewable electricity that we use through power purchase agreements, green tariffs, renewable energy certificates and on-site production. Alongside established forms of renewable electricity, such as wind and solar, we will work with suppliers to increase availability of renewable thermal energy generated from sources, e.g. biogas and biomass by 2030. - Further emissions reductions are expected to be delivered by increasing the efficiency of our operations. Many energy efficiency projects are already planned for sites across the globe, ranging from LED lighting systems to optimizing energy consumption during non-production times and recovering heat energy. - Phase out refrigerants with a high global warming potential, such as hydrofluorocarbons, in our industrial refrigeration systems. We plan to replace these with new, natural refrigerants with zero or low GWP, such as ammonia, CO2 and hydrocarbons. Financial forecasts including forecasted costs are business sensitive and not publicly disclosed.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp5

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Improved resilience to future regulatory changes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Spain
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Ireland
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Myanmar
☑ Nigeria
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Mexico
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Finland
☑ Hungary
☑ Senegal
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cameroon

☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Bangladesh
☑ South Africa
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Argentina
☑ Guatemala
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Not disclosed

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

While we continue to work towards our commitment, we're strengthening our strategy to be in a better position to assess future risks of deforestation. We launched a new Forest Positive strategy in 2021 that goes beyond assessing current deforestation risks in our supply chains to targeting positive impact in the critical landscapes we source from. This strategy has three pillars: 1) deforestation-free supply chains; 2) long-term conservation and restoration in and around our supply chains; 3) Sustainable landscapes. As part of this approach, we piloted in 2020 a "forest footprint" methodology in our palm oil supply chain in Aceh, Indonesia, to better understand risks within our supply chain. By better understanding these risks, we wanted to design more effective, forward-looking forest-positive strategies. In 2022, our palm oil team mapped sourcing regions with the greatest land rights risks against volumes of palm oil sourced from those regions. This will improve our understanding of land rights risks. The results are being used to develop a strategy for identifying landscape-level projects that Nestlé can support and/or participate in and can be duplicated for other raw materials. We're in a good position to leverage the forest footprint exercise to take a more long-term and proactive approach to addressing deforestation risks as we have good traceability for our forest risk commodities. E.g. we're using satellite technology in palm oil, pulp and paper, and have extended it to cocoa and coffee since 2021. This is connected to our Net Zero Roadmap and ambition to reduce GHG emissions by 50% by 2030, in part by preventing deforestation in our supply chain. The forest footprint exercise will help better inform our risk analysis and intervention design, as well as our work toward

our no-deforestation commitment. Building on our experience in tackling deforestation risk in specific commodities, we advocated for comprehensive regulation that could support our efforts and help reaching a high levelled playing field. Our advocacy supported the development of legislation on deforestation-free supply chains.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp10

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☑ Strengthened social license to operate

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Mexico
☑ Panama

☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cameroon
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Myanmar
☑ Nigeria
☑ Senegal
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our bottled-water business, including brands such as Perrier, S.Pellegrino, Vittel and Buxton, aims to advance the regeneration of the water cycle to help create a positive water impact everywhere it operates by 2025.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Not disclosed

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

The effect has not been quantified financially

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

3300000000

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

3300000000

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

3300000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact is based on the assumption that advancing the regeneration of the water cycle to help create a positive water impact everywhere Nestlé Waters operates will help maintain and/or possibly increase sales of our many local and international bottled water brands, which generated revenues of CHF 3.5 billion in 2022.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

"Our plan is to implement more than 100 projects around our 48 global waters sites, supported by a CHF 120 million investment. From 2025 onwards, our aim is for these projects to help nature retain more water than our bottled- water business uses. All projects are measurable, using the World Resources Institute's Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting methodology. This methodology provides consistency in analyzing water management activities and helps focus our activities on addressing current and future shared water challenges. Using this methodology, a newly created external panel will review the relevance and sustainability of the projects and give feedback on whether they are helping to address local challenges and opportunities. Nestlé Waters will strive toward continued reporting of water usage at each of its sites and on what its projects contribute to the area. Example of action taken to realize opportunity: Situation: Our Viladrau water bottling plant in

Spain is located in the Montseny Natural Park. Recent changes in rainfall patterns and more unpredictable storms have impacted local biodiversity. Task: Nestlé Spain has adopted a series of targeted actions to protect endemic species. Actions: For example, in March 2022 Nestlé Spain funded the re-excavation of four interconnected ponds that had disappeared. We carefully removed silt deposits, transferred plants and protected the area from park visitors. During the process, we uncovered a spring that now helps to maintain flow and refill the ponds. Results: Initial results show that despite one of the driest summers on record, the ponds remained full and aquatic life thrived. Working with biologists we identified red frogs as a key marker species for the ponds' biodiversity. We'll know more about how they are doing after the breeding season."
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Nestlé has published in November 2023 its SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE CHARTER, which has been approved by the Board

(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

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

"Description: The Board is responsible for the Company's strategy and organization and provides oversight over its financial and non-financial performance and reporting. Details: To ensure we meet our aim of long-term, sustainable value creation, Nestlé's ESG & Sustainability Strategy is developed and delivered by our Executive Board and is approved and regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors and its Sustainability Committee. Examples: On the one side, the Board's Sustainability Committee has oversight over the structure and content of the Company's ESG & Sustainability reporting and validates that the overall approach is in line with the Company's strategy. On the other side, the Board's Audit Committee has oversight over the accuracy of the Company's ESG & Sustainability reporting. The Board itself approved the 2023 Nestlé Creating Shared Value and Sustainability Report."

Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Nestlé has published in November 2023 its SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE CHARTER, which has been approved by the Board

(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 and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

"Description: The Board is responsible for the Company's strategy and organization and provides oversight over its financial and non-financial performance and reporting. Details: To ensure we meet our aim of long-term, sustainable value creation, Nestlé's ESG & Sustainability Strategy is developed and delivered by our Executive Board and is approved and regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors and its Sustainability Committee. Examples: On the one side, the Board's

Sustainability Committee has oversight over the structure and content of the Company's ESG & Sustainability reporting and validates that the overall approach is in line with the Company's strategy. On the other side, the Board's Audit Committee has oversight over the accuracy of the Company's ESG & Sustainability reporting. The Board itself approved the 2023 Nestlé Creating Shared Value and Sustainability Report."

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Nestlé has published in November 2023 its SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE CHARTER, which has been approved by the Board

(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 and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

"Description: The Board is responsible for the Company's strategy and organization and provides oversight over its financial and non-financial performance and reporting. Details: To ensure we meet our aim of long-term, sustainable value creation, Nestlé's ESG & Sustainability Strategy is developed and delivered by our Executive Board and is approved and regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors and its Sustainability Committee. Examples: On the one side, the Board's Sustainability Committee has oversight over the structure and content of the Company's ESG & Sustainability reporting and validates that the overall approach is in line with the Company's strategy. On the other side, the Board's Audit Committee has oversight over the accuracy of the Company's ESG & Sustainability reporting. The Board itself approved the 2023 Nestlé Creating Shared Value and Sustainability Report."
[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
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

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

Experience

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

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

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

Experience

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

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

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

DESCRIPTION: On Executive Board level, the ESG & Sustainability Council provides strategic leadership and drives the implementation of Nestlé's ESG & Sustainability Strategy. The Council is chaired by our Executive Vice President (EVP), Head of Strategic Business Units and Marketing and Sales. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES: The Council addresses, amongst other things, the 2050 net zero commitment. In 2023, there was a particular focus on how the Nestlé brands were delivering on the ESG & Sustainability Strategy and valorizing it through brand communication. The Council also oversaw the implementation of the new reporting obligations, including Swiss Non-Financial Reporting Obligations (articles 964a to 964c and articles 964j to 964l of the Swiss Code of Obligations) which require specific disclosures on ESG risks, policies, mitigation measures and outcomes. FREQUENCY: The Council meets every month and regularly reports to the full Executive Board. The structure helps to accelerate and standardize decision-making on a global level. INTEGRATION: Performance data are generated every quarter and progress is reviewed by the ESG & Sustainability Council.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

DESCRIPTION: On Executive Board level, the ESG & Sustainability Council provides strategic leadership and drives the implementation of Nestlé's ESG & Sustainability Strategy. The Council is chaired by our Executive Vice President (EVP), Head of Strategic Business Units and Marketing and Sales. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES: The Council addresses, amongst other things, the 2050 net zero commitment. In 2023, there was a particular focus on how the Nestlé brands were delivering on the ESG & Sustainability Strategy and valorizing it through brand communication. The Council also oversaw the implementation of the new reporting obligations, including Swiss Non-Financial Reporting Obligations (articles 964a to 964c and articles 964j to 964l of the Swiss Code of Obligations) which require specific disclosures on ESG risks, policies, mitigation measures and outcomes. FREQUENCY: The Council meets every month and regularly reports to the full Executive Board. The structure helps to accelerate and standardize decision-making on a global level. INTEGRATION: Performance data are generated every quarter and progress is reviewed by the ESG & Sustainability Council.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

DESCRIPTION: On Executive Board level, the ESG & Sustainability Council provides strategic leadership and drives the implementation of Nestlé's ESG & Sustainability Strategy. The Council is chaired by our Executive Vice President (EVP), Head of Strategic Business Units and Marketing and Sales. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES: The Council addresses, amongst other things, the 2050 net zero commitment. In 2023, there was a particular focus on how the Nestlé brands were delivering on the ESG & Sustainability Strategy and valorizing it through brand communication. The Council also oversaw the implementation of the new reporting obligations, including Swiss Non-Financial Reporting Obligations (articles 964a to 964c and articles 964j to 964l of the Swiss Code of Obligations) which require specific disclosures on ESG risks, policies, mitigation measures and outcomes. FREQUENCY: The Council meets every month and regularly reports to the full Executive Board. The structure helps to accelerate and standardize decision-making on a global level. INTEGRATION: Performance data are generated every quarter and progress is reviewed by the ESG & Sustainability Council.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

Executive Board remuneration is linked to ESG indicators. ESG objectives (15% of the target) are annually set by the Compensation Committee and reflect selected performance measures from the Nestlé ESG/Sustainability agenda. In 2023, they relate to affordable nutrition with micronutrients, the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, plastic packaging designed for recycling, the reduction of water use in factories, and management positions held by women. Also in 2023, an ESG-related KPI was added as a fourth performance metric in the Long-Term Incentive Plan for 20% of its grant value. It relates to the reduction of GHG emissions.

Forests

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

Executive Board remuneration is linked to ESG indicators. ESG objectives (15% of the target) are annually set by the Compensation Committee and reflect selected performance measures from the Nestlé ESG/Sustainability agenda. In 2023, they relate to affordable nutrition with micronutrients, the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, plastic packaging designed for recycling, the reduction of water use in factories, and management positions held by women. Regarding the performance measure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, our Forest Positive strategy is an integral part of the net Zero roadmap towards net zero GHG emissions by 2050. Also in 2023, an ESG-related KPI was added as a fourth performance metric in the Long-Term Incentive Plan for 20% of its grant value. It relates to the reduction of GHG emissions.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

Executive Board remuneration is linked to ESG indicators. ESG objectives (15% of the target) are annually set by the Compensation Committee and reflect selected performance measures from the Nestlé ESG/Sustainability agenda. In 2023, they relate to affordable nutrition with micronutrients, the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, plastic packaging designed for recycling, the reduction of water use in factories, and management positions held by women. Also in 2023, an ESG-related KPI was added as a fourth performance metric in the Long-Term Incentive Plan for 20% of its grant value. It relates to the reduction of GHG emissions. [Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Executive Board remuneration is linked to ESG indicators. In 2021, we introduced ESG-related key performance indicators (KPIs) to the Short-Term Incentive Plan for 15% of its grant value. In 2023, they relate to affordable nutrition with micronutrients, the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, plastic packaging designed for recycling, the reduction of water use in factories, and management positions held by women. Also in 2023, an ESG-related KPI was added as a fourth performance metric in the Long-Term Incentive Plan for 20% of its grant value. It relates to the reduction of GHG emissions. Full details of Board-level remuneration and bonuses are available in our Compensation Report.

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

LINK BETWEEN THE POSITION INCENTIVE AND PERFORMANCE: the performance metrics used to monitor the monetary incentive of Nestlé is linked to Nestlé climate change targets KPIs. 2023 ACHIEVEMENT and progression: Total (Scope 123) GHG emissions (CO2e) Million tonnes 97.801 in 2022 87.54 in 2023, resulting in a 12% decrease

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Executive Board remuneration is linked to ESG indicators. In 2021, we introduced ESG-related key performance indicators (KPIs) to the Short-Term Incentive Plan for 15% of its grant value. In 2023, they relate to affordable nutrition with micronutrients, the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, plastic packaging designed for recycling, the reduction of water use in factories, and management positions held by women. Also in 2023, an ESG-related KPI was added as a fourth performance metric in the Long-Term Incentive Plan for 20% of its grant value. It relates to the reduction of GHG emissions. Full details of Board-level remuneration and bonuses are available in our Compensation Report. Regarding the performance measure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, our Forest Positive strategy is an integral part of the net Zero roadmap towards net zero GHG emissions by 2050.

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

LINK BETWEEN THE POSITION INCENTIVE AND PERFORMANCE: the performance metrics used to monitor the monetary incentive of Nestlé is linked to Nestlé climate change targets KPIs. 2023 ACHIEVEMENT and progression: Total (Scope 123) GHG emissions (CO2e) Million tonnes 97.801 in 2022 87.54 in 2023, resulting in a 12% decrease.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Executive Board remuneration is linked to ESG indicators. In 2021, we introduced ESG-related key performance indicators (KPIs) to the Short-Term Incentive Plan for 15% of its grant value. In 2023, they relate to affordable nutrition with micronutrients, the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, plastic packaging designed for recycling, the reduction of water use in factories, and management positions held by women

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

LINK BETWEEN THE POSITION INCENTIVE AND PERFORMANCE: the performance metrics used to monitor the monetary incentive of Nestlé is linked to Nestlé Water targets KPIs. 2023 ACHIEVEMENT AND PROGRESSION:Total water withdrawn (in million cubic meters): 95,6 in 2023 compared to 97,1 in 2022, resulting in a 1,6 % diminution; Water consumed in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline (in %) Water Stress: 48.6% in 2023 compared to 51.5% in 2022, resulting in a 5.6% decrease
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our science-based approach to net zero is designed to mitigate emissions across our value chain and help address impacts on natural ecosystems, communities and food systems. In 2020, we published the Nestlé Net Zero Roadmap to set out how we plan to meet our net zero commitment by 2050. Guided by the Roadmap, we have been transforming our business to deliver reductions in GHG emissions across all three Scopes of our activities, according to the criteria approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). According to our roadmap, we will reduce our 2018 baseline emissions by 20% in 2025 and by 50% in 2030 in absolute terms, towards achieving net zero in 2050.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

nestle-net-zero-roadmap-en.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Nestlé's commitment on Deforestation and Forest Stewardship is detailed in the Appendix to The Nestlé Policy on Environmental Sustainability. Produced in 2010 and updated in 2013, following extensive consultation with experts, it is publicly available on our website. The policy underscores how our success is linked to forest health and our goal that our products do not contribute to deforestation. It forms the basis for the deforestation-free requirements in our Responsible Sourcing Standard (RSS). Effective 1 July 2018, the RSS replaced previous versions of the Nestlé Supplier Code, Responsible Sourcing Guideline, and Commitment for the Responsible Use of Agricultural Raw Materials. The RSS helps procurement staff and suppliers meet our commitment and is integral to all purchase orders and supply contracts, influencing internal decisions and sourcing strategies. It includes provisions for protecting peatland and high-carbon-stock (HCS) land and preventing social conflicts over land rights. Suppliers must demonstrate respect for land rights and ensure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) for agricultural and forestry activities. This document will become Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements in January 2024.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify **:**Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystem, and deforestation

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Other forests-related commitment, please specify **:**Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE)

Social commitments

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

☑ Other social commitment, please specify **:**Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

☑ Other additional reference/description, please specify **:**Commitment to go beyond regulatory compliance, and to be transparent

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

nestle-responsible-sourcing-standard-english.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Nestlé Policy on Environmental Sustainability prioritizes water preservation. Complementing this, the Nestlé Commitment on Water Stewardship asserts that "Nestlé's success depends on effective water stewardship in the watersheds where our raw materials are sourced, where our factories are located, and where suppliers and consumers live." This Commitment includes: Business Impact: Recognizes Nestlé as a major buyer of agricultural raw materials and highlights agriculture's high water usage. Performance Standards: Commits to improving water efficiency in our operations. Additional Commitments: Focuses on innovations in

water efficiency, treatment, advocacy, supplier engagement, and reporting. Public Policy Support: Engages with initiatives such as the 2030 Water Resources Group, Alliance for Water Stewardship, and CEO Water Mandate. The Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Standard enforces these requirements for tier-1 suppliers, intermediaries, and farmers. In 2022, we developed the Human Rights Salient Issue Action Plan on the right to water and sanitation, published in Q1 2023, to address WASH risks. All documents are publicly available, ensuring global application, reflecting the critical role of water in our business.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

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

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

Social commitments

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

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

nestlÃ© policy on environmental sustainability.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ Ceres
☑ RE100
☑ The B Team
☑ B Corporation
☑ SME Climate Hub
☑ Climate Action 100+
☑ Race to Zero Campaign
☑ 2030 Water Resources Group
☑ Natural Capital Coalition
☑ Exponential Roadmap Initiative
☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)
☑ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI)
☑ Consumer Goods Forum Forests Positive Coalition
☑ Business 4 Nature
☑ CEO Water Mandate
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Cerrado Manifesto
☑ We Mean Business
☑ New York Declaration on Forests
☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
☑ European Palm Oil Alliance (EPAO)
☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS)
☑ Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)
☑ International Corporate Governance Network (IGCN)
☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
☑ BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

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

2030 WATER RESOURCES GROUP - Nestlé is a founding member of this group ALLIANCE FOR WATER STEWARDSHIP (AWS) - Nestlé is a founding member B CORPORATION - Approximately 10% of Nestlé global sales are now B-Corp certified BIOCARBON FUND INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST LANDSCAPES - Nespresso participates with IFC and BioCarbon Fund Initiative to support farmers BUSINESS 4 NATURE - Nestlé engages extensively with B4N, signing calls to action and being an active member of the Business Advisory Group CEO WATER MANDATE - Nestlé is a founding member CERES - Nestlé is a member of CERES Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy steering committee CERRADO MANIFESTO - Nestlé is a signatory of the Statement of Support CLIMATE ACTION 100 - Nestlé is part of the ranking and engages with investors on performance and recommendations CONSUMER GOODS FORUM FORESTS POSITIVE COALITION - Nestlé is an active member of the CGF forest positive coalition of action and publishes an annual report of activities meeting the expectations of the coalition INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE NETWORK (IGCN) - We engage and participate in their events NATURAL CAPITAL COALITION - Nestlé is a coalition member and contributed to the development of the Natural Capital Protocol as well as the Social and Human Capital Protocol EUROPEAN PALM OIL ALLIANCE (EPAO) - Nestlé participates through the national organizations forming part of the European constituency (e.g., Alliance pour la préservation des forêts) EXPONENTIAL ROADMAP INITIATIVE - Nestlé is part of the Exponential Roadmap Initiative as Supply Chain Leader FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL (FSC) - Nestlé applies FSC criteria to its packaging NEW YORK DECLARATION ON FORESTS - Nestlé has backed the New York Declaration on Forests RACE TO ZERO CAMPAIGN - Nestlé joined the 'Race to Zero', supporting the acceleration of a healthy and resilient zero-carbon recovery RE100 - As a member of RE100, Nestlé is committed to transitioning to 100% renewable electricity purchases across its global operations ROUNDTABLE ON SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL (RSPO) - Nestlé is a member of the RSPO SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS FOR NATURE (SBTN) - Nestlé was selected to pilot-test the new SBTN targets SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS INITIATIVE (SBTI) - Nestlé has climate targets validated by the SBTi and engages regularly with this organization SME CLIMATE HUB - Nestlé is one of a select group of multinational '1.5C Supply Chain Leaders' within the Exponential Roadmap. These companies will work to drive change across global supply chains and support SMEs through the SME Climate Hub SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE INITIATIVE (SAI) - Nestlé is a founding member of the SAI platform and actively participates in its regenerative agriculture steering committee TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES (TCFD) - Nestlé is part of The TCFD Advisory Group on Scenario Analysis TASK FORCE ON NATURE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES (TNFD) - Nestlé is a member of the TNFD and advised on the standard THE B TEAM - We engage with the B-Team on the topic of reforming the subsidies system in particular TROPICAL FOREST ALLIANCE 2020 (TFA) - Nestlé is a partner of the TFA UN GLOBAL COMPACT - Our Corporate Business Principles incorporate the 10 UNGC Principles, and we reflect these concepts in our business actions. As a participant, we disclose our progress and activities supporting the 2030 development agenda WE MEAN BUSINESS - Nestlé actively contributes to WMBC and jointly advocates in main fora such as COP WORLD BUSINESS COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (WBCSD) - Nestlé is a member of the WBCSD Executive Committee
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

nestle-climate-advocacy-report-2022.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: 15366395387-57; US Senate Lobbying Disclosure: nestle

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

We support climate action and policies that align with the Paris Agreement and a 1.5 degree pathway. To this end we align all of Nestlé's climate change advocacy activities with the goal of restricting global temperature increases to 1.5ºC above preindustrial levels. We have established specific advocacy priorities at global regional and country levels. Disclosure of our advocacy practices is important to enhance transparency and trust. That is why we publish our Climate Policy Engagement Report. This includes our advocacy priorities on climate: - 1 Encouraging regenerative forms of agricultural production; - 2 Helping to end deforestation risk and supporting forest positive restoration; - 3 Enabling more sustainable logistics and transportation; - 4 Supporting the rollout of renewable electricity and energy; - 5 Improving consumer communications and marketing claims; - 6 Advocating for higher ambition from countries and companies and fair and clear rules for target setting and reporting progress: • Our process for addressing misalignments: According to our Policy on Transparent Interactions with Public Authorities if Nestlé does not agree with an agenda or position of e.g. an industry or trade association or industry alliance or any of its member companies, Nestlé should communicate transparently its position to the industry organization. Nestlé reserves its right to act as an individual company and engage independently with public authorities. In this context, Nestlé will use best efforts to prevent the misrepresentation of its positions by the industry organization. If we identify a misalignment with an industry association position, we evaluate the importance of the gap to determine suitable required actions. This includes clearly communicating our concerns to help address the gap. Several steps can be taken depending on the degree of misalignment starting with expressing concerns verbally. We will seek to ensure industry associations address gaps within a reasonable timeframe e.g. 12 months. Depending on the situation, Nestlé can implement one or more of the following actions: (a) verbally repeat concerns with the associations position e.g. in board meetings; (b) make a clear public statement regarding the misalignment; (c) request the industry association refrains from engaging on misaligned issues and/or discontinuation or suspension of membership.
[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

COP28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action.

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Environmental protection and management procedures

☑ Environmental registries

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

Select from:

☑ Global

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

Nestlé supported the Emirates Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action which was signed by 159 countries. In parallel, Nestlé was a signatory of 'Non-State Actors' Call to action to transform food systems for people, nature and climate; signed by more than 150 organizations This evidenced a broad consensus on the need for sustainable food systems as a solution to address climate change and provide resilience. Implications: it could translate into concrete national policy measures that align with our own climate objectives, unlocking opportunities in countries of operation / sourcing. Governments may set

tangible, time bound targets that encourage more food system organizations (and companies) to move in the right direction. However challenges remain, as the declaration was non binding for member states.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

Nature Restoration law

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Use of pesticides and agrochemicals

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

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU28

☑ Italy

☑ France

☑ Greece

☑ Spain

☑ Estonia

☑ Germany

☑ Hungary

☑ Ireland

☑ Norway

☑ Slovakia

☑ Slovenia

☑ Luxembourg

☑ Netherlands

☑ Austria

☑ Belgium

☑ Croatia

☑ Czechia

☑ Denmark

☑ Poland

☑ Sweden

☑ Bulgaria

☑ Romania

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

This regulation aims to address the nature and climate crises while ensuring competitiveness for European farmers. It is important as it can help amplifying the deployment of regenerative agriculture in Europe, a key component of Nestlé's net zero roadmap.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

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

Soil Monitoring & Resilience Law

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental protection and management procedures

☑ Environmental registries

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

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU28

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

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

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

This regulation aims at protecting soils and ensuring their sustainable use. It relates to a key element of of our Regenerative agriculture model. We acknowledge the rapid deterioration of soil health in Europe and support the Commission's willingness to take measures to promote sustainable soil management practices. Within OP2B, one of our major coalition focusing on regenerative agriculture, we called for strengthening the financial component of the proposal to meet the challenges and necessary transition effectively.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

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

Directive on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Transparency requirements

☑ Due diligence requirements

☑ Corporate environmental reporting

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

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU28

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.10) 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

We advocated for the finalization of this directive which includes an obligation for companies to put in place a plan to ensure that their business strategy is compatible with the Paris Agreement, hence levelling the playing filed towards climate action.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

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

"New Jersey's Governor's goal of achieving clean energy by 2035"

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Energy and renewables

☑ Renewable energy generation

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

Select from:

☑ Sub-national

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

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**New Jersey

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

We supported the plan to achieve clean energy by 2035 in the State by urging the state legislature to establish an equitable clean energy standard and through investment in ambitious offshore wind projects, which is an important lever to help us achieve our GHG reduction objectives in the US.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

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

Advanced Clean Fleets (ACF) regulation

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Technology requirements

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

Select from:

☑ Sub-national

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

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :California

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

This regulation that accelerates electric vehicle deployment, especially for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles which is instrumental to support Nestlé's GHG reduction objectives in transport.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

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

Advanced Clean Truck (ACT) rule

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Technology requirements

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

ACT rule would enable cost effective electrification of commercial vehicles at the pace and scale needed to address climate and air quality goal and helping Nestlé to achieve its GHG reduction objectives.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 9

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

US Farm bill

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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

☑ Agricultural subsidies for production with high emission intensity

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.10) 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

Nestlé encouraged the maintenance of funding for conservation and climate priorities, an important policy area to help achieve our climate objectives.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☑ Australian Industry Group (Ai Group)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Nestlé's position on climate change is to support progressive climate action by all sectors of the economy and government policies that align with the Paris Agreement and a 1.5-degree pathway. This position is in line with the association's approach to climate change. However we acknowledged Influence Map's assessment and took action on it.

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

20000

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

The funding figure provided is our membership fee, which is between CHF 20 000 and CHF 50 000 per year.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ European Roundtable for Industry (ERT)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Nestlé's position on climate change is to support progressive climate action by all sectors of the economy and government policies that align with the Paris Agreement and a 1.5-degree pathway. This position is in line with the association's approach to climate change.

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

50000

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

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

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

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ FoodDrinkEurope

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

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

Nestlé's position on climate change is to support progressive climate action by all sectors of the economy and government policies that align with the Paris Agreement and a 1.5-degree pathway. This position is in line with the association's approach to climate change. As part of our normal interactions, we look for opportunities to highlight the importance of clearly stating alignment between advocacy activities and the aims and ambitions of the Paris agreement. We have already done so with Food Drink Europe which has undertaken specific actions in this regard (i.e. updating website)

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

50000

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

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

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

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global
☑ Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Nestlé's position on climate change is to support progressive climate action by all sectors of the economy and government policies that align with the Paris Agreement and a 1.5-degree pathway. This position is in line with the association's approach to climate change.

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

50000

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

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

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Nestlé's position on climate change is to support progressive climate action by all sectors of the economy and government policies that align with the Paris Agreement and a 1.5-degree pathway. This position is in line with the association's approach to climate change.

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

20000

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

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

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

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ GRI
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Strategy
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

9-14

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

creating-shared-value-sustainability-report-2023-en.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Nestlé's CSV report includes expert voices, case studies and data support detail on our approach and performance, covering the topics most material to our business and stakeholders.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

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

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

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

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2002

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In the context of a transition to a low-carbon economy, over the next 10 years transition risks will be affected by changes in policy, including potentially on carbon pricing and taxes, and businesses' license to operate. Consumer behaviors and sustainable preferences, together with new technology, including improvements to GHG performance, could also play a role. The risks are analyzed against low-, intermediateand high emissions pathways and these can vary significantly depending on the nature and speed at which jurisdictions act to align to a Paris Agreement trajectory. Scenario analysis allows us to better understand the impact of climate change and how it could affect our company. It is a critical tool for strategic and financial planning and risk management. In 2023, we continued to strengthen our methodology and tools to identify, assess and manage our climate risks and opportunities. Modeling simulations evaluated the potential directional impacts on Nestlé for both transition and physical risk factors. We partnered with Risilience using methodology and scenarios from their academic partner, the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. We assess two types of risk: transition risk and physical risk. We assess our resilience to 2030 for transition risk. The insights from this work further strengthen the importance and relevance of our climate-related actions outlined in our Net Zero Roadmap. Transition risk is related to the nature, pace and timing of decarbonization of the global economy. The pathway to reduce emissions may be gradual and managed or may be rushed and abrupt. Therefore, to analyze transition risk, we used three different scenarios, based on low-, intermediate- and high-emission pathways: • Low-emission pathway: Immediate and coordinated action to curb emissions limit warming to 1.5C by 2100. • Intermediate pathway: Reliance on existing/planned policies leads to warming of 2C to 3C by 2100. • High-emission pathway: Few or no steps taken to limit emissions lead to warming of 4C to 5C by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2002

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Scenario analysis allows us to better understand the impact of climate change and how it could affect our company, including through increased water risks such as drought or flooding in our operations and supply chains. It is a critical tool for strategic and financial planning and risk management. Our modeling simulations evaluate the potential directional impacts on Nestlé for both transition and physical risk factors. We partner with Resilience using methodology and scenarios from their academic partner, the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School Transition risk is related to the nature, pace and timing of decarbonization of the global economy. The pathway to reduce emissions may be gradual and managed or may be rushed and abrupt. Therefore, to analyse transition risk, we used three different scenarios, based on low-, intermediate- and high-emission pathways: • Low-emission pathway: Immediate and coordinated action to curb emissions limit warming to 1.5C by 2100. • Intermediate pathway: Reliance on existing/planned policies leads to warming of 2C to 3C by 2100. • High-emission pathway: Few or no steps taken to limit emissions lead to warming of 4C to 5C by 2100

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE: Scenarios used were based on existing published scenarios, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Socioeconomic Pathways and the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook scenarios. SOURCES: IEA NZE 2050. The insights from this work further strengthen the importance and relevance of our climate-related actions outlined in our Net Zero Roadmap, including our regenerative agriculture program, which aims to protect water resources in our supply chain through improved irrigation and reduced chemical inputs, for example.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

These initial results confirm that we are likely to see yield changes and shifts across commodities by 2040, driven by changes in growing conditions. This may impact raw material availability, quality and cost. It may also impact the communities we source from, requiring adaption of labor to new practices, crops and/or locations, as well as shortages of labor, depending on the speed of these shifts. Scenario analysis allows us to better understand the impact of climate change and how it could affect our company. It is a critical tool for strategic and financial planning and risk management. In 2023, we continued to strengthen our methodology and tools to identify, assess and manage our climate risks and opportunities. Modeling simulations evaluated the potential directional impacts on Nestlé for both transition and physical risk factors. We partnered with Risilience using methodology and scenarios from their academic partner, the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. We assess two types of risk: transition risk and physical risk. We assess our resilience to 2040 for physical risk. The insights from this work further strengthen the importance and relevance of our climate-related actions outlined in our Net Zero Roadmap. Physical risks associated with a changing climate can be felt today. The Earth's temperature has risen since the beginning of the industrial age (by around 1.1C) and further warming is unavoidable. Over the next few decades scientists estimate that the global temperature will most likely increase by a minimum of 1.5C by 2040. This is caused by the GHG emissions already in the air. To analyze the physical risk, we used this most likely scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Scenario analysis allows us to better understand the impact of climate change and how it could affect our company, including through increased water risks such as drought or flooding in our operations and supply chains. It is a critical tool for strategic and financial planning and risk management. Our modeling simulations evaluate the potential directional impacts on Nestlé for both transition and physical risk factors. We partner with Resilience using methodology and scenarios from their academic partner, the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. Physical risks associated with a changing climate can be felt today. The Earth's temperature has risen since the beginning of the industrial age (by around 1.1C) and further warming is unavoidable. Over the next few decades scientists estimate that the global temperature will most likely increase by a minimum of 1.5C by 2040. This is caused by the GHG emissions already in the air. To analyse the physical risk, we used this most likely scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Nestlé has evaluated transition and physical risks, disclosing results in the TCFD section of its Creating Shared Value report. SCENARIO ANALYSIS APPROACH: Physical Risks: We assessed macro-level risks to key raw materials and facilities until 2040. Risks related to climate, heatwaves, and drought/water stress are expected to intensify. We modeled these risks under an intermediate scenario (2 to 3 C by 2100). In 2023, updates included: -Incorporation of AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis — IPCC results and Coupled Model Intercomparison Projects 6 (CIMP6) data. -Use of updated sourcing data to better reflect our commodity origins. -Modeling yield changes for 12 commodities (about 90% of total spend), considering sourcing locations and climate vulnerability. Transition Risks: Evaluated over a 10-year horizon, using scenarios with high (4.0C to 5.0C by 2100), intermediate (2.0C to 3.0C by 2100), and low (1.5C by 2100) emissions trajectories. We assessed risks in policy, technology, and market categories, with a focus on directional cumulative 10-year discounted cash flow (DCF) impacts on the net-zero business model. SCENARIO ANALYSIS OUTCOMES: Scenario Narrative 1: Raw Materials Availability and Quality We assessed sourcing locations and volumes against current and 2040 climate conditions to estimate yield changes. Risks include increased input costs, price volatility, and reduced raw material availability and quality due to lower yields and reduced cultivation areas. Insights: Fluctuations in crop yields and shifts in sourcing origins are expected by 2040, driven by extreme weather events. Initial results show varying yield impacts across geographies. Influence on Strategy: Nestlé's long-standing sustainable sourcing investments and Net Zero Roadmap aim to bolster resilience through initiatives like biogas digesters, tree planting, and improved coffee plantlets. Our regenerative agriculture practices, such as reduced tillage and organic fertilizers, are designed to enhance resilience and reduce input dependency. Scenario Narrative 2: Disruption to Operational Capabilities Nestlé faces risks from extreme weather events across global facilities. Insights: Analysis highlights potential severity and frequency of extreme weather, aiding our mitigation strategies. Impact on Financial Planning: Current risks are low, but future physical risks could lead to minor increases in potential losses, with no material financial impacts anticipated until 2040. Scenario Narrative 3: Business Model and Product Categories Insights: Transition risks could significantly impact the business short-to-medium term. Quantitative: Intermediate trajectory poses low risk, while the low trajectory shows medium risk. Influence on Strategy: Consumer preference for sustainable products may affect revenue and growth. We continuously review products and business models based on environmental impact, focusing on plant-based offerings and reducing our products' environmental footprint by modifying recipes and ingredients.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ 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

Nestlé has evaluated transition and physical risks, disclosing results in the TCFD section of its Creating Shared Value report. SCENARIO ANALYSIS APPROACH: Physical Risks: We assessed macro-level risks to key raw materials and facilities until 2040. Risks related to climate, heatwaves, and drought/water stress are expected to intensify. We modeled these risks under an intermediate scenario (2 to 3 C by 2100). In 2023, updates included: -Incorporation of AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis — IPCC results and Coupled Model Intercomparison Projects 6 (CIMP6) data. -Use of updated sourcing data to better reflect our commodity origins. -Modeling yield changes for 12 commodities (about 90% of total spend), considering sourcing locations and climate vulnerability. Transition Risks: Evaluated over a 10-year horizon, using scenarios with high (4.0C to 5.0C by 2100), intermediate (2.0C to 3.0C by 2100), and low (1.5C by 2100) emissions trajectories. We assessed risks in policy, technology, and market categories, with a focus on directional cumulative 10-year discounted cash flow (DCF) impacts on the net-zero business model. SCENARIO ANALYSIS OUTCOMES: Our assessment of climate risk shows that: - In the short to medium term, Nestlé must navigate transition risks. These can vary significantly depending on the nature and speed at which countries act to align to a Paris Agreement trajectory. For example, policies to constrain emission-intensive activities may lead to increased raw material costs and land use restrictions in our supply chains. - In the longer term, physical risks such as drought/water stress-related risks are forecast to increase in frequency and severity. These hazards may impact the availability and quality of key raw materials such as coffee and cocoa through lower yields, yield variability and, in the longer term, a reduction in suitable areas for cultivation. These hazards may also disrupt our facilities and/or damage our assets through flooding, for example. The analysis provides further insight into the potential severity and frequency of extreme weather events and helps to strengthen our mitigation plans. The impact of extreme weather events on Nestlé's facilities today is low. The physical risks highlighted could lead to a small increase in potential losses above what is experienced today, but our analysis does not identify any material financial impacts until 2040. INFLUENCE ON STRATEGY We monitor water efficiency and the quality of the water we discharge at our factories, and promote and implement better water management practices in water-stressed areas in our agricultural supply chains to help protect watersheds and regenerate the water cycle. Mitigation strategies already in place for identified transition risks include: • Supporting farmers to improve water stewardship and increase productivity without increasing water use through our regenerative agriculture program. We aim to source 20% of our key ingredients by 2025 and 50% by 2030. • Substituting product ingredients for less water-intense alternatives. • Reviewing products and business models based on their environmental footprint. Nestlé's mitigation of and adaptation to physical risks from climate change is aided by the sustainable sourcing actions our company has invested in for more than 20 years. Building on this our commitment to advance regenerative agriculture aims to make farmers more resilient. Relevant initiatives include distributing new coffee plantlets that perform better in locations affected by extreme weather events. In our operations, we manage risks related to extreme weather through site-specific loss prevention and business continuity strategies. For example, our Mossel Bay dairy factory in South Africa is located in one of the Western Cape's most water-stressed regions. The site uses water recovery, treatment and recycling technology to reuse and recycle water.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

The Nestlé net zero roadmap was approved by shareholder at the AGM 2020 (95.01%). At the AGM 2023 the CSV & Sustainability report highlighting progress against our net zero roadmap was also approved by the shareholders (91,23% at the last AGM organized on April 18, 2024).

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

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

We are adhering to SBTi guidelines, restating our 2018 baseline, and excluding certain Scope 3 emissions from our net zero commitment: direct use-phase of sold products, purchased services, leased assets, capital goods, and investments, totaling 7.99 million tonnes CO2e. According to GHG Protocol guidance, reporting emissions related to the indirect use-phase of sold products is optional and should be disclosed separately from Scopes 1, 2, and 3 reporting. For Nestlé, this amounted to 8.8 million tonnes CO2e in 2023. These statements and commitments are based on various assumptions and estimates, which can change over time, potentially causing actual results to differ significantly. Discrepancies may arise due to changes in circumstances, unrealized assumptions, scientific or technological

developments, evolving sustainability strategies, government regulations, market conditions, and other risks and uncertainties. BRIEF OVERVIEW: Nestlé's Net Zero Roadmap, published in December 2020, outlines our commitment to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. To reach this goal, we have set interim goals: a 20% reduction in emissions by 2025 and a 50% reduction by 2030. The roadmap includes eight key actions: i) sourcing ingredients sustainably, ii) evolving packaging, iii) cleaner logistics, iv) leveraging brands and products, v) transforming the product portfolio, vi) renewable energy in manufacturing, vii) carbon removal, and viii) using our voice to drive action. These strategies are detailed in the report. ASSUMPTIONS & DEPENDENCIES: Although not detailed in the Net Zero Roadmap, the success of Nestlé's transition plan will be supported by favorable socio-economic measures from local governments and robust climate plans by ingredient suppliers and farmers, including shifts toward regenerative agriculture.

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

Nestlé achieved a net reduction of 13.5% of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2023 compared to its 2018 baseline, while continuing to grow its business over the same period. This included delivering a reduction of more than 15.3% in methane emissions. The company has successfully decoupled its growth from its emissions and is on track to reach a 20% absolute reduction of GHG emissions by 2025. These significant reductions in GHG emissions come from programs and initiatives implemented across all three scopes of activities (scope 1, 2 and 3). In 2023, 94% of the decline of Nestlé's GHG emissions came from reductions in its operations and supply chain. Nestlé is also making its own operations more energy efficient and is increasing its use of renewable electricity. As of the end of 2023, 91.9% of the sourced electricity in its global manufacturing sites was from renewable sources. Nestlé has approved near and long-term science-based emissions reduction targets with the SBTi. The SBTi has validated Nestlé's net-zero science-based target by 2050. These targets include its specific Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) sector objectives for 2030 and 2050. The company is delivering its roadmap through emissions reductions and value chain removals. It does not use offsets/voluntary market credits to deliver against its SBTi-validated targets.

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

creating-shared-value-sustainability-report-2023-en.pdf,nestle-net-zero-roadmap-en.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

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

FOREST & BIODIVERSITY: Our Forest Positive strategy is a cornerstone of our Net Zero Roadmap, building on a decade of efforts to end deforestation in our supply chain. This strategy focuses on mitigating deforestation risks, conserving and restoring forests and landscapes, and respecting community and land rights. Nestlé's Global Reforestation Program supports this strategy by aiming to plant and grow 200 million trees by 2030. Plastics: Packaging contributes to our GHG emissions, accounting for about 12% of our 2018 carbon footprint; Building on a decade of action, we are committed to achieve 95% design for recycling packaging by 2025 and

reducing our use of virgin plastics by one third in the same timeframe. Currently, 87% of our total packaging and 66% of our plastic packaging are recyclable or reusable. Our 2030 ambitions include: Improving packaging design, such as switching to single materials and introducing reusable options. Leading the shift from virgin plastics to food-grade recycled plastics by developing a market for these materials; Increasing end-of-life recycling rates to reduce packaging waste and raw material use. Using more low-carbon energy in packaging production and recycling; Collecting and processing post-consumer waste where waste management systems are lacking to prevent environmental pollution and create valuable resources. WATER: Agriculture accounts for 70% of global water withdrawals, which can strain local water resources and affect water quality. Our suppliers must adhere to the Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Standard, which includes legal and environmental water requirements. We use the World Resources Institute Aqueduct to assess water trends and risks, and the Water Footprint Network methodology to estimate the water footprint of key agricultural commodities. This assessment helps identify risks and prioritize actions in our supply chains. We are also conducting a study to estimate the water co-benefits of our agriculture and nature-based projects within the Net Zero Roadmap to address shared water challenges.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Business Area Impact: -Risks and/or Opportunities: Trends show growing consumer demand for low-carbon products such as plant-based foods and drinks. Demand for products and services may be impacted as consumers switch to alternatives with a less environmental footprint and innovative competitors emerge. If Nestlé does not anticipate and act on these changing consumer shifts, it has the potential to impact Nestlé's revenues and market shares. - Time Horizons: The time horizon covered is medium-term. Revenue impacts were modelled in each year up to 2030, with the rate of increase to 2030 value being non-linear. - Substantial Decisions: The most substantial decision made to date is aligning the core strategy with consumer shifts by offering nutritious foods and beverages with a lower carbon footprint. - Strategic Decisions: Nestlé's strategy involves engaging consumers by offering products with a lower environmental impact, which helps towards the Net Zero ambition. This includes reducing the environmental footprint of ingredients and recipes and transparently communicating these efforts. - Dependencies and Impacts: Nestlé assessed the market dimension through climate scenario analysis, projecting the uptake rates of sustainable alternatives and how these trends impact product categories. Strategy Concentration: - Geographical Areas and Facilities: Global focus. Business Model Changes: - Resource Allocation: Nestlé is developing products that are good for both consumers and the planet, indicating a shift in resource allocation towards sustainable product development. Environment-Related Targets: - Net Zero Ambition: By aligning the strategy with consumer shifts towards lower-carbon products, Nestlé is working towards its Net Zero targets. Effects and Adaptation: - Business Model and Value Chain Effects: The shift in consumer demand affects revenue and market share. Nestlé's strategy to address this involves product innovation and sustainability measures. - Adaptation and Mitigation Activities: Adapting to consumer demand by offering more sustainable products and transparently communicating these changes. Climate Transition Plans: -Effect of Climate-Related Risks: The climate scenario analysis influenced the strategy to offer sustainable alternatives and align with consumer trends.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Business Area Impact: - Risks and/or Opportunities: The GHG footprinting exercise in 2020 revealed that most emissions are from the value and supply chain, particularly from ingredient sourcing. This insight led to the development of a detailed action plan and climate modeling to assess resilience under various conditions. - Time Horizons: The time horizon covered is long-term. The modeling work supported expectations of navigating transition risks and highlighted physical risks that could pose a greater threat in the future, reinforcing the relevance of the Net Zero Roadmap. Substantial Decisions: The most substantial decision made was the GHG footprinting exercise and the subsequent development of a detailed action plan. This also included qualitative and quantitative climate modeling with the University of Cambridge. Strategic Decisions: Nestlé's strategy focuses on expanding agricultural initiatives to absorb more carbon, enhancing farmer programs, restoring forests, and investing in regenerative agriculture. This approach supports our broader Net Zero goal by tackling water stress and boosting biodiversity. Dependencies and Impacts: The GHG footprinting and climate modeling highlighted the need to address transition risks and physical risks, leading to strategic investments in agriculture and reforestation. Strategy Concentration: - Geographical Areas and Facilities: Focus areas include Brazil, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Mexico, and Vietnam, with specific programs like Nature por Ninho and Global Reforestation Plan. Business Model Changes: - Resource Allocation: Nestlé invested CHF 1.2 billion over 5 years (2021-2025) in regenerative agriculture, which aims to, among other things, improve the water cycle and addresses water stress. Environment-Related Targets: - Net Zero Ambition: Scaling up initiatives in agriculture and reforestation as part of the Net Zero ambition. Specific targets include restoring land, reducing GHG emissions, and planting 200million trees by 2030 (51,7 million trees secured for planting as of 2023). Effects and Adaptation: Business Model and Value Chain Effects: The GHG footprinting and climate modeling shaped our strategy to prioritize agriculture and reforestation, addressing physical risks and supporting the Net Zero Roadmap. Adaptation and Mitigation Activities: Initiatives include programs in the agricultural supply chain contributing to farmers adaptation and resilience to the impact of climate change by restoring forests and scaling up regenerative agriculture. Climate Transition Plans: Effect of Climate-Related Risks: The climate modeling and GHG footprinting influenced the strategy to manage transition and physical risks, driving investments in sustainable agriculture and forest conservation /reforestation. Forest Plans: Reforestation: As part of the Global Reforestation Plan, Nestlé launched new reforestation projects across multiple countries and secured trees for planting, enhancing biodiversity and

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Business Area Impact: Risks and/or Opportunities: The decision to leverage forward-looking science for innovation helps address climate-related risks and opportunities, such as the risk of limited or unavailable crops and commodities. This also presents an opportunity to develop plant-based alternatives with lower carbon footprints. Time Horizons: The time horizon covered is medium-term to 2030 for developing products with a lower carbon footprint and long-term to achieve Net Zero GHG emissions by 2050. Substantial Decisions: A significant decision was the launch of the dairy accelerator in Konolfingen, Switzerland, and investing in R&D for sustainable dairy products and plant-based alternatives. Strategic Decisions: Nestlé's strategy involves developing innovative plant-based products and investing in the Institute of Agricultural Sciences to advance sustainable food systems. This includes reducing GHG emissions and integrating renewable energy and reduced emissions in the value chain. Dependencies and Impacts: The development of plant-based products addresses the risk of limited future crop availability and leverages opportunities in sustainability. Strategy Concentration: Geographical Areas and Facilities: Key initiatives are in Konolfingen, Switzerland (dairy accelerator), and globally with product launches in Thailand, Chile, Europe, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States. Business Model Changes: Resource Allocation: Investment in R&D for plant-based products and the establishment of the Institute of Agricultural Sciences. This includes focusing on sustainable food systems and science-based solutions in agriculture. Environment-Related Targets: Net Zero Ambition Goal to: Achieve a 20% reduction in absolute GHG emissions by 2025, have emissions by 2030, and reach Net Zero by 2050. Effects and Adaptation: Business Model and Value Chain Effects: The focus on developing plant-based products and sustainable food systems impacts Nestlé's business model and value chain, including renewable energy use, packaging, and ingredient sourcing. Adaptation and Mitigation Activities: Examples include the launch of plant-based products with a lower carbon footprint and the establishment of the Institute of Agricultural Sciences. Climate Transition Plans: Effect of Climate-Related Risks: The use of forward-looking science helps Nestlé address climate-related risks and opportunities, influencing product development and sustainability strategies.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Business Area Impact: Risks and/or Opportunities: Initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and increase efficiency adapt to local circumstances. For example, Nestlé Chile launched a fleet of 30 liquid natural gas-powered trucks to reduce CO_2e emissions by 20% and particulate pollution by up to 96%. Carbon pricing systems could increase operational costs, leading to the strategic decision to transition to 100% renewable electricity by 2025. As of the end of 2023, 91.9% of electricity sourced in manufacturing sites worldwide was renewable. Recent droughts emphasized the need to improve water use efficiency. Nestlé has focused on achieving Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) certification for water stewardship, with a goal to certify all Nestlé Waters sites by 2025. By the end of 2023, 23 out of 44 sites were certified. Time Horizons: The transition to 100% renewable electricity and adoption of renewable thermal energy sources. AWS certification of all Nestlé Waters sites by 2025. Substantial Decisions: Launching the fleet of liquid natural gas-powered trucks. Accelerating the transition to 100% renewable electricity by 2025. Focusing on AWS certification for water stewardship. Strategic Decisions: Reducing CO_2e emissions and particulate pollution. Transitioning to renewable energy sources. Implementing programs to improve water use efficiency and achieving AWS certification. Dependencies and Impacts: The need to adapt initiatives to local conditions for emission reductions and efficiency. Increased operational costs due to carbon pricing, influencing the transition to renewable energy. The impact of droughts highlighting the importance of improved water use and stewardship. Strategy Concentration: Geographical Areas and Facilities: Focus areas include Chile (for logistics), global manufacturing sites, and Nestlé Waters sites. Business Model Changes: Resource Allocation: Investments in renewable energy, both electrical and thermal, and improvements in water use efficiency. Environment-Related Targets: Achieve 100% renewable electricity purchased by 2025 in our manufacturing sites. Certify all Nestlé Waters sites to the AWS Standard by 2025. Effects and Adaptation: Business Model and Value Chain Effects: The transition to renewable energy and improvements in water use affect operational costs and sustainability practices. Adaptation and Mitigation Activities: Initiatives include adopting renewable energy sources and improving water use efficiency. Climate Transition Plans: Effect of Climate-Related Risks: The transition to renewable energy and focus on water stewardship are responses to climate-related risks such as carbon pricing and droughts.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

INFLUENCE OF RISKS & OPP ON FINANCIAL PLANNING: Nestlé's financial planning is influenced by the ambition to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. This involves launching more low-carbon products and reformulating existing products to have a lower carbon footprint, reflecting the integration of environmental goals into financial planning. Resourcing and Resource Allocation: Nestlé's investment is directed towards the development and reformulation of products with a lower carbon footprint. Resource allocation is impacted by the need to develop products and support the launch of plant-based food options and ingredient reformulation. This aligns with the "Good For You, Good for The Planet" strategy. Case Study: As of 2023, Nestlé's product reformulation has contributed to 6% of its overall achievement in reducing GHG emissions. This example demonstrates how product transformation and reformulation are integral to Nestlé's financial planning and strategy to address environmental risks. For example, in Nigeria we have launched NIDO milk and soy, an affordable and nutritious instant powder, which for the first time combines the goodness of milk and locally sourced soy. This product is a source of proteins and fibers, fortified in vitamins and a source of iron and calcium – and has the potential to meet demand for products with lower carbon footprints. Time Horizons: The focus on product reformulation and the introduction of low-carbon products are part of the long-term strategy to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. The ongoing product reformulation is an immediate step towards this goal, with measurable impacts starting in 2023. Funding Strategies include investing in the development and reformulation of products to lower carbon footprints. This supports the broader "Good For You, Good for The Planet" strategy and contributes to meeting net-zero targets. Climate Change Disclosers: Resources are allocated to the reformulation of products and the development of new low-carbon products to support emissions reduction goals. The product reformulation and introduction of plant-based options are key aspects of Nestlé's climate transition plan.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

INFLUENCE OF RISKS & OPP ON FINANCIAL PLANNING: Nestlé's commitment to scaling up renewable energy sourcing is a direct response to environmental opportunities. By increasing the use of renewable energy, Nestlé addresses climate risks and aligns financial planning with its Net Zero Roadmap. Resourcing and Resource Allocation: Nestlé plans to allocate significant resources to achieve 100% sourced renewable electricity in all manufacturing sites by 2025 as part of a total investment of CHF 3.2 billion (period 2021-2025) is dedicated to achieving this commitment and collaborating with partners to enhance renewable energy infrastructure, such as wind and solar farms. Case Study: As of 2023, 91.9% of Nestlé's electricity came from renewable sources. In March 2023, we increased our renewables sourcing with a significant investment in a major new solar energy project in Texas, United States. The 600-hectare solar project, owned and developed by Enel North America, will add 208 MW of solar electricity to the U.S. grid.. Time Horizons: The short-term goal is to reach 100% sourced renewable electricity by 2025. The financial planning covers both immediate investments and long-term sustainability goals, as part of Nestlé's Net Zero journey. Funding Strategies: Nestlé plans to fund its Net Zero commitments through a total investment of CHF 3.2 billion. This investment includes support to the scaling up of renewable energy and infrastructure development, such as wind and solar farms. Climate Change Disclosers: The focus on increasing renewable energy sourcing is a critical component of Nestlé's strategy to reduce emissions. The financial plan includes significant investments to support this transition. The investment in renewable energy and collaboration with partners are key elements of Nestlé's climate transition plan.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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

Row 5

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

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

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

1200000000

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

100

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

By the end of 2023, 15.2% of Nestlé's key ingredients were sourced from farmers adopting regenerative agricultural practices. Nestlé aims to increase this to 20% by 2025 and 50% by 2030. Over 148,000 coffee farmers across 16 countries were trained in regenerative agricultural practices through the Nescafé Plan 2030. Recognizing that introducing regenerative agriculture practices extends beyond its control, Nestlé is committed to providing technical, collaborative, and financial assistance to support farmers in the just transition. Nestlé is investing CHF 1.2 billion to promote regenerative agriculture across its supply chain. This investment includes paying premiums to farmers implementing regenerative practices, providing investment support, and offering technical advice. It is part of a larger total investment of CHF 3.2 billion by 2025. EXAMPLES include offering weather insurance to coffee farmers in Indonesia under the Nescafé Plan 2030 and paying premiums to dairy farmers in Brazil for achieving regenerative agriculture standards. FRAMEWORK: Nestlé has helped co-create the COP28 Action Agenda on Regenerative Landscapes and co-founded the industry outcomes-based framework Regenerating Together, hosted on the SAI (Sustainable Agriculture Initiative) platform and designed to expand regenerative agriculture across the world. Nestlé and leading FMCGs supported the release of a new global framework called Regenerating Together, initiated by the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform. This framework aims to address the varied definitions of regenerative agriculture by promoting a holistic farming approach based on agroecological principles. While this initiative is not per say a TAXONOMY and alignment is not certified through THIRD PARTY AUDIT, more than 130 world leaders vowed to put sustainable agriculture and resilient food systems at the heart of their climate plans during the COP28 climate conference. MORE INFORMATION can be found in Nestlé Agriculture Framework: https://www.nestle.com/sites/default/files/2022-07/nestle-agriculture-framework.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Reason for Change: Nestlé consistently invests significant CAPEX in water saving and effluent treatment each year. This ongoing investment enhances water use efficiency and ensures compliance with water quality standards. The investment amount remains comparable to previous years. Direction and Magnitude: Nestlé focuses CAPEX on a select number of sites based on water stress, implementing technologies like ZerEau in 20 dairy and infant formula factories to help recycle water from fresh milk. The technology rollout is ongoing. Link to Business: Additionally, water recycling technologies have been adopted in some coffee and Petcare factories. Water-Related Expenditure: Significant CAPEX is allocated to water-saving and effluent treatment, including the adoption of ZerEau and recycling technologies across various factories.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Other, please specify :Reduce Supply Chain Emissions

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Benchmarking against peers

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

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

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

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, other (upstream)

☑ Scope 3, other (downstream)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Risk management

☑ Value chain engagement

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We use internal carbon prices to calculate the Net Impact Value of decarbonization in CHF per tonne of carbon reduction, but as these prices vary by the type of decarbonization, we do not disclose a single price. The cost of decarbonization is also integrated into our M&A due diligence.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Implicit price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Stress test investments

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 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

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend
☑ Product lifecycle
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management
☑ Supplier performance improvement
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Vulnerability of suppliers
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ Product safety and compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Nestlé aims to achieve 100% of key ingredient volumes to be Responsibly Sourced by 2030. As of 2023,36.2% of our key ingredients were Responsibly Sourced. This KPI measures the performance of our volumes at origin level against the Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements and the progressive delivery of positive impacts on people, nature and climate. Per the Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements, these Requirements need to be complied with by all actors forming, directly or indirectly, part of our supply chain, and they constitute an integral part of our contracts with our Direct Suppliers.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 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
☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Product lifecycle
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management
☑ Supplier performance improvement
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Vulnerability of suppliers
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ Product safety and compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Nestlé aims to achieve 100% of key ingredient volumes to be Responsibly Sourced by 2030. As of 2023,36.2% of our key ingredients were Responsibly Sourced. This KPI measures the performance of our volumes at origin level against the Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements and the progressive delivery of positive

impacts on people, nature and climate. Per the Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements, these Requirements need to be complied with by all actors forming, directly or indirectly, part of our supply chain, and they constitute an integral part of our contracts with our Direct Suppliers.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 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

☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Product lifecycle
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management
☑ Supplier performance improvement
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Vulnerability of suppliers
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ Product safety and compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Nestlé aims to achieve 100% of key ingredient volumes to be Responsibly Sourced by 2030. As of 2023,36.2% of our key ingredients were Responsibly Sourced. This KPI measures the performance of our volumes at origin level against the Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements and the progressive delivery of positive impacts on people, nature and climate. Per the Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements, these Requirements need to be complied with by all actors forming, directly or indirectly, part of our supply chain, and they constitute an integral part of our contracts with our Direct Suppliers.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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

Forests

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring tool
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
☑ Ground-based monitoring system
☑ Second-party verification
☑ Other, please specify :Traceability to no or low risk of deforestation

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

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

Financial incentives
☑ Pay higher prices linked to best agricultural practices
☑ Other financial incentive, please specify :Co-invest in carbon reduction projects

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers
☑ Tier 3 suppliers
☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Our rationale for coverage is to focus on the raw material category with the largest GHG footprint: dairy, which accounted for approximately 32% of our total scope 3 GHG emissions in our baseline year. Dairy and livestock ingredients are our largest single source of emissions. By strengthening our programs with livestock farmers to help them restore land, for instance, we can scale up initiatives to absorb more carbon from the atmosphere. As we do so, we aim to continue improving livelihoods, investing in climate and nature with university-led research that will help develop climate-resilient and more equitable farming communities.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Emissions reduction

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supplier audits

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

As an example of training and technical assistance, in Brazil we worked with our partner on the ground to train participants from 16 forest companies with FSC & PEFC membership on how to identify social risks and impacts and establish external communication processes and grievance mechanisms. Also through the Riau landscape initiative in Indonesia we supported Earthworm Foundation to help 14 villages complete participatory land-use planning across community land. Based on the results, 177,076 ha of forest have been identified for protection. A conservation area covering a further 3,000 ha inside a pulp & paper company concession is under formal management. In parallel, we have engaged six companies in conservation management training and in 2023 focused on helping them protect HCS/HCV inside their concessions.

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supplier audits

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services

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

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

Other, please specify

☑ Other, please specify **:**Investing in Pilot Projects

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

1368

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Smallholder farmers and family farms are a key part of our pulp and paper supply chain in some locations. This is why Nestlé supports projects with a smallholder focus. A good example is Earthworm Foundation's Rurality initiative in Bình Thuận Province, Vietnam, where smallholder acacia farmers supply a chip mill in our pulp and paper supply chain. https://www.earthworm.org/pt/news-stories/empowering-acacia-farmers-vietnam Nestlé has been funding this project for five years. Notable project achievements since 2018 include: • Training 1368 farmers in the Rurality program of which 740 farmers implemented Best Management Practices (BMP) and 60 farmers diversified their source of income • Planting of 455,000 high quality seedlings by farmers • Planting of 33,332 seedlings of five IUCN Red Listed species in order to protect/restore riparian zones in cooperation with One Tree Planted, to help improve biodiversity and soil health • Securing additional income sources for farmers: 294 farmers started growing edible bamboo and many also started raising apple snails and planting banana seedlings. This five-year project ended in 2022 and the assets and learnings were handed over to the smallholder farmers for their benefit and that of the natural environment. In addition, Nestlé is supporting several Landscape initives. For instance another example with Earthworm Fondation in Riau, Indonesia. A multistakeholder landscape that we manage and where we bring together companies such as Nestlé, local communities, farmers, governments and NGOs. https://www.earthworm.org/our-work/projects/riau-indonesia Within the landscape in 2023, here are some KPIs related to farmers and smallholders: • 351 smallholders received replanting funds from the palm oil plantation fund • We trained 1248 farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP): seedlings, plantation management, pest and disease control, fertilizer application, harvesting, and OHS. • 322 farmers from 3 Farmer Business Units actively participating in livelihood diversification activities. • Established three Farmers Business Units (FBUs) in the Riau Landscape that are responsible for producing, managing, and marketing sustainable products.

Row 2

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute upstream value chain mapping tool

☑ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services

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

☑ Support smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure rights

Other, please specify

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

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

55041

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Smallholders account for 40% of global palm oil production. To promote smallholder inclusion in our supply chains and support them to adopt sustainable production practices and enable resilient livelihoods, Nestle has transitioned to a landscape-based approach involving a holistic combination of activities. Nestlé is supporting seven landscape initiatives across Indonesia, Malaysia, and Mexico that are connected to our palm oil supply chains. Each initiative has different activities and participants, but with common themes to help address the drivers of NDPE risks and opportunities within and outside sites in our supply chain, and for workers and smallholder farmers to be offered decent work and livelihoods. In 2023, we continued to fund, smallholder specific initiatives to support farmer resilience in Mexico and Indonesia. Nestle also supported smallholders via Independent Smallholder RSPO Book & Claim Credits and purchased 53,700 RSPO credits from independent smallholders in 2023, up from 16,559 purchased in 2022.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Our rationale for coverage is based on Nestle's response to customer requests for information on climate change and other sustainability impacts through CDP, EcoVadis and other questionnaires. For example, we are responding to customer requests relating to our scope 3 emissions through this CDP questionnaire. Multiple large customers in Europe, the United States and Australia request that Nestlé participate in the EcoVadis supplier sustainability rating platform, to demonstrate our eligibility to take part in tender processes. This is particularly relevant for our Nestlé Professional business, which provides food and drink to a range of businesses including restaurants, hotels and workplaces. We engage with Walmart to provide our input to the Sustainability Category Profile and take part in its Supplier Sustainability Index and Project Gigaton initiatives, and with Amazon to better understand its sustainability commitments and are unlocking ways to support its "Climate Pledge Friendly" program. In China, we are collaborating with several large retailers. For example, in a collaboration with Alibaba and 18 other consumer goods companies, Nestlé is promoting the Decarbonization-Friendly Actions program in an effort to increase carbon reduction actions across the industry. Nestlé is providing 26 lower-carbon products in the food and beverage category on the Alibaba platform.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We continue to engage with customers requesting information on GHG through the CDP supplier program, representing more than 25 customers, including some major retailers in important markets. EFFECT OF ENGAGEMENT: We estimate that our ability to share a positive EcoVadis rating enables sales contracts of at least CHF 200 million annually.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

The CGF Forest Positive coalitions is comprised of ambitious member companies committed to moving efficiently and quickly towards a forest positive future, and who understand the need to work collaboratively with multiple stakeholders. These 21 companies, including manufacturers and retailers with their collective market value of more than US1.8 trillion, are in a leading position to leverage collective action and accelerate systemic efforts to remove deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Measure of Success: Thanks to this work, we are progressing towards our commitment to achieve and maintain 100% deforestation-free supply chains for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy, and sugar by 2022, and by 2025 for coffee and cocoa. In 2023, we achieved 93.4% of our primary supply chains assessed as deforestation-free.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

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

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Nestlé strongly believes that water is a human right. Engaging with local stakeholders is an essential part of the water stewardship approach Nestlé Waters follows to help address local shared water challenges near its bottled water operations. To do so, Nestlé Waters works closely with local communities through a dedicated Community Relation Process (CRP). Through mapping, context analysis and interviews with neighbours, authorities, water users and other local stakeholders, this CRP helps capture potential concerns from local stakeholders regarding water resource management at our level and at a broader watershed level. It also allows us to identify current and foreseen issues related to access to water (including drinking water) in terms of quantity or quality. The output of the CRP is a tailored action plan that addresses any local issues and helps develop collective actions. In many cases, we provide access to water and sanitation to local communities near our factories.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

EFFECT OF ENGAGEMENT: The main impact of the engagement is that our water stewardship approach encourages local stakeholders to propose new water stewardship initiatives, increasing our ability to help address shared water challenges. As stakeholder engagement is a key component of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard, the certification provides a highly valuable recognition of those efforts and is one measure of success. The standard is focused on continuous improvement. 100% of Nestlé Waters sites will be certified by 2025 and 22 were already certified in 2022.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify **:**Upon their request, we engage with investors and shareholders on climate related matters, explaining the details of our net-zero roadmap and our interventions.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

For example, every year we have weekly requests from investors asking further details on our net zero roadmap. These engagements are conducted in partnership with our Investors relations department, and we involve the relevant subject matter experts to help providing additional insight on our net zero roadmap. In addition, the CSV & Sustainability report which includes our sustainability performance and progress against our net zero commitment was submitted to shareholders vote at our last AGM. This helps engaging investors and shareholders on climate related matters.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Business benefit and positive societal impact must be mutually reinforcing. This is the core of our Creating Shared Value approach to business. Our company can only be successful in the long term if we create value for all stakeholders. As a result, this strategy contributes to achieving CHF 255 bn of market cap.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Civil Society

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Nestlé is recognized as a leading company in sustainability benchmarks (e.g., WBA Food & Agriculture and Nature benchmark). This stakeholder recognition has helped us secure a seat at key events such as COP28. We participated as part of the BINGO constituency through our membership with ICC, providing us with visibility and recognition for our actions by participating in key events organized by the UN High-Level Climate Change Champions.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Consumers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

For example, in 2022 in Poland, Nestlé engaged and educated consumers on food waste by focusing a television commercial of one of the biggest culinary brands in the country – Winiary. We have strong processes in place on the use of legitimate claims and wording for credible consumer communications. Our brands can inform consumers about the carbon footprint of a product to help guide their purchasing decisions or, going further, by obtaining an independent high-quality and high-integrity certification of their GHG emissions reductions or Scope 3 removals across their value chain. We support and shape the development of environmental communication best practices – including standardization around claims - working in collaboration with industry, government and public forums. For example, the development of environmental footprint labeling schemes in Europe gained momentum in 2022. Nestlé is closely following the main initiatives to help push for a harmonized European system. Our actions included: pilot testing some Nestlé products against Eco-Score and Planet-Score in France.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Our coffee brand Nespresso has been carbon neutral across its business operations since 2017. Nespresso fulfilled a commitment to make every cup of Nespresso coffee carbon neutral. This was achieved through offsetting projects and reduction interventions. The achievement was certified by Carbon Trust and refers to 'cradle to grave' carbon neutrality across Nespresso's supply chain and product life cycle, from green coffee production though roasting and grinding, logistics, machine production, packaging, distribution, usage and end of life.
[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
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

As indicated in Nestlé Reporting Scope and Methodology for ESG Key Performance Indicators 2023, the consolidation approach used for CLIMATE is aligned with Net zero by 2050 commitment, which is regulated by the rules established by the SBTi following the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Nestlé is using a financial control consolidation approach, described as follows: – If a company is fully consolidated in the financial statements, we account for 100% of the emissions of the company. – If Nestlé has a 50% shareholding of a company, we account for 50% of the emissions of the company. – If Nestlé has less than a 50% shareholding of a company, we account for 0% of the emissions of the company (For more details, refer to the: https://www.nestle.com/sites/default/files/2024-02/reporting-scope-methodology-esg-kpis-2023-en.pdf)

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

The consolidation approach used for FOREST is the same than the one used for the consolidation of GHG emissions (climate) and follows the rules established by the SBTi following the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Nestlé is using a financial control consolidation approach, described as follows: – If a company is fully consolidated in the financial statements, we account for 100% of the emissions of the company. – If Nestlé has a 50% shareholding of a company, we account for 50% of the emissions of the company. – If Nestlé has less than a 50% shareholding of a company, we account for 0% of the emissions of the company In addition, as indicated in Nestlé "Reporting Scope and Methodology for ESG Key Performance Indicators 2023", consolidation of deforestation-free KPIs includes the following

commodities: The commodities in scope include the direct supplies of palm oil (excluding margarine & creamers), pulp & paper (excluding office paper and paper labels and volumes from Eurasia were not in 2023 scope due to the situation in Ukraine), soy (including lecithin and oil), meat (excluding by-products and seafood meats), green coffee (excluding blended green coffee, as well as blue bottle coffee), cocoa (including cocoa beans, cocoa powder, cocoa liquor, cocoa butter and chocolate) and sugar (excluding caramel) (For more details, refer to the: https://www.nestle.com/sites/default/files/2024-02/reporting-scope-methodology-esg-kpis-2023-en.pdf)

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

The consolidation approach used for WATER follows Nestlé ESG reporting general scoping rules: - A company is "in scope" of the Selected ESG KPIs when the financial performance of such company is consolidated in Nestlé S.A. consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and excludes joint ventures less than 50% shareholding. Please refer to Nestlé's consolidated IFRS financial statements for further details. - Newly acquired entities during 2023 were not considered for the Selected ESG KPIs, except when expressly stated otherwise in this document. As per our internal rules, acquisitions during 2021 have been included in the ESG reporting as from January 1, 2023. - Consolidation of water-related KPIs uses the below scope: •indicator "Water use reduction in factories": all Nestlé factories in scope for ESG reporting based on our general scoping rules; •indicator "Quality of effluents treated internally and discharged to the environment": all Nestlé factories in scope for ESG reporting based on our general scoping rules, discharging effluents directly to the environment (surface water or irrigation) after on site treatment. For more details refer to reporting-scope-methodology-esg-kpis-2023-en.pdf (nestle.com).
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
	Select all that apply ☑ Yes, a divestment	*Divestments: Palforzia*	*Divested September 4th 2023*

[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
☑ Yes, a change in boundary

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

1) Purshased goods and services: introduced more granular emission factors across years (country-, material-, supplier- and farm-specific) in line with our approach to applying emission factors and SBTi guidelines. 1) GHG Protocol Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution: Emissions from storage of products at customers retail and distribution sites have been calculated across all years. 2) GHG Protocol Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products: emissions related to indirect use of sold products, which is an optional category as per GHG Protocol, are now reported separately from Scopes 1, 2, 3 reporting. Note: emissions from direct use of sold products are still within Scopes 1, 2, 3 reporting. 3) GHG Protocol Scope 3 category 15: Investments: has been calculated across all years.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2, location-based
☑ Scope 2, market-based
☑ Scope 3

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

Any methodological change, regardless of significance, is applied across all reporting years to ensure like-for-like performance reporting.

(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)

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3198042.37

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3167215

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1988232

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73569238.441

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4494128

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1255343

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2180201

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55416

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

196057

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

639640

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

126930

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10883596

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Updated to reflect adjustments for acquisition & divestment, and methodology changes driven by more granular data and better calculation tools. Addition in the scope of emissions related to product storage at customers retail and distribution sites.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable for Nestlé, as the company sells finished food products. Therefore no further industrial processing is involved.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

344222

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1586692

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable for Nestlé, as we do not lease any asset to other entities.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable for Nestlé as we are not franchisors.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127067.399

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Investments emissions is the sum of the emissions of each minority holding. For each minority holding, GHG emissions attributed to Nestlé are estimated based on the % share of ownership of Nestlé and the reported GHG footprint of the holding, or if this information is not available based on the annual turnover of the minority holding company and estimated financial emissions intensity.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to Nestlé's operation.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10420452

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect use phase emissions which are 'optional' according to the GHG protocol
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3155577

(7.6.3) Methodological details

'Scope 1 emissions are accounted following the latest version of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the guidance provided by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Scope 1 emissions are tracked through Nestlé's internal GHG accounting system (GPS). The GPS system was developed internally for GHG accounting and reporting and the methodology governing the system is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. GPS uses activity data directly from our central data systems. Scopes 1 GHG emissions are accounted in Nestlé's manufacturing IT system SHE-PM. With the activity data and emission factors collected in the system, it performs the calculation of the Group Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions. GPS pulls data from Scopes 1 and 2 directly from SHE-PM. The emissions factors used to calculate emissions related to energy combustion are from the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) greenhouse gas reporting conversion factors.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

2583362

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

309281

(7.7.4) Methodological details

"Scope 2 emissions are accounted following the latest version of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the guidance provided by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Scope 2 emissions are tracked through Nestlé's internal GHG accounting system (GPS). The GPS system was developed internally for GHG accounting and reporting and the methodology governing the system is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. GPS uses activity data directly from Nestlé central data systems. Scopes 2 GHG emissions are accounted in Nestlé manufacturing IT system SHE-PM. With the activity data and emission factors collected in the system, it performs the calculation of the Group Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions. GPS pulls data from Scopes 1 and 2 directly from SHE-PM. The emissions factors used to calculate emissions related to purchased energy are the latest available versions of International Energy Agency (IEA) emissions factors database, the US Environmental Protection Agency eGRID database, the Green-e database, and the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European residual mix database. Market-based emissions are calculated with residual mix emission factors when available for electricity that is not covered by green-electricity contractual instruments (in Europe and US only). Nestlé's electricity purchases include PPAs, EACs, and green electricity retail supply contracts to procure renewable electricity from wind, hydropower, solar, geothermal, and the renewable electricity mix in a variety of locations. These are taken into account for the calculation of market-based emissions."

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

64986749

(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

21

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

whereby the expenditure in CHF was linked to the respective GHG emissions of the types of services purchased. A contribution analysis was performed to identify the largest contributors to the overall results.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3702214

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1035079

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2082956

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

37149

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste volumes for all manufacturing sites and a high proportion of distribution centers is collated centrally including details of waste material and destination. Emission factors sourced from latest available version of DEFRA/BEIS and are specific to waste categories and treatment methods. Emissions were calculated by

multiplying the volume of the waste by destination, with the relevant emission factor. In all cases, the results are calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP 100 characterization factors.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

155148

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

594711

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commuting emissions were based upon Nestlé's global employee headcount. A Global Mobility Survey is conducted to collect primary data from employees regarding their commuting to work (number of days in the office, transport mode, distance,...). Where the answer of the survey is not representative enough, assumptions are used. Assumptions about the average distance travelled and proportions of transport modes were made based upon regional commuter data across the US, Europe, and Asia. For the US and Europe, transport mode proportions were based upon government data. Asia's transportation modes were based on generic global data. The GHG emissions for employee commuting and in total were calculated using ecoinvent emission factors based on IPCC 2013 100-year data.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

121040

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

9029574

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

"Nestlé uses the Ecotransit emissions calculation tool. Ecotransit uses fuel consumption to calculate emissions. It requires the source, destination, weight and mode of transport, which is available in our systems. Based on this information, Ecotransit calculates the distance for a specific mode/vehicle type to calculate final emissions. It uses country defaults (most commonly used) such as engine type (e.g. Euro 1-6) and bio-fuel share, among others, to fill any missing information required to calculate emissions. Ecotransit considers metropolitan areas or highways in the route as parameter to determine vehicle fuel consumption. Emissions from storage of products at customers retail and distribution sites have been calculated across all years, based on company products sales volume and storage assumption for the PEF methodology. "

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable for Nestlé, as the company sells finished food products. Therefore no further industrial processing is involved.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

428607

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

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

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

"Reported values include Direct use phase GHG emissions. Direct use phase emissions include electrical appliances sold by Nestlé such as personal coffee machines and consider the entire useful life of these appliances sold in the reporting year. This was calculated using machine specifications and energy consumption and uses on frequency of use and lifetime. Indirect use phase emissions are reported as an optional category outside of Scopes 1, 2, 3, as per GHG Protocol guidance."

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1778597

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Here we have captured GHG emissions from end-of-life treatment both from the packaging of our products and the food waste at point of consumption. For packaging, the Circular Footprint Formula (CFF) developed by the European Commission was applied to our packaging volumes. Inputs to this formula include market specific recycling rates for key materials along with assumptions on incineration and open burning rates based on the development status of the markets

infrastructure based on a literature review. Appropriate emissions factors by end-of-life destination, by material were sourced from ecoinvent. Regionally specific emissions factor values were included where available otherwise global average values were used. For food waste, a volume of food waste was modelled for each product category based on the volume of product sold and a percentage of waste occurring both in storage and in consumption. Depending on the product type (whether it was solid or liquid), the carbon footprint of food waste was modelled by applying an emissions factor for either composting of biowaste or wastewater treatment. Assumptions were also included for distance travelled from consumer home to waste treatment sites. In all cases, the results are calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP 100 characterization factors.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable for Nestlé, as we do not lease any asset to other entities.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable for Nestlé as we are not franchisors.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

127067

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Investments emissions is the sum of the emissions of each minority holding. For each minority holding, GHG emissions to Nestlé are estimated based on the % share of ownership of Nestlé and the reported GHG footprint of the holding, or if this information is not available based on the annual turnover of the minority holding company and estimated financial emissions intensity.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Nestlé did not identify any other additional upstream sources of emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8787199

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**This represents indirect use phase emissions. Previously we have reported this figure under use of sold products

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ey-assurance-statement-2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Full document

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ey-assurance-statement-2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Full document

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ey-assurance-statement-2023.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Full document

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

433815

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Renewable energy consumption increased due to greater renewable electricity procurement.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

116212

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in boundary adjusted for acquisition & divestment led to emissions reduction.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

786555

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

The biogenic CO2 emissions at Nestlé are coming from biomass energy sources combusted in our manufacturing sites for the generation of heat (mostly wood and spent coffee grounds). Note that 2023 reported number is not comparable to previous years reported numbers for this question because in the past the question was interpreted differently (as being the scope 3 emissions from the biofuels: land use change as well as CH4 and N20 at point of combustion).
[Fixed row]

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

Cattle products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3437128

(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

The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks cattle products (and derivatives: meat (beef, pork, lamb,...), meat byproducts and animal fats) procurement volumes by supplier and origin. Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on integrating more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages.

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)

2905628

(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

The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé has increased the quantity of primary emissions factors for our coffee production replacing the use of secondary emissions across years for certified volumes. This contributed to some of the change observed. Some change also comes from increased volumes of coffee that have been verified deforestation free and produced using improved agricultural practices. Nestlé tracks coffee procurement volumes by supplier and origin and certification status (e.g. 4C/AAA). Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on the integrating of more and more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages.

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)

21089554

(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

Dairy is our single biggest category, both by volume and contribution to our GHG footprint. We source it from both small-scale and large-scale producers all around the world. The volumes of dairy milk purchased globally are accurately tracked both at market and group level. Nestlé has rolled out Cool Farm Tool (CFT) assessments across our raw milk sourcing regions, by farm archetype to provide primary emissions factors for our GHG accounting. We are actively engaging with our dairy derivative suppliers to increase the quantity and quality of supply chain specific data being shared each year. Our overall dairy sourcing strategy is driven by the Company's dairy climate plan and the industry-wide Sustainable Dairy Partnership (SDP). In 2023, several new innovations enhanced our dairy operations. Working with sustainability consultancy Anthesis and local data collection partners, we developed and implemented a framework to enable robust primary data collection and impact measurement in markets around the world. The data was integrated into an extensive support tool that allows us to map all existing potential climate reduction actions for a dairy farm according to its distinct production system. We then were able to work with suppliers to adopt ambitious new roadmaps. Our teams use the tool with our farmers to create refined bottom-up 2025 to 2030 fresh milk roadmaps for climate, methane and regenerative agriculture. We also established a dedicated team to work with our largest dairy derivatives suppliers. By the end of 2023, the scheme was addressing around 49% of our derivatives volume through interventions such as deforestation-free and low-carbon feed supply chains, optimized diets and improving animal well-being.

Maize/corn

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1187891

(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

The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks maize (and derivatives) procurement volumes by supplier and origin. Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on integrating more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages.

Palm oil

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1551549

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

☑ Liters

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks palm oil (and derivatives) procurement volumes by supplier and origin and certification (e.g. RSPO, verified deforestation-free). Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on integrating more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages

Soy

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

808848

(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

The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks soy (and derivatives) procurement volumes by supplier and origin. Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on integrating more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages.

Sugar

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1905927

(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

The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks sugar (and derivatives) procurement volumes by supplier and origin and certification (e.g. Bonsucro). Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on integrating more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages.

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)

1455870

(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

The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks timber products (fiber packaging materials like paper and cardboard) procurement volumes by origin. We use country specific emission factors from EcoInvent database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages.

Wheat

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1192918

(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

The boundary used for calculation is organization-wide, meaning it covers all the volume of this commodity purchased in the current reporting year (upstream value chain). There is no specific exclusion. Nestlé tracks wheat (and derivatives) procurement volumes by supplier and origin. Through our network of agricultural support staff, we are progressively working on the integrating of more and more primary data from agricultural production to generate more representative emissions factors by farm archetype and origin. Where primary data is not available, we use country specific emission factors from World Food LCA Database. Where country specific values are not available, we use regional averages.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3105440

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2247

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

10581

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

37309

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Angola

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200

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

247

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

265

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40626

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

21389

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29579

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

63733

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

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

100

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

100

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

246

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

1206

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

1292

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11144

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

75

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

81

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

352

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

746

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

0

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3256

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

871

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

698

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127179

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

55008

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

41

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2290

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

5367

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

0

Cameroon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304

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

1509

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

1617

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8232

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

6349

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

1919

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57010

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

36364

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

119258

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

179882

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

34124

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32146

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

6805

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

0

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11631

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

10235

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

10965

Cuba

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

946

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

4330

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

4640

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6704

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

17711

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

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

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

84

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

0

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1621

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

4777

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

0

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16271

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

4002

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

2174

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4680

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

13881

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

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2123

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

525

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

74

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117328

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

23026

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

5241

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44472

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

69147

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

24783

Ghana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13667

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

7039

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

6701

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

726

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

3602

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

0

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17

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

2665

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

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2650

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

7873

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

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22189

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

12494

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

193279

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

153278

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

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33021

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

82146

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

0

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7939

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

6523

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

6979

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1585

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

100

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24097

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

37096

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

34092

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57168

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

22317

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

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69835

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

45928

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

0

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19

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

985

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

0

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

586

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

163

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

175

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9640

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

851

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

912

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55545

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

76501

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

449

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

212259

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

147012

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

0

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10795

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

7078

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

0

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147

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

37

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

40

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15586

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

5860

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

10

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2387

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

841

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

0

Nicaragua

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4062

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

1245

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

1279

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77597

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

428

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

0

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117083

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

10025

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

120

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6916

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

3597

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

0

Papua New Guinea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4520

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

1887

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

2021

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10264

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

4833

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

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122973

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

138861

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42049

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

73635

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

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4734

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

15399

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

13289

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

1333

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

1428

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6388

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

8945

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

9584

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89579

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

78516

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

0

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3761

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

43369

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

46465

Senegal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44

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

2387

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

2557

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

981

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

6111

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26800

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

18329

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

20103

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1388

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

737

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117399

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

19977

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

46

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16886

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

10048

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

33

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

35

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

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35933

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

3954

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

440

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38727

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

64679

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

0

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1150

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

5150

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

4922

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8216

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

22846

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

0

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8601

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

5592

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

5559

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1941

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

14433

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

1159

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

124018

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

44080

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

0

United States Minor Outlying Islands

(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

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

370

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

103

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

0

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9796

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

5055

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

5416

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23957

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

52845

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

0

Zimbabwe

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14624

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

2461

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

2637
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zone AOA

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1010713

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zone EUR

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

716467

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zone GC

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

128296

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zone LATAM

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

501449

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Zone NA

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

647583

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Cereal Partners Worldwide

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

38825

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Nestle Health Science

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

38472

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Nespresso

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

5663

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Unallocated

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

68109
[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)

3155577

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

☑ Region-specific emissions factors

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Includes fuel-and-energy-related activities (direct energy consumption) in our direct operations.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zone AOA

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

928216

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

117597

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zone LATAM

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

300797

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

18748

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zone GC

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

184151

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

33373

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zone NA

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

662201

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

51059

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Zone EUR

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

445302

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

81696

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Cereal Partners Worldwide

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

24185

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

3612

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Nestle Health Science

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

36881

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

2925

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Nespresso

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

1629

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

271
[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)

3107653

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2490153

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

298122

(7.22.4) Please explain

For Scopes 1 and 2, emissions in Nestlé's commitment of the consolidated accounting group includes entities fully owned companies and partially owned companies in which Nestlé has at least 50% shareholding.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47924

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93209

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11159

(7.22.4) Please explain

For Scopes 1 and 2 emissions in Nestlé's commitment, other entities include joint-ventures, companies in which Nestlé has a 50% shareholding. For these entities, we account for 50% of the GHG emissions of the entities as per Nestlé reporting scope and methodology ESG KPI documentation.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Nestlé is developing the capability to allocate GHG emissions to customers through its GHG tracking system, it is still in the development phase, generating and reviewing the first test results. In 2023, a pilot test was launched with large clients to assess this capability. This will be a key capability for driving collaboration with Nestlé's customers in taking climate action across the shared supply chain and in tracking progress against the interrelated climate commitments.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Nestlé is developing the capability to allocate GHG emissions to customers through its GHG tracking system, it is still in the development phase, generating and reviewing the first test results. In 2023, a pilot test was launched with large clients to assess this capability. This will be a key capability for driving collaboration with Nestlé's customers in taking climate action across the shared supply chain and in tracking progress against the interrelated climate commitments.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1175405.05

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13173227.71

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

14348632.76

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

5485503.97

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

485139.07

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

5970643.04

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

4830.76

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

20906.37

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

25737.13

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

92000.2

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

226291.36

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

318291.56

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

8341.3

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

8341.3

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6766081.29

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13905564.51

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

20671645.8
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

875660.95

(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

16489.59

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

38475.72

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

299744.1

(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

336131.92

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

784307.81

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

417376.48

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

33583.04

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

125212.94

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

258580.49

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1278627.82

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

102881.24

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

383588.34

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

792158.23

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11477223.39

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

923482.99

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3443167.01

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

7110573.37

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14348632.76

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

105994.29

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

4304589.82

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

8984095.64
[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)

354698.21

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

292462.88

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

8341.3

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

8341.3

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

4304589.83

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4304589.83

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

352621.52

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

352621.52

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

8984095.64

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

8853536.94

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

822783.54

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

822783.54

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Angola

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

863.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

267.61

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1130.86

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67983.37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1093.3

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

180010.49

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

249087.16

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

88737.02

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

88737.02

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1454.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

271.98

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1726.48

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8924.85

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

20174.99

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29209.57

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5476.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

1433.6

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6910.46

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2546.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14892.13

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17438.76

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

393209.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1089575.83

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1482785.57

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12529.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10696.52

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23225.77

Cameroon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4891.85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

320.17

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

36.78

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5248.80

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50365.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

38464.57

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

88829.69

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

94276.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

287906.55

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

382182.64

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

241341.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

116830.33

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

404279.14

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

762450.81

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43696.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

147744.68

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

191441.62

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25569

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

230.74

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

48809.41

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

74609.15

Cuba

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4893.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

367.69

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3.13

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5264.39

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41701.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.02

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9070.78

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

30038.13

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

80810.21

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

775.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

734.71

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1509.87

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8331.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

471.3

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

26673.74

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35476.82

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25027.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

56562.92

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

81589.95

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34163.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20102.28

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

54265.33

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5736.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10719.12

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7995.67

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24451.32

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

328737.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16200.27

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

573386.18

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

918323.69

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17973.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

217.34

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

45494.15

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

63684.73

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

99188.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

15505.66

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

24330

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

138506.69

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

277530.84

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10531.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3329.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13860.99

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7567.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

18.32

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7585.55

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12289.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9412.83

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21702.56

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65174.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

103547.37

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

168722.24

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

213895.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4839.09

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

789856.81

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1008591.84

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

104608.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

430.54

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

52617.56

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

150035.81

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

307691.99

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11383.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

36719.82

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48103.21

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5001.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

15601.87

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

70605.39

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

91209.06

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57262.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

67223.89

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

124486.21

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72091.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

90232.25

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

162323.47

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98768.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

21532.42

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

240901.18

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

361202.58

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2307.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1808.8

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4116.23

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1430.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2004.74

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3435.01

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

966.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

34028.14

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34994.66

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

118050.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16935.81

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

237850.42

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

372836.89

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

345773.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

475.65

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

996688.75

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1342938.06

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9821.46

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

37347.16

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47168.62

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18690.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

369.72

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

72823.86

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

91884.44

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6214.44

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11137.17

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17351.61

Nicaragua

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4292.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13737.02

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18029.42

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

55438.09

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

117206.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

172644.19

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26253.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

79412.81

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

191857.09

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

297523.68

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11433.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

320.38

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

22329.37

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34082.86

Papua New Guinea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2720.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

350.47

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14760.87

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17832.09

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25079.37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

36119.54

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61198.91

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

191642.65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

251.27

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

535507.05

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

727400.97

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

99991.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

170897.26

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

270889.04

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18501.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

44129.16

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21641.38

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

84272.34

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2357.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2357.97

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

206207.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

405102.32

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

611309.84

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59738.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7310.28

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

67048.91

Senegal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3416.72

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

33

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.54

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3459.26

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8621.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4582.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13204.54

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40168.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

125198.64

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

165366.75

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5406.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6486.24

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11893.06

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

132366.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

34461.65

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6015.36

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

429107.21

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

601950.39

Sri Lanka

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19851.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

454.4

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

53924.08

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

74230.39

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3062

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1511

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5083.96

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9656.96

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

137344.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4235.25

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

166202.07

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

307782.03

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

112847.85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4.62

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

121690.07

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

234542.54

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7082.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5357.45

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12440.43

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47864.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

23476.41

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71341.27

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15100.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

328.85

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

37496.57

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52926.24

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30054.95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6636.56

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36691.51

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

209516.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

18980.94

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

426942.98

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

655440.39

United States Minor Outlying Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1034.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1727.47

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2761.99

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28896.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

35499.61

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

64395.81

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

91754.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

43.6

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

160183.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

251981.73

Zimbabwe

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4505.69

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

38930.64

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43436.33
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

67983.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

88737

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Mix of Technologies

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5477

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2017

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

392967.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Mix of technologies

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12529.25

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

94276.09

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1952

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

436996.94

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1992

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1945

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1980

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

775

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8332

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34163

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5736.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30944

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Wind, Solar, Small Hydro (<25MW), Large Hydro (>25MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

219

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31894

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31351

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1998

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29427.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ghana

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2194

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ghana

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10531.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1968

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7567

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25236

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1975

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18693

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1962

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

106551

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1969

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 24

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

78235

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16727.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 26

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8188.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 27

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5321

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1980

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2685.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1956

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 29

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Mix of Technologies

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43292

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1953

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 30

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1975

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 31

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13873

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1962

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 32

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

38167

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

175729

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 34

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

60369.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 35

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29122

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 36

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6278.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 37

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8113.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 38

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

724.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 39

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Wind, Small Hydro (<25MW), Hydro (capacity unknown), Others

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5001.81

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

The certificate provided by the Irish government, whilst not a GO itself, is based on GO data

Row 40

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

72091.23

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 41

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34661.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 42

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43431

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 43

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20676.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 44

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jordan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2307.44

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jordan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 45

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47950

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 46

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

66852

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 47

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3249.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 48

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

86782

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 49

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

137244.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 50

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

121746.14

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 51

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7275.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 52

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2546

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 53

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Others

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18690.85

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 54

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Others

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6214.44

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Tracking Instrument: NZREC

Row 55

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25999.02

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 56

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Panama

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11433.11

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Panama

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1984

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 57

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25079.37

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 58

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

164160

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1979

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 59

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27482.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1979

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 60

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

60720

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 61

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10084

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 62

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23057.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 63

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18380.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 64

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

48469.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 65

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Mix of Technologies

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18501.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 66

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

206207.52

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Russian Federation

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 67

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8621.84

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1970

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 68

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5406.82

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1992

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 69

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

90373.51

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 70

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Mix of Technologies

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

132366.17

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 71

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sri Lanka

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19799.99

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sri Lanka

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 72

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3062

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 73

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

137344.71

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1929

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 74

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

101374

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1964

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 75

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9651.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1964

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 76

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

683

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 77

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

286

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 78

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

852.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 79

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

222223

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 80

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25642

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 81

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Others, Hydro (capacity unknown), Small Hydro (<25MW), Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

209516.48

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 82

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27742

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 83

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Wind, Solar, Bio-Power

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

63350

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Other

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Tracking Instrument: GreenAdvantage Certificate from MidAmerican Energy Company.

Row 84

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Wind, Solar, Bio-Power

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14925.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Tracking Instrument: GreenAdvantage Certificate through MidAmerican Energy

Row 85

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11297.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 86

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

33039

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 87

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

44499.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 88

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Wind, Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

222517.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2007

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 89

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

38481.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Tracking Instrument: North Carolina Renewable Energy Tracking System (NCRETS) - SOLSYSTEMS

Row 90

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28003

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 91

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

87606.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 92

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

760899.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 93

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

123631.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 94

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5614.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 95

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7700

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 96

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7295

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 97

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2580

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 98

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11744

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 99

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1950

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 100

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Others, Hydro (capacity unknown), Large Hydro (>25MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

91754.73

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 101

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13054

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1966

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 102

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26702

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 103

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4080

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

52617.56

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Food by-product (rice husk), complying with Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Standard - Addendum on biomass. Also has RSB (Rountable on Sustainable Biomaterials) certification.

Row 2

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

16935.81

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Food by-product (rice husk), complying with Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Standard - Addendum on biomass.

Row 3

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

9070.78

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Guarantee of Origin, issued in accordance to EECS standard. According to RED II directive (EU 2018/2001) only sustainable biomass can be supported

Row 4

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

7794.4

(7.30.18.6) Comment

biogas from our organic waste and municipal district heating using sustainable biomass

Row 5

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

6015.36

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Food by-product (cocoa shells), complying with Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Standard - Addendum on biomass. Also wood with SURE Certification (Directive (EU) 2018/2001)

Row 6

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

1202.87

(7.30.18.6) Comment

-

Row 7

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

1511

(7.30.18.6) Comment

-

Row 8

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

1683.15

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Biogas from manure and food waste
[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Bangladesh

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.11

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

127.02

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

127.02

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.45

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

471.3

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

471.3

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1.69

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

986.59

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

986.59

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Jordan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.95

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1808.8

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1808.8

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.5

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

475.65

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

475.65

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 6

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Pakistan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

5.56

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

779.42

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

779.42

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 7

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.01

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4.62

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4.62

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 8

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Ukraine

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.25

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

321.51

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

321.51

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 9

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1.04

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

30.39

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

30.39

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 10

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.5

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2215.82

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2215.82

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 11

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1.5

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1094.97

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1094.97

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 12

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.02

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

25.14

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

25.14

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.30.20) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

As Nestlé increases its use of electricity from renewable sources in many locations, it also increases market demand, which should incentivize providers to invest in new infrastructure such as wind and solar farms. Additional infrastructure will increase the availability of renewable energy needed in many parts of the world and therefore contribute to granting access to renewable electricity and energy to people living in countries where Nestlé has facilities.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☑ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Algeria

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Angola

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 3

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Cameroon

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 4

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 5

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 6

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Qatar

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 7

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Senegal

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 8

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 9

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Cuba

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 10

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 11

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Limited surface for on-site. EACs are not available

Row 12

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Discussing with potential suppliers to secure capacity in Renewable Power Export RFP which is expected to commence supply in 2030 earliest. RE 100 compliant EACs can be purchased to off-set consumption but extremely expensive and low volumes

Row 13

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Regulated market and doesn't allow purchase of electricity through off-site PPA. Lack of suppliers who are willing to offer on-site solutions and limited surface available. EACs are not available or scarce
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

37.26

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

3464858

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

92998

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

12

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Change in boundary

(7.45.9) Please explain

The denominator is in million Swiss Francs.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

NestlÃ© 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

04/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3198042

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1988232

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22319645

(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)

1255343

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2180201

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

55416

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

196057

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

639640

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10883597

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1586692

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39116591.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

44302865.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

40.717

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

43.772

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50.4

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

21974221.040

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3155577

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

309281

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21907082

(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)

1035079

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2082956

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37149

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

155148

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

594711

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9029574

(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)

1778597

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36620296.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

40085154.000

(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

18.89

(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

The targets were revised to include FLAG targets, following the release of the FLAG guidance from SBTi. Nestlé has now 2 separate targets: Energy/Industry and FLAG.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The emissions targets and progress in this disclosure, including this target, are based on a 2018 baseline calculated under financial control, for the development of our Net Zero Roadmap. All of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are being addressed as part of our Net Zero Roadmap, and our actions contribute to our absolute emissions reductions. In line with the SBTi guidance, some Scope 3 emission categories are not currently covered by our SBTi-aligned GHG emissions reduction target. These emissions accounted for less than 33% of Scope 3 emissions in the 2018 baseline. The emissions excluded are consumer use of sold products, purchased services, leased assets, capital goods and investments. Note that targets Abs1 and Abs2 have a 41% coverage of scope 3 because FLAG emissions are out of scope since they are included into another target, the FLAG target. Abs3 and Abs4 are representing this FLAG target for which the scope 3 coverage is 49%. Therefore, the total scope 3 coverage of Nestlé targets is 41%49% 90%.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The strategic objective of our Energy/Industry target is to primarily help Nestlé achieve its net zero ambition by 2050. It also helps Nestlé meeting increasing regulatory requirements while mitigating the cost of compliance in many geographies where we operate. It aims for a reduction in the consumption of fossil fuel in our operations and in our value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2020, we launched our Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-aligned Net Zero Roadmap, a science-based plan that expands on our climate ambitions. Peak carbon is behind us and we are working towards our emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050. All of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are included in our Net Zero Roadmap, and our actions to address them are contributing to our absolute emissions reductions. In 2023, we continued to make progress toward our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity across our sites globally by 2025, reaching almost 92% renewable electricity sourced in our manufacturing sites in 2023. In March 2023, we increased our renewables sourcing with a significant investment in a major new solar energy project in Texas, United States. The 600-hectare solar project, owned and developed by Enel North America, will add 208 MW of solar electricity to the U.S. grid. In addition to our direct investment, Nestlé will purchase 100% of the renewable electricity attributes generated by the solar project's energy production for 15 years. The annual GHG emissions reduction is expected to be around 126 294 tonnes of CO_2e. In Indonesia, we are replacing natural gas boilers with biomass burners in three of our four factories (two boilers completed and the third to be completed in 2024). This will save more than 20 000 tonnes CO2e of Scope 1 and 2 emissions per year. For our logistics activities, we prioritize GHG emissions reductions, energy consumption and warehousing efficiency. With our operational footprint across many regions and types of transport, our initiatives to reduce emissions and increase efficiencies adapt to local circumstances. In 2023, our interventions included the following: – Nestlé Chile launched a fleet of 30 liquid natural gas-powered trucks to reduce CO_2e emissions by 20%. This project will deliver the additional benefit of reducing particulate pollution by up to 96%. – Nestlé India joined 14 other companies in the Zero Emission Vehicles Emerging Markets initiative. This will support overall truck electrification in India, with a projected local demand from the group of 7 700 vehicles by 2030. All packaging accounts for 11.70% of the GHG emissions in our net zero roadmap. Key interventions to reduce GHG emissions related to packaging are to: – Use less and better packaging – Incorporate recycled materials – encouraging packaging suppliers to use energy sources that are low in GHG emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

NestlÃ© Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3198042

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1988232

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22319645

(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)

1255343

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2180201

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

55416

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

196057

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

639640

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10883597

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1586692

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39237956.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

44424230.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

40.717

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

43.772

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4442423.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3155577

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

309281

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21907082

(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)

1035079

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2082956

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37149

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

155148

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

594711

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9029574

(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)

1778597

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36620296.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

40085154.000

(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

10.85

(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

The targets were revised to include FLAG targets, following the release of the FLAG guidance from SBTi. Nestlé has now 2 separate targets: Energy/Industry and FLAG.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The emissions targets and progress in this disclosure, including this target, are based on a 2018 baseline calculated under financial control, for the development of our Net Zero Roadmap. All of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are being addressed as part of our Net Zero Roadmap, and our actions contribute to our absolute emissions reductions. In line with the SBTi guidance, some Scope 3 emission categories are not currently covered by our SBTi-aligned GHG emissions reduction target. These emissions accounted for less than 33% of Scope 3 emissions in the 2018 baseline. The emissions excluded are consumer use of sold products, purchased services, leased assets, capital goods and investments. Note that targets Abs1 and Abs2 have a 41% coverage of scope 3 because FLAG emissions are out of scope since they are included into another target, the FLAG target. Abs3 and Abs4 are representing this FLAG target for which the scope 3 coverage is 49%. Therefore, the total scope 3 coverage of Nestlé targets is 41%49% 90%.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The strategic objective of our Energy/Industry target is to primarily help Nestlé achieve its net zero ambition by 2050. It also helps Nestlé meeting increasing regulatory requirements while mitigating the cost of compliance in many geographies where we operate. It aims for a reduction in the consumption of fossil fuel in our operations and in our value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2020, we launched our Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-aligned Net Zero Roadmap, a science-based plan that expands on our climate ambitions. Peak carbon is behind us and we are working towards our emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050. All of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are included in our Net Zero Roadmap, and our actions to address them are contributing to our absolute emissions reductions. In 2023, we continued to make progress toward our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity across our sites globally by 2025, reaching almost 92% renewable electricity sourced in our manufacturing sites in 2023. In March 2023, we increased our renewables sourcing with a significant investment in a major new solar energy project in Texas, United States. The 600-hectare solar project, owned and developed by Enel North America, will add 208 MW of solar electricity to the U.S. grid. In addition to our direct investment, Nestlé will purchase 100% of the renewable electricity attributes generated by the solar project's energy production for 15 years. The annual GHG emissions reduction is expected to be around 126 294 tonnes of CO_2e. In Indonesia, we are replacing natural gas boilers with biomass burners in three of our four factories (two boilers completed and the third to be completed in 2024). This will save more than 20 000 tonnes CO2e of Scope 1 and 2 emissions per year. For our logistics activities, we prioritize GHG emissions reductions, energy consumption and warehousing efficiency. With our operational footprint across many regions and types of transport, our initiatives to reduce emissions and increase efficiencies adapt to local circumstances. In 2023, our interventions included the following: – Nestlé Chile launched a fleet of 30 liquid natural gas-powered trucks to reduce CO_2e emissions by 20%. This project will deliver the additional benefit of reducing particulate pollution by up to 96%. – Nestlé India joined 14 other companies in the Zero Emission Vehicles Emerging Markets initiative. This will support overall truck electrification in India, with a projected local demand from the group of 7 700 vehicles by 2030. All packaging accounts for 11.70% of the GHG emissions in our net zero roadmap. Key interventions to reduce GHG emissions related to packaging are to: – Use less and better packaging – Incorporate recycled materials – encouraging packaging suppliers to use energy sources that are low in GHG emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

NestlÃ© Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46864644

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46864644.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

52040376.000

(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)

64

(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)

49.324

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

49.324

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

26020188.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39461985

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39461985.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

39461985.000

(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

48.34

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is covering of all Nestlé FLAG emissions, as per definition from the SBTi FLAG guidance. Note that targets Abs1 and Abs2 have a 41% coverage of scope 3 because FLAG emissions are out of scope since they are included into another target, the FLAG target. Abs3 and Abs4 are representing this FLAG target for which the scope 3 coverage is 49%. Therefore, the total scope 3 coverage of Nestlé targets is 41%49% 90%.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of our FLAG targets is to primarily help Nestlé achieve its net zero ambition by 2050. It also helps Nestlé meeting increasing regulatory requirements while mitigating the cost of compliance in many geographies where we operate. In addition our FLAG target entails interventions such as regenerative agriculture. We aim that 50% of our key ingredient is sourced from farms implementing regenerative agriculture methods by 2030, which we expect contributes to improve farmers resilience and adaptation to climate change while delivering other co-benefits such enhanced soil health, water retention in the soil and biodiversity improvements

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2020 we launched our Science Based Targets initiative SBTi aligned Net Zero Roadmap a science-based plan that expands on our climate ambitions Peak carbon is behind us and we are working towards our emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050 In 2023 we updated our SBTi target to meet the new SBTi FLAG requirements We now have a Energy/Industry target and a FLAG target. Dairy and livestock ingredients are our largest single source of emissions accounting for approximately half the emissions associated with producing our ingredients We identified that to make progress toward our Net Zero ambition we must focus primarily on our upstream supply chain. Emissions reductions are the result of a wide range of projects in our agricultural supply chains which are in line with the accounting principles set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate and Project standards. We are working with leading universities and NGOs to support net zero efforts in dairy farming around the world. Our overall dairy sourcing strategy is driven by the Company's dairy climate plan and the industry-wide Sustainable Dairy Partnership (SDP). In 2023 several new innovations enhanced our dairy operations. Working with sustainability consultancy Anthesis and local data collection partners, we

developed and implemented a framework to enable robust primary data collection and impact measurement in markets around the world. The data was integrated into an extensive support tool that allows us to map all existing potential climate reduction actions for a dairy farm according to its distinct production system. We then were able to work with suppliers to adopt ambitious new roadmaps. Our teams use the tool with our farmers to create refined bottom-up 2025 to 2030 fresh milk roadmaps for climate, methane and regenerative agriculture. We also established a dedicated team to work with our largest dairy derivatives suppliers. By the end of 2023 the scheme was addressing around 49 of our derivatives volume through interventions such as deforestation-free and low-carbon feed supply chains optimized diets and improving animal wellbeing.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

NestlÃ© Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46864644

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

56893610.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

56893610.000

(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)

64

(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)

49.324

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

49.324

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

75

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

14223402.500

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39461985

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39461985.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

39461985.000

(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

40.85

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is covering of all Nestlé FLAG emissions, as per definition from the SBTi FLAG guidance. Note that targets Abs1 and Abs2 have a 41% coverage of scope 3 because FLAG emissions are out of scope since they are included into another target, the FLAG target. Abs3 and Abs4 are representing this FLAG target for which the scope 3 coverage is 49%. Therefore, the total scope 3 coverage of Nestlé targets is 41%49% 90%.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of our FLAG targets is to primarily help Nestlé achieve its net zero ambition by 2050. It also helps Nestlé meeting increasing regulatory requirements while mitigating the cost of compliance in many geographies where we operate. In addition our FLAG target entails interventions such as regenerative agriculture. We aim that 50% of our key ingredient is sourced from farms implementing regenerative agriculture methods by 2030, which we expect contributes to improve farmers resilience and adaptation to climate change while delivering other co-benefits such enhanced soil health, water retention in the soil and biodiversity improvements

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2020 we launched our Science Based Targets initiative SBTi aligned Net Zero Roadmap a science-based plan that expands on our climate ambitions Peak carbon is behind us and we are working towards our emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050 In 2023 we updated our SBTi target to meet the new SBTi FLAG requirements We now have a Energy/Industry target and a FLAG target. Dairy and livestock ingredients are our largest single source of emissions accounting for approximately half the emissions associated with producing our ingredients We identified that to make progress toward our Net Zero ambition we must focus primarily on our upstream supply chain. Emissions reductions are the result of a wide range of projects in our agricultural supply chains which are in line with the accounting principles set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate and Project standards. We are working with leading universities and NGOs to support net zero efforts in dairy farming around the world. Our overall dairy sourcing strategy is driven by the Company's dairy climate plan and the industry-wide Sustainable Dairy Partnership (SDP). In 2023 several new innovations enhanced our dairy operations. Working with sustainability consultancy Anthesis and local data collection partners, we developed and implemented a framework to enable robust primary data collection and impact measurement in markets around the world. The data was integrated into an extensive support tool that allows us to map all existing potential climate reduction actions for a dairy farm according to its distinct production system. We then were able to work with suppliers to adopt ambitious new roadmaps. Our teams use the tool with our farmers to create refined bottom-up 2025 to 2030 fresh milk roadmaps for climate, methane and regenerative agriculture. We also established a dedicated team to work with our largest dairy derivatives suppliers. By the end of 2023 the scheme was addressing around 49 of our derivatives volume through interventions such as deforestation-free and low-carbon feed supply chains optimized diets and improving animal wellbeing.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

6808043

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

50

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

91.9

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

83.80

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is to support the achievement of targets to reduce scope 2 emissions.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

NestlÃ© Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Nestlé joined RE100 in 2014 and as part of its Net Zero Roadmap aims to procure 100 of electricity from renewable sources by 2025 in all its manufacturing sites

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The objective of this renewable electricity sourcing target is to primarily help Nestlé achieve its net zero ambition. It also helps Nestlé meeting increasing regulatory requirements while mitigating the cost of compliance in many geographies where Nestlé operates. In addition it sends a demand signal to energy providers so that they can invest in the Renewable Energies production infrastructure.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

"Nestlé continues to make progress toward its aim to source 100% renewable electricity across its manufacturing sites globally by 2025. In March 2023, we increased our renewables sourcing with a significant investment in a major new solar energy project in Texas, United States. The 600-hectare solar project, owned and developed by Enel North America, will add 208 MW of solar electricity to the U.S. grid. In addition to our direct investment, Nestlé will purchase 100% of the renewable electricity attributes generated by the solar project's energy production for 15 years. The annual GHG emissions reduction is expected to be around 126 294 tonnes of CO_2e.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

04/30/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs3

☑ Abs4

☑ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

NestlÃ© Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Net Zero target covers all of our business value chain steps, meaning upstream, own operations and downstream. It is a process that involves working with many others such as farmers, logistics providers, and consumers. We need to act throughout our value chain towards our net zero ambition by 2050 Progress toward net zero will be measured against our 2018 GHG emissions. We calculated this baseline and defined our footprint in partnership with South Pole an external consultant. They provided a clearly defined pathway for coupling growth with reductions in GHG emissions. The following emissions categories are calculated but excluded from Net Zero target scope, respecting SBTi scoping rules: "Purchased services", "Capital goods", "Upstream leased assets", "Direct use of sold products" and "Investments". They represent emissions where Nestlé has less influence therefore the immediate priority of Nestlé is in other emissions categories. These excluded emissions accounted for 10% of Scope 3 total emissions in the 2018 baseline. Therefore our Net Zero target is covering 100% of baseline scopes 1 & 2 emissions and 90% of baseline scope 3 emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of our Net zero target is to primarily help Nestlé achieve its net zero ambition. It also helps Nestlé meeting increasing regulatory requirements while mitigating the cost of compliance in many geographies where we operate. In addition due to the prominence of scope 3 emission from agriculture, our objective entails interventions such as regenerative agriculture, aiming to improve farmers' resilience and adaptation to climate change while delivering other co-benefits such a soil health, water retention in the soil and restoring biodiversity. Our goal is that 50% of our key ingredients is sourced from farms implementing regenerative agriculture methods by 2030.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(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

"In our Net Zero Roadmap, Nestlé set outs its ambition to be net zero by 2050 at the latest, as our company continues to grow. We're investing in natural climate solutions such as our Global Reforestation Program (GRP), through which we aim to grow 200 million trees by 2030 in our sourcing landscapes. This is a key part of our Forest Positive strategy. Projects will include growing trees to help restore natural forest landscapes, introducing agroforestry systems for suitable crops such as cocoa and coffee, and supporting other natural ecosystem restoration activities. The projects are expected to have co-benefits, such as helping to improve soil health and water conservation, restoring degraded lands, contributing to biodiversity, mitigating climate change and supporting local livelihoods and the rights of Indigenous People and Local Communities. So that planted trees can survive and thrive, we follow a project cycle for every intervention, which includes country- and project-level assessments and stakeholder engagement for proper selection of the projects and the places where we implement them, as well as long-term monitoring of impact. For each project, verification or certification processes ensure that a robust set of carbon best practice principles are implemented and respected. The Global Reforestation Program continues to identify new largescale reforestation projects in our supply chain and sourcing landscapes, supporting Nestlé's Net Zero Roadmap. During 2023, we confirmed new projects in Brazil, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Mexico and Vietnam. A total of 14 697 500 trees were secured for planting. In 2023, we have removed 86 950 tCO2e via projects in our sourcing landscapes, through Global Reforestation Program projects, helping us toward our Net Zero neutralization."

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

The targets were revised to include FLAG targets. The base year emissions and target year have been updated.

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Not relevant
[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	*60*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*270*	*430000*
Implementation commenced	*1200*	*10170000*
Implemented	*2700*	*2320000*
Not to be implemented	*50*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

420000

(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)

1000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3700000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Waste reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

930000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

☑ Scope 3 category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

268000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1570000

(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)

4000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Change in purchasing practices

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3760000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

184000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Supplier engagement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4540000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

220000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Other, please specify **:**Recipe reformulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

740000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

29000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation
☑ Other, please specify **:**logistics optimization and fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

530000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

☑ Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

37000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy and other related sustainability projects are assessed separately using various parameters, such as energy savings in absolute GJ, absolute CO2 emission avoidance, absolute water savings and ROI.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other **:**Setting targets and public commitments

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Nestlé has made public its ambition to reach Net Carbon Zero by 2050 across the extended supply chain (scope 1/2/3) and to reach -20% in 2025 (vs the 2018 GHG baseline) and -50% in 2030. A dedicated ESG Strategy & Deployment unit has been created at Head Office to deploy our ESG actions through the markets. Various initiatives are being deployed, such as conversion to renewable electricity and low-emission vehicle fleet, use of biofuels, developing biodegradable and compostable packaging, product reformulation, tree planting, investing in targeted R&D, etc.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Compliance is the foundation of how we do business and a non-negotiable requirement. In addition to complying with laws, regulations and internal requirements, Nestlé has a strong set of values and principles that we apply across all the countries where we operate. Our aim is for our investments to benefit both for our shareholders and the countries where we do business. The Nestlé Environmental Requirements are mandatory across our plants.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In addition to Environmental Sustainability managers, there are energy management functional roles at different levels that also contribute to drive investment in emission reduction activities. Business Technical managers set market energy and emissions savings objectives for each Market in line with Corporate targets. The Market Chief Engineer defines the energy and emissions saving objectives for factories and supports them together with the Market Environmental Sustainability manager. The Industrial services engineer directly supports the factory. At a factory level, the factory engineer is in charge of and drives the energy conservation program that monitors utilities consumption and implements projects targeting energy use reduction and cost savings. The factory engineer is also in charge of establishing the factory specific Energy performance Indicators (EPIs) and monitor and analyses of EPIs together with the factory Environmental Sustainability manager and the line managers.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We work with governments and technology development such as development of low-grade temperature refrigerant and alternative energy producers.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

All abatement projects assessed for our factories are benchmarked considering the marginal cost of energy reduction (GJ saved per CHF invested) which is used to prioritize the projects. Monetary reward and incentives are linked to attainment of energy savings, thus of GHG reduction targets.
[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:
☑ Agroforestry

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Our Global Reforestation Program (GRP) aims to grow 200 million trees by 2030 in our sourcing landscapes. This is a key part of our Forest Positive strategy. By helping to conserve and restore natural ecosystems in our production regions and improve agricultural production, we aim to create a positive impact on people, nature and climate. Our projects will include growing trees to help restore natural forest landscapes, introducing agroforestry systems for suitable crops such as cocoa and coffee, and supporting other natural ecosystem restoration activities. The projects are expected to have co-benefits, including helping to improve soil health and water conservation, restoring degraded lands, contributing to biodiversity, mitigating climate change and supporting local livelihoods and the rights of Indigenous People and Local Communities. So that planted trees can survive and thrive, we follow a project cycle for every intervention, which includes country- and project-level assessments and stakeholder engagement for proper selection of the projects and the places where we implement them, as well as long-term monitoring of impact.

For each project, verification or certification processes ensure that a robust set of carbon best practice principles are implemented and respected. In 2022, we released the Nestlé Agriculture Framework and in 2023 we updated its impact measurement and metrics, which outlines our vision of regenerative agriculture and confirms that we are guided by agroecological principles and practices. It supports the implementation of agroforestry and sylvo-pastoral systems. These are systems in which trees, hedgerows and agricultural/horticultural crops and/or livestock are produced on the same piece of land. They can provide co-benefits, including additional sources of farm income, carbon sequestration in trees and soil organic matter, protection against wind erosion, improved water management and provision of habitats for beneficial insects, pollinators, birds, and other species. Local knowledge of the ecology and land requirements must be considered in the selection of trees and crops for optimal results. Shade trees in coffee and cocoa, or alleys of trees planted in a field within another cropping system, are common examples. Agroforestry is included in the Farm Assessment Tool we use to measure farms' maturity on regenerative agriculture.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

For our initial projects, we have partnered with global tree-planting experts such as One Tree Planted and PUR Projet, as well as carbon accounting initiatives Biodiverse Carbon (now Canopy) and South Pole. Together, we have set the foundations for a long-term, credible and robust program. In 2023, as part of our ongoing Global Reforestation Program (GRP), we reported 14.7 millions trees secured for planting, leading to 51.7 million trees secured for planting since inception as part of a total objectivee of 200 million trees palnted by 2030. This meant 6.8 million trees actually planted in 2023 in countries such as Australia, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Honduras, Mexico and other countries. We have removed 86 950 tCO2e (11%) via projects in our sourcing landscapes, through Global Reforestation Program projects, helping us toward net zero. Projects to expand regenerative agriculture and climate practices are happening in all direct sourcing countries. For example to increase scale, milk pricing incentive programs have been successfully implemented in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Our dairy projects included the ongoing Nature por NINHO certification program in Brazil. This now includes regenerative agricultural practices, rewarding farmers for adopting them. Certified farmers have reported improved soil health and biodiversity. A total of 155 farms have reached an advanced level of expertise, with 9200 hectares of land impacted and a water use reduction of more than 75 million liters.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

-

Row 2

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Permanent soil cover (including cover crops)

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Regenerative agriculture is at the heart of our Net Zero Roadmap and we remain focused on progressing toward our 2025 and 2030 greenhouse gas emissions targets. We are encouraged by the collaborative work with farmers and suppliers to reduce our supply chain emissions. Helping growers and their families as they transition to regenerative agricultural practices is vital in this task, permanent soil cover being one of the multiple practices under the regenerative agricultural practices. In the north of France, Nestlé has been working with farmers on regenerative agriculture methods since 2018. Our work is part of the Sols Vivants (Living Soils) initiative, involving partners such as Earthworm Foundation and supermarket chain Lidl. Our Purina PetCare brand joined the effort in 2020, supporting the transition to regenerative agriculture methods with a particular effort on agroforestry. The initiative involves mainly wheat crops but also corn, sugar beet and vegetables. Together, we are supporting farmers technically and financially to make the transition to regenerative agriculture. By the end of 2023, we engaged 340 farmers and 15 suppliers under the Sols Vivants initiative resulting in 115,000 tonnes of raw materials. The collaboration consisted in providing technical support and financial tools to help the farmers improve soil health and, in doing so, hold more carbon in the soil. Retaining carbon not only prevents carbon dioxide from being released into the atmosphere, where it can contribute to climate change, but also enhances water retention and helps release nutrients for plant growth, increasing crop yields. In our drive toward regenerative agriculture, we have been working with apple and carrot farmers in Poland to build understanding around the benefits of cover crops and humic acids. The use of these regenerative agricultural practices can foster carbon sequestration in the soil and increases the capacity of soils to hold water – all while reducing the use of synthetic agrochemical inputs. In 2023, we sponsored the planting of cover crops in 220 hectares of farmland and the use of humic acids in a further 180 hectares. Soil health was monitored alongside three weather and pest monitoring stations which helped to optimize decisions and further reduce inputs at 28 farms.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial
☑ Knowledge sharing
☑ Operational
☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Several local partners have been contracted to provide focused trainings and coaching to farmers who are part of the initiative.In addition, farmers who are part of the "preference" sustainability scheme (a related program to implement sustainable practices) receive a price premium to reward the implementation of a set of selected practices.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply
☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)
☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

For more information: https://solsvivants.org/indexen

Row 3

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP4

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:
☑ Livestock management

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Our dairy supply chain is present in 27 countries and we also work with our supply chains through cooperatives around the world. Dairy and livestock are our single biggest source of emissions, so tackling them can have a major impact on our efforts to reach net zero. We leverage our R&D expertise in agricultural sciences, nutrition, food safety, analytics and product development to discover novel solutions that help us to reduce carbon emissions in dairy.We are establishing research farms to test new solutions that will be upscaled across at reference farms around the globe (see "Explanation of how you encourage implementation" field, below). Early results from these reference farms are very encouraging. We are not only piloting future farm models. In many cases, we have also accelerated existing programs in dairy to professionalize or support a just transition in our supply chain that takes into consideration the farms' profitability. This scaling is about creating greater CO2 e reductions. The practices we look at include enriching animal diets, planting multi-species pasture, improved production management, biogas digesters, fertilizers and solar panels.Improving soil health is one of the best things we can do on farms. Building rich, deep, healthy soils has the potential to sequester carbon and to enhance water percolation and retention, which results in better climate resilience. All of this positively impacts the farms' biodiversity by creating natural habitats for plants and animals. Soil health can be improved by reducing tillage, keeping the soil covered using cover crops such as oats, mustard, clover, peas, beans, amaranth or millet. Switching to multi-species pastures, planting trees and hedgerows, and establishing riparian buffers or silvopasture productions systems further improves the carbon footprint and biodiversity of the farms. Beyond this, when coupled with low-stress milk production systems managed by skilled people, the practices that are put in place to improve soil health can also boost milk production and with that farmers' livelihoods.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

☑ Other, please specify **:**Monitoring and evaluation: local partnership with universities to measure impact on selected pilot farms.

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

We are establishing research farms to test new solutions that will be upscaled across at reference farms around the globe. On these farms, we test climate smart and regenerative agriculture practices with academic partners and the farming community in the respective geographic locations. Our aim is to transform these farms into net zero pilot farms as a reference for others to learn from. Regional adaptation is important. The dairy footprint is an accumulation of emissions coming from different steps in the production system, each of which have a variety of practices. Equally, solutions need to take account of the best options to reduce and sequester carbon. Different farms will have several pathways to choose from based on their preferences. To address this, we have identified 160 farming archetypes arranged into eight categorical clusters as a basis for localized pathways for market-led approaches. It is important for us to illustrate on existing farms what a transformation may look like in their region. These farms support the dialogue with our suppliers and help us to identify what further research, training, support tools and financing may be required. By doing this, we aim to remove uncertainties, minimize risk and reduce the hurdles to uptake.By providing education, advice and technology on how to implement regenerative agriculture practices, we're demonstrating how dairy farmers can improve their local environment, increase productivity and be more commercially successful. We help dairy farmers who want to work more closely with nature. Steps that can be implemented to support dairy farmers: 1.Farm

assessments: Farmers are asked to answer a series of questions on soil, biodiversity, water, livestock and their competencies2.GAP assessment: Farmers are asked to perform independently verified Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) assessments3.Support programs and training - Farmers are provided with training materials and workshops on regenerative agricultural practices and principles4.Incentive and finance schemes - Farmers are supported with regenerative agriculture investments (i.e. biogas digestors)5.Monitoring and evaluation - Farm assessments are repeated on a yearly basis.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)
☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
☑ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)
☑ Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)
☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
☑ Other, please specify **:Avoid soil degradation**

(7.68.1.7) Comment

-

Row 4

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP3

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Our approach is to support producers for Nespresso to better manage their farms, their businesses and their land, aiming to a greater resilience of the coffee farms and communities.We promote regenerative agriculture via the deployment of practices aligned with Rainforest Alliance principles (no deforestation and conservation practices), agroforestry farming models and low carbon practices.We operationalize agroforestry as our nature based solution aimed at adaptation to climate change

(extreme weather patterns, soil degradation, water accessibility) and biodiversity loss. Various models of agroforestry are deployed enabling to generate defined ecosystems services from water and soil retention, pollination, income diversification and carbon sequestration. For smallholders, and particularly in Africa, the curriculum contains specific training on how to prepare compost and how to mulch. We initiated a landscape approach in Brazil Cerrado which is now managed by an autonomous organization, Cerrado das Aguas. The five-year commitment of private and public sector (2019-2023) has enabled to fund a producer program promoting best practices on farm as well as restoration of degraded land.In addition, at Nestlé, we are committed to helping 10 million young people gain access to economic opportunities by 2030 through our Nestlé needs YOUth initiative. Through the initiative's Agripreneurship pillar, we encourage young people to become agripreneurs – introducing them to regenerative agriculture techniques and teaching them business skills. And we promote entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial opportunities through our Youth Entrepreneurship Platform. We encourage young people to create livelihoods as farmers, to run their farms as businesses and to embed regenerative agriculture methods in support of a just transition to regenerative food systems.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

☑ Other, please specify **:**Monitoring and evaluation: independent verifiers (from the Sustainable Agricultural network) are commissioned to assess the performance of the Program and help qualify the underlying drivers of change and impacts.

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The AAA program, launched in 2003, is a sourcing program for quality coffee designed and implemented specifically for Nespresso in collaboration with the Rainforest Alliance. Through long-standing partnerships with farmers, coffee suppliers, and cooperatives, and with support from NGOs, it promotes the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices on the farm and landscape levels as well as improves the productivity and quality of harvests. Since 2014, the program has also aimed at innovating solutions for broader systemic challenges faced by the farming communities, such as climate change and price volatility. The benefits for producers are many: technical assistance, training, premium on quality, and inclusion in co-financed projects such as retirement savings plans and agroforestry. Thanks to the network of more than 400 agronomists, the program covers more than 120,000 producers in 15 countries. More than 30 partners are working in close collaboration for the implementation of the program and related projects: amongst other, the Federation of Coffee Growers in Colombia, Pur Projet for agroforestry.Through our longstanding Agripreneurship Program we have engaged 74,077 agripreneurs, including 25.176 under 30, who are training to become future-fit farmers. In dairy alone, we have trained 17.438 young farmers through our basic support program (2018- 2021). Additionally, our brands continue to bring agripreneurship into their own sustainability plans. For example, the Nescafé Plan 2030 will continue to include an agripreneurship component, continuing and enhancing the activities of the previous decade.We will begin to develop a similar Agripreneurship Academy to help the next generation of farmers to work in a regenerative way. The academy will address topics ranging from climate change, agroforestry and soil health to animal welfare.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)
☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
☑ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)
☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
☑ Other, please specify **:Avoid soil degradation**

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Nespresso sources a very specific coffee quality, buying from the same farmers every year. By the end of 2022, 93.1% of the coffee delivered to the Nespresso factories was sourced via AAA.
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP4

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

We are establishing research farms to test new solutions that will be upscaled across at reference farms around the globe. In details we implement the following practices in our dairy farms: Currently, we have one pilot farm in South Africa that aims to achieve net zero in the near future, and another in the United States aiming for net zero by 2025. Twenty-three other pilot farms are investigating exciting possibilities to support net zero efforts. In Spain, we are engaging with more than 200 dairy farmers to implement emission reduction practices, which are aimed at reducing their footprint by 40% by 2026. In the UK, since 2015 we have worked with more than 70 farmers to plant more than 42 kilometers of hedgerows and protected more than 40 kilometers of rivers and streams.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Soil health can be improved by reducing tillage, keeping the soil covered, using cover crops such as oats, mustard, clover, peas, beans, amaranth or millet. Switching to multispecies pastures, planting trees and hedgerows, and establishing riparian buffers or silvopasture productions systems further improves the carbon footprint and biodiversity of the farms. Beyond this, when coupled with low-stress milk production systems managed by skilled people, the practices that are put in place to improve soil health can also boost milk production and with that, farmers livelihoods. Impact on biodiversity. In the UK we established The Nestlé Regenerative Milk Plan with First Milk, the farmer-owned dairy cooperative based in Ayrshire and Cumbria. The Nestlé Milk Plan rewards First Milk members who take additional steps to lessen their environmental impact and protect and enhance the natural assets on their land which contributes to improving biodiversity. In Spain we observed that regenerative agriculture practices help improving the population of birds as a reliable proxy to measure the positive impact on biodiversity. Impact on soil. In Chile

Nestlé Nido has been gradually replacing synthetic fertilizers with biofertilizers in maize pastures and other supplementary crops. Biofertilizers offer many benefits because of their free-living bacteria which promote plant growth, improve productivity through the strengthening of root systems, lower production costs, and mitigate the emissions of greenhouse gases. In 2022 the project reduced 4500 tonnes of CO2e. Impact on water. In South Africa the early results of pilots show that this can help farms save up to 15 water and 15 energy per year. In South Africa there are 130 probes covering more than 1600 hectares

Row 3

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

☑ Yield

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Our Global Reforestation Program GRP is aimed at helping to conserve and restore land and natural ecosystems in our supply chain and sourcing landscapes while respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and promoting sustainable livelihoods. The selected projects are designed to have positive long-term impacts on people nature and the climate We aim to grow 200 million trees by 2030. The program continues to identify new largescale reforestation projects in our supply chain and sourcing landscapes, supporting Nestlé's Net Zero Roadmap. During 2023, we confirmed new projects in Brazil, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Mexico and Vietnam. A total of 14.7 million trees were secured for planting. And 51.7,million trees were secured for planting since inception of the program. It also helped removing 0.76 m tons CO2eq from the atmosphere. The GRP projects we invest in are on land areas connected to where our key ingredients are produced – our supply chain and sourcing landscapes. The program prioritizes countries and regions where there is a high potential and need for restoration. We do this by working closely with our expert partner organizations, and we invest in these locations for the long-term. In order to help drive the transformation of the land use sector, we invest directly in our sourcing farms, supply sheds and Sourcing landscapes. A robust carbon monitoring & accounting framework is embedded in all

projects to ensure that we can claim real, permanent, and additional carbon removals connected to our supply chain as part of our approved near-term science-based net zero target.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Our Global Reforestation Program is part of our Forest Positive strategy. Launched in June 2021, our Forest Positive strategy builds on our decade-long work to end deforestation in our supply chains. Forest Positive is our strategy to move beyond managing deforestation risks in our supply chain to targeting a positive impact on our broader sourcing landscapes. Our strategy aims to help conserve and restore forests and natural ecosystems while promoting sustainable livelihoods and respecting human rights, including empowering Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to be stewards of critical natural ecosystems. Understanding the drivers of deforestation and creating the right incentives for forest conservation and the preservation of natural ecosystems are key to our approach. Our actions will include rewarding suppliers for practices that keep trees standing, regenerate the land and respect human rights. That is why, beyond climate action, this approach is expected to have numerous benefits: more resilient communities and livelihoods, more sustainable food systems, and a healthier planet – rich with biodiversity and life sustaining natural ecosystems.

Row 4

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

☑ Yield

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

In the North of France, Nestlé has been working with farmers on regenerative agriculture methods since 2018. Our work is part of the Sols Vivants (Living Soils) initiative, involving partners such as Earthworm Foundation and supermarket chain Lidl. Our Purina PetCare brand joined the effort in 2020, where they are supporting the transition to regenerative agriculture methods with a big effort on agroforestry. The initiative involves mainly wheat crops but also corn, sugar beet and vegetables. Together, we are supporting farmers technically and financially to make the transition to regenerative agriculture. By the end of 2022, we engaged 180 farmers and 10 suppliers under the Sols Vivants initiative covering around 15000 hectares in different regions, resulting in 72,000 tonnes of raw materials. The collaboration consisted in providing technical support and financial tools to help the farmers improve soil health and, in doing so, hold more carbon in the soil. Retaining carbon not only prevents carbon dioxide from being released into the atmosphere, where it can contribute to climate change, but also enhances water retention and helps release nutrients for plant growth, increasing crop yields.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Several local partners have been contracted to provide focused trainings and coaching to farmers who are part of the initiative. In addition, farmers who are part of the "preference" sustainability scheme (a related program to implement sustainable practices) receive a price premium to reward the implementation of a set of selected practices.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Plant-based products

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Nestlé's plant-based strategy, which aims primarily to meet evolving consumer expectations, also contributes to mitigating transition risks. In 2023, we successfully introduced recipe reformulations that maintain the quality and taste of our products, while reducing emissions by 0.74 million tonnes. By replacing some animal proteins with plant-based ingredients, we are helping achieve our net zero commitment and responding to trends in changing consumer diets. For example, in Nigeria we have launched NIDO milk and soy, an affordable and nutritious instant powder, which for the first time combines the goodness of milk and locally sourced soy. This product is a source of proteins and fibers, fortified in vitamins and a source of iron and calcium – and has the potential to meet demand for products with lower carbon footprints. We continue our rollout of plant-based launches. Selected examples include a soy-based Milo ready-to-drink product in Thailand (83% reduction in GHG emissions for the recipe) and a rice-based sweetened condensed milk in Brazil (80%* reduction in GHG emissions for the recipe). Under our brand Garden Gourmet, we launched several new plant-based products such as Sensational Crispy Mini Filet (74%* reduction in GHG emissions for the recipe) and Sensational Schnitzel (73%* reduction in GHG emissions for the recipe) offering alternatives to animal proteins to our consumer. * Internal calculation vs standard recipe or equivalent meat product.*

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Internal calculation vs standard recipe or equivalent meat product

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Internal calculation vs standard recipe or equivalent meat product.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Our Brands Climate Hub conducts a baseline study, which includes a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), that draws a clear picture of all GHG emissions associated with the brand, from sourcing its ingredients through production, distribution and consumption. Each brand performing an LCA uses the same methodology and an independent reviewer checks alignment with our guidelines.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

740000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

"Our Brands Climate Hub creates a roadmap for the brand to reduce and remove carbon emissions inside its value chain. To address the remaining emissions, brands can source high-quality carbon offsets by investing in specific projects around the world. Projects often have co-benefits such as helping to improve air quality, increase biodiversity and improve farmer livelihoods. An external third party certifies a brand to be carbon neutral, meaning the brand has met recognized international standards. Finally, a third-party annual assessment gauges GHG emissions at any given time as brands implement changes. Note that brand carbon neutrality is separated for the Corporate Net Zero commitment. We do not use offsets/voluntary market credits to deliver against our SBTi-approved targets. We are delivering Nestlé's Net Zero Roadmap through emissions reductions and in-value chain removals."

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1.1
[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:* ☑ Yes
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Cattle products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

We don't include office paper in our scope related to Timber products, only paper that is used in our packaging, such as Solidboard, Microflute, Corrugated, wet-glue labels in Europe and the USA, and beverage cartons. This currently represents around 95% of total paper-based products that we buy.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** Low volumes of exclusion and not for primary Nestlé activities

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

The following are out of scope for our pulp and paper disclosure. They represent an estimated 5 percent of our pulp paper usage Paper for office or marketing is considered not relevant based on the low volumes compared to our packaging Paper labels for jars cans or bottles are not managed by our global Nestlé Procurement team but by our local teams we do not have traceability for these Flexibles eg pouches flowwraps etc are considered not relevant based on low volumes compared to our packaging.

Palm oil

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Specific product lines

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Palm oil derivatives

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Challenges associated with traceability

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

(8.1.1.9) Volume excluded (metric tons)

22865

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Today there is no standardized method to calculate the fraction of a derivative coming from palm oil industry (e.g. glycerin) so we don't have the ability to trace this material and assess its sustainability practices.

Cattle products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Specific product lines

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Meat by-products for use in pet care products are excluded from our response.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ No, the volume excluded is confidential

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

We exclude meat by-products for pet care products for the following reason: livestock are raised for their primary products (meat), not for the by-products. If the primary product were not in demand, the animals would not be reared and the risk of deforestation would not exist. Deforestation should be attributed to the primary product, just as GHG footprint is mainly allocated to the primary product and by-product use is viewed as the beneficial consumption of what would otherwise be wasted. Animal byproduct ingredients, including cattle-derived materials, are significantly process and highly variable before delivery. In addition to representing a beneficial reuse of a waste product, they are rendered, dehydrated, blended, etc. Comparability with non-byproduct meat and cattle ingredients requires highly detailed specifications to calculate a fresh equivalent volume that is beyond the ability of our supply chain to deliver at this time. We have a team working on a method to calculate fresh equivalent for processed ingredients but it is not complete or in use.

Soy

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Embedded soy in animal products is disclosed only as narrative. As an improvement in our direct soy scope, soy lecithin and soy oils were included since January 2023 in our Deforestation Free (DFree) commitments and monitoring actions.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Embedded soy [soy row only]

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

(8.1.1.9) Volume excluded (metric tons)

1216842.24

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Total soya equivalent volume estimated at 1,830,963.96 MT, from which 614,121.72 MT is direct soya, within DCF scope, plus 1,216,842.24 MT of soya embedded into poultry, fresh milk, dairy products and other animal derivatives, outside DCF scope in 2023. Lectithin and oils are in DCF scope since January 2023 (acounted for in the direct soya volumes).

[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	*1254703*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*1254703*
Palm oil	*458694*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*458694*
Cattle products	*22343*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*22343*
Soy	*614121.72*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*614121.72*

[Fixed row]

(8.2.1) Provide details on any soy embedded in animal products sourced by your organization.

Soy

(8.2.1.1) Disclosure of embedded soy

Select from:

☑ All of our embedded soy volume is excluded from our disclosure as reported in 8.1.1

(8.2.1.2) Description of embedded soy use and soy tiers

We source products that come from different animals which have been fed soy-based meal. - Tier 2 - Meat and fish: 4.90% of our embedded soy - Tier 3 - Dairy and eggs: 41.80% of our embedded soy - Tier 4a - Processed meat and fish: 8.05% of out embedded soy - Tier 4b - Processed dairy and eggs: 45.25% of our embedded soy
[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Western Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, NSW, South Australia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

17479.53

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Aceh, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah; Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Bangka, Belitung, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

157997.98

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

MG, SP, MT, PR, RS, GO, ES

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.91

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, La Pampa, Córdoba, San Luis, Santa Fé, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán, Chaco, Salta

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

23504.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Buenos Aires, Misiones, Corrientes, San Pedro

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5089.03

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Parana; Sao Paulo; Santa Catarina; Unkown; Maranhao; Espirito Santo; Rio Grande do Sul; Rio de Janeiro; Bahia; Minas Gerais; Mato Grosso do Sul; Tocantins; Pará; Amapa; Belmonte

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3704.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Cauca; Caldas; Quindio; Risaralda; Tolima; Valle del Cauca; Eje Cafetero; Yumbo; Valle

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3409.95

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ayutthaya; Prachinburi; Chonburi; Kanchanaburi; Buriram Uboarat; Eastern; Northeastern; Northern

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

665.97

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sabah, Sarawak

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

36.51

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Riau; East Kalimantan; South Sumatera; Kediri; Jambi; South Sumatra; West Kalimantan; Kalimantan Tengah; Kabupaten; Central Kalimantan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1817.03

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Binh Thuan; Da Nang; Dak Lak; Dak Nong; Khanh Hoa; Lam Dong; Phu Yen; Quang Nam; Quang Ngai; Quang Tri; Thua Thien Hue; Binh Dinh; Kon Tum; Gia Lai; Dong Nai; Ha Tinh; Nghe An; Quang Binh; Quang Ninh; Thanh Hoa; Van Ninh; Phu My To

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

479.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers. The full list of states or equivalent jurisdictions sourced from in Vietnam is: Binh Thuan, Da Nang, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Ha Tinh, Khanh Hoa, Lam Dong, Nghe An, Phu Yen, Quang Binh, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Quang Ninh, Quang Tri, Thanh Hoa, Thua Thien Hue, Ba Ria, Vung Tau, Bac Trung Bo, Binh Dinh, DakLak, DakNong, Hoa Binh, Nghe, Phu Tho, riabun

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Northern, West New Britain

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

14719.51

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri, Sembilan, Pahang Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Terengganu

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

192238

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Solomon Islands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guadalcanal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1556.54

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Para

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9517.19

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Peten, Quetzaltenango, San Marcos

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2081.46

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Honduras

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlantida, Colon, Yoro

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

747.82

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Puntarenas

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3061.41

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Antioquia, Bolivar, Casanare, Cesar, Magdalena, Meta, Narino, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

16032.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Surat Thani, Trang

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4938.67

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Peru

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Loreto, San Martin, Ucayali

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9247.13

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Esmeraldas, Los Rios Manabi, Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas, Sucumbios

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5021.83

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Panama

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiriqui

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

229.65

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Agusan del Sur

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2860.94

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Nigeria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Edo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10075.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Cambodia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Preah Sihanouk

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

99.42

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bas-Sassandra

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2668.22

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiapas, Tabasco, Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

11337.39

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ghana

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Eastern

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

180

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Cameroon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sud-Ouest

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.89

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Nicaragua

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlantico Sur

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4.2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Monte Plata

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

179.47

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Andhra Pradesh

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1444.77

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sri Lanka

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Southern

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1039.07

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. We monitor the mills through Starling Satellite Monitoring and have the GPS coordinates of the mills at origin.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

11415.27

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We actively share our Core sustainable sourcing requirements with all our suppliers, including our requirements regarding our objective of deforestation free primary supply chains. Where possible we aim to source all our volumes from suppliers with high no deforestation scores to keep the untraceable percentage as low as possible, however in certain contexts (eg. local laws, quality requirements etc.) we have to source small volumes from local suppliers where we have limited leverage to engage.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sonora, Cuenca

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

127.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

NSW, WA, Tasmania

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.02

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3561.46

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Santa Cruz

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2702.92

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and

Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Goiás, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

56867.53

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Cambodia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2751.41

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The

methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ontario, Quebec

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

15194.89

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier

supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2337.75

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Heilongjiang, Jiang County

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2444.68

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

589.35

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2582.14

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

535.03

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8018.58

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Madhya Pradesh

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4159.24

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3704.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

99.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Belarus

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

63.82

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

35.29

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Banyuwangi, Kec. Sewon (Bantul Regency)

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

398.94

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Veneto

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7929.17

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ontario; Quebec; Alberta; British Columbia; New Brunswick; Saskatchewan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3022.67

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Arica y Parinacota; Tarapacá; Antofagasta; Atacama; Coquimbo; Valparaíso; Metropolitan; O'Higgins; Maule; Ñuble; Biobío; Araucanía; Los Ríos; Los Lagos; Aysén; Magallanes.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

26153.77

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Nigeria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4989.68

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Romania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

11434.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Croatia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13.12

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

768.33

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

282.45

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ El Salvador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Amur Region, Kaliningrad, Penza, Ryazan, Lipetsk, Oryol, Voronezh, Tambov, Kursk, Khabarovskiy, Krasnodar, Belgorod, Ulyanovsk, Samara, Amur, Lipetsk, Kursk, Bryansk, Tambov

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

16435.85

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Caldes de Montbui

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1525.84

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2217.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Eswatini

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3.31

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Fiji

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Viti Levu; Vanua Levu

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

82

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

North Ostrobothnia; Kainuu; North Karelia; North Savo; South Savo; South Karelia; Central Finland; South Ostrobothnia; Ostrobothnia; Central Ostrobothnia; Pirkanmaa; Satakunta; Päijät-Häme; Kanta-Häme; Kymenlaakso; Uusimaa; Southwest Finland; Åland; Lapland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

64044.19

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

South West; Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur; Occitanie; Auvergne Rhone-Alpes; Bourgogne Franche-Comte; Champagne Ardenne; Grand Est

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5196.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

958.24

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3.37

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Honduras

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.89

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pensilvania, Ohio, Michigan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

410216.62

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin. This includes soy coming from the Gran Chaco biome, covering part of Argentina and Paraguay, together with the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes as the regions prioritized for our work on natural capital. Traceability is the first step towards achieving our no deforestation commitments and helps inform the next steps. We combine traceability with a risk-based approach, meaning that in high-risk countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay) we gather traceability

information to the region (biome) of origin and in high-risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina) we verify the states and/or municipalities (or equivalent jurisdiction) of origin in the process of aiming the sourcing of conversion-free soy. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tier supply chains which can be dynamic year on year. Establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in high-risk countries regarding deforestation and conversion of high ecosystemic value land. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view that can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3376.31

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Croatia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3376.31

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

812.58

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1707.44

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

450.85

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

523.65

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1210.65

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

477.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

46.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chattisgarh, Karnataka

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1817.03

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

28.39

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

145.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Hokkaido; Iwate; Miyagi; Akita; Ibaraki; Tochigi; Gunma; Saitama; Chiba; Tokyo; Kanagawa; Niigata; Toyama; Ishikawa; Fukui; Yamanashi; Nagano; Gifu; Shizuoka; Aichi; Mie; Shiga; Kyoto; Osaka; Hyogo; Nara; Wakayama; Okayama; Kochi; Oita; Miyazaki; Aomori; Tottori; Shimane; Hiroshima; Yamaguchi; Ehime; Nagasaki; Kinki; Chugoku; Kanto; Chubu; Tohoku

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1484.6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2031.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and where possible regional information from pulp paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

28.79

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and where possible regional information from pulp paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

27.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Central North Island; North Island; Tokoroa; Napier; Northland; Nth Island; Southern South Island; Christchurch; Wellington; Coromandel; Gisborne; Southland District

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5562.05

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3930.34

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4342.77

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Greece

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

477.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data. Our traceability is to the crush site or country of origin depending on the risk level for deforestation or conversion of other ecosystems with high conservancy value related to soy production. The methodology focuses on subnational traceability for priority countries (Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), but subnational origin information is raised whenever available to improve overall supply chain traceability.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8064.79

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

All of our soy that is assessed as DCF, representing 97.92% of the 2023 volumes, is traceable to national origins. Within this amount 88.1% traceable to subnational (state or municipality of origin) and 10.6% to national origin. The information is confirmed by traceability evidence (such as transport documentation), certification CoC documents and 3rd party verified suppliers' sustainability standards/programmes that informs the jurisdiction(s) of soybean production or the location of first aggregator's (intermediary suppliers) facilities. Altought Nestlé has information of all tier 1 suppliers location, for 1.3% of the 2023 volumes (within the 2.08% of non-DCF volumes), it was not possible to confirm the origin country of the soybeans. Improving our traceability has been one of our key priorities since the beginning of 2020 and even with the expansion of the DCF scope to include lecithin and oils since 2023 we maintained our tracebility to country of origin above 98% and reached 88% of subnational traceability. One of the key actions to achieve this is engaging a larger set of suppliers to get them to map their supply chains and share with us country, region or municipality information regarding soy production origins in high-risk origins. We deployed in 2022 a global subnational supply chain mapping exercise to increase the granularity of our mapping across origins, even outside Brazil and Argentina. As soy is a global commodity and an annual crop, it has multi-tiers supply chains which can be dynamic year on year, establishing regular transparency beyond crush sites and back to farming areas is a challenge. We are currently working to improve our traceability in soy and focusing our granularity on origins of high-risk of deforestation and conversion linked to the commodity. We have joined industry and multi-stakeholder working groups that aim to support the key soy value chain stakeholders in monitoring the soy origins in the most high-risk countries for conversion of natural ecosystems. Several approaches are looked at from an industry point of view, they can foster transparency from upstream to downstream stages of the value chain. Our DCF scope now includes 100% of our direct soy volumes, meaning Nestlé is applying efforts in improving direct soy traceability coverage to 100%.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1295.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Arkhangelsk region; Bratsk; Vologda region; Kirov region; Komi Republic; Karelia; Leningrad; Novgorod; Arkhangelsk; Pskov region; Tver; Kostroma; Yaroslavl; Udmurtia; Irkutsk region; Krasnoyarsk region; Syktyvkar; Ust-Ilimsk Irkutsk; Northwestern region; Central region; Volga Region

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9423.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

209.18

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

20.17

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kwa-Zulu Natal, Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3492.82

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1560.83

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Stockholm; Västerbotten; Norrbotten; Uppsala; Södermanland; Östergötland; Jönköping; Kronoberg; Kalmar; Gotland; Blekinge; Skåne; Halland; Västra Götaland; Värmland; Örebro; Västmanland; Dalarna; Gävleborg; Västernorrland; Jämtland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

25469.39

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Basel-Landschaft; Aargau; Solothurn; Jura; Bern; Schaffhausen; Thurgau; Basel-Stadt

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

36.62

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Taitung, taipei

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13.57

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ukraine

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

35.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

251.31

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliersWe know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Colonia; Tacuarembó; Rio Negro; Flores; Florida; Durazno; Maldonado; Rocha; Lavalleja; Canelones; Treinta y Tres; Cerro Largo; Paysandú; Rivera; Soriano

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1152.92

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alabama; Georgia; Florida; Texas; Louisiana; Ohio; New York; Pennsylvania; Maryland; Delaware; West Virginia; Virginia; Kentucky; Missouri; Arkansas; Tennessee; North Carolina; South Carolina; Mississippi; Indiana; Illinois; Oklahoma; Oregon; California; Wisconsin; Michigan; Washington; Idaho; Alaska; Miami; South Eastern Region; Canton NC; Indiana; Atlanta; Tennesee; Rumford ME; Panama City Mill; SE States; West Virginia; Kentucky; Illinoius; Orange; NW States; MN/WI; Queen City, Texas; Pennington, Alabama; Connecticut; Maine; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; New Jersey; Rhode Island; Vermont; Montana; Maine.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

215408.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume of virgin fiber from the annual traceability exercise where our suppliers provide traceability data in combination with our procurement data. We receive country of origin information and, where possible, regional information from pulp & paper mills through traceability data sent to us by suppliers

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

41.48

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

237.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

60

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

181.49

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes Bourgogne-Franche-Comte Brittany Deux-Sevres Normandy Nouvelle-Aquitaine Occitania Pays de la Loire

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

313.34

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Baden-Wurttemberg Bavaria Hessen Lower Saxony Mechlenburg-Western Pomerania North Rhine-Westfalia Rhineland-Palatinate Saxony-Anhalt Thuringia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

671.95

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

34.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.75

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5.18

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

80.77

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

31.68

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Panama

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

11.19

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

66.85

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

218.24

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

318.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alabama Arizona California Colorado Delaware Georgia Illinois Iowa Kansas Kentucky Maryland Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Nebraska North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Virginia Wisconsin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

19700.68

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.91

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We know the % volume from the annual traceability declarations that our suppliers provide in combination with our procurement data.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

199.93

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Monaco

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

20.6

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4.14

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.89

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.25

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Israel

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.15
[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:
☑ No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cattle products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Soy

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ 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"

Nestlé's deforestation free commitment consists of achieving and maintaining 100% assessed deforestation-free primary supply chains (for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy and sugar) by 2022 and 2025 for cocoa and coffee. More specifically, one of Nestlé's responsible sourcing requirements is that there is no expansion or production on areas converted from natural forests and other natural ecosystems after commodity sectoral cut-off dates where they exist, but in no case later than 31 Dec 2020

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:
☑ 2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:
☑ In line with supplier commitments

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

Nestlé’s deforestation free commitment consists of achieving and maintaining 100% assessed deforestation-free primary supply chains (for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy and sugar) by 2022 and 2025 for cocoa and coffee. More specifically, one of Nestlé’s responsible sourcing requirements is that there is no expansion or production on areas converted from natural forests and other natural ecosystems after commodity sectoral cut-off dates where they exist, but in no case later than 31 Dec 2020

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ In line with organizational commitments, because no sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

Cattle products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

Nestlé’s deforestation free commitment consists of achieving and maintaining 100% assessed deforestation-free primary supply chains (for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy and sugar) by 2022 and 2025 for cocoa and coffee. More specifically, one of Nestlé’s responsible sourcing requirements is that there is no expansion or production on areas converted from natural forests and other natural ecosystems after commodity sectoral cut-off dates where they exist, but in no case later than 31 Dec 2020

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Specific to commitment

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

Soy

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

Nestlé’s deforestation free commitment consists of achieving and maintaining 100% assessed deforestation-free primary supply chains (for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy and sugar) by 2022 and 2025 for cocoa and coffee. More specifically, one of Nestlé’s responsible sourcing requirements is that there is no expansion or production on areas converted from natural forests and other natural ecosystems after commodity sectoral cut-off dates where they exist, but in no case later than 31 Dec 2020

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The cutoff date for Soy was based on organizational commitments, agreements/recommendations from sectoral organisations which Nestlé participates or has as reference for good practises and regional/biome legal compliance.

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025
[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:
☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Suppliers

(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 Tier 1 suppliers
☑ % of volume from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2009

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2010

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

98.2

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

98.20

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Main actions were increasing traceability efforts and gathering data from previously unresponsive suppliers and engaging suppliers that source from high risk areas to either: provide certified fibre, change supply base if supplying from blacklisted suppliers, desktop assessment of their due diligence processes and if necessary field engagement

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Nestlé aims to achieve and maintain deforestation-free primary supply chains for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy and sugar, coffee and cocoa by 2025. We map our supply chains to know where the raw materials that we buy come from. In at-risk origins, we take steps to assess that our purchases are not contributing to deforestation or the conversion of natural habitats. The techniques we use include satellite mapping and monitoring, on-the-ground assessments and certification.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(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 Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of procurement spend from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2009

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2010

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

96

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

96.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The objective applies globally

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Underway, Linear – the rate of progress towards the target is anticipated and/or observed to be steady over time

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Nestlé aims to achieve and maintain 100% assessed deforestation -free primary supply chains (for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy and sugar) by 2022 and 2025 for aims to achieve and maintain deforestation free primary supply chains for meat palm oil pulp and paper soy and sugar coffee and cocoa by 2025 We map our supply chains to know where the raw materials that we buy come from. In at-risk origins we take steps to assess that our purchases are not contributing to deforestation or the conversion of natural habitats. The techniques we use include satellite mapping and monitoring on-the-ground assessments and certification

Cattle products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(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 Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of procurement spend from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2009

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2010

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

99.9

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

99.90

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target does not cover the volumes excluded during the reporting.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Procurement is further reducing the already extremely small in-scope volumes sourced from at-risk countries

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Nestlé aims to achieve and maintain 100% assessed deforestation -free primary supply chains (for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy and sugar) by 2022 and 2025 for aims to achieve and maintain deforestation free primary supply chains for meat palm oil pulp and paper soy and sugar coffee and cocoa by 2025 We map our supply chains to know where the raw materials that we buy come from. In at-risk origins we take steps to assess that our purchases are not contributing to deforestation or the conversion of natural habitats. The techniques we use include satellite mapping and monitoring on-the-ground assessments and certification

Soy

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(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 Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of volume from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2009

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2010

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

97.92

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

97.92

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Although not covered by the same DCF assessment processes as direct soya volumes in 2023, embedded soy is fully part of Nestlé's work under CGF Forest Positive Coalition. We implemented an embedded soya volume assessment in which we identify likely origins based on the location of manufacturers (suppliers), and estimate volume quantity based on average soya footprint in animal products. This also allows us to assess exposure to priority deforestation/conversion origins and estimate our production base footprint, which are further used to inform prioritization for action at supplier and landscape level.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Nestlé is committed to 100% DCF direct soy volumes. We engage annually with suppliers to align DCF solutions and ensure compliance. Any non-compliance risks are addressed directly or through Proforest. Despite small market variations, DCF volumes have remained 98% or above. In 2023, including soy lecithin and oils caused a slight variation (97.9%). Relevant suppliers were mapped for 2024's engagement actions to improve DCF towards 100%.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Nestlé aims to achieve and maintain deforestation-free primary supply chains for meat, palm oil, pulp and paper, soy and sugar, coffee and cocoa. We map our supply chains to know where the raw materials that we buy come from. In at-risk origins, we take steps to assess that our purchases are not contributing to deforestation or the conversion of natural habitats. The techniques we use include satellite mapping and monitoring, on-the-ground assessments and certification. By the end of 2023, 97.9% of our soy volume was assessed as deforestation-free. 13.2% was covered by DCF solutions such as certifications and 3rd party verified supplier's programmes and 84.7% was traceable to low-risk origins.
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply
☑ Value chain mapping

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Responsible sourcing starts with knowing where our ingredients come from. Our approach is to work closely with suppliers to create a full picture of their supply chains and sourcing locations. We repeat this exercise every year, at every tier in the supply chain with the help of external partners and service providers. Our global pulp and paper buyers based in Malaysia, Panama, and Switzerland track and monitor the origin of our pulp and paper via supplier Traceability Declaration Documents used to collect traceability data to plantation with our external partner Earthworm Foundation. We continue to explore and investigate existing and new tools which allow us to refine and automate our traceability effort – this was a continued focus point in 2022 and will be in 2023.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

☑ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

☑ Other, please specify :external traceability

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Responsible sourcing starts with knowing where our ingredients come from. Our approach is to work closely with suppliers to create a full picture of their supply chains and sourcing locations. We repeat this exercise every year, at every tier in the supply chain with the help of external partners and service providers. Our global oil buyers based in Malaysia, Panama, and Switzerland track and monitor the origin of our palm oil via supplier Traceability Declaration Documents used to collect traceability data to plantation with our external partners. We then use the traceability data to carry out verification against our Responsible Sourcing Standard and no deforestation commitments. Since 2018 we have been inputting the GPS coordinates of all the mills in our supply chain into the Starling satellite monitoring database, this allows us to monitor all the mills in our supply chain for deforestation risks across all our locations. When we receive Starling alerts, we engage our direct suppliers linked to the mill around which the alert was detected. This helps us understand if the alert is linked to our supply chain, what measures companies in our supply chain are taking to address deforestation risk and to constructively discuss collaboration to accelerate progress. In 2023, as per our due diligence process we verified a sample of the traceability information received from our palm suppliers based on a risk evaluation, to assess the veracity of the information we receive.

Cattle products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Responsible sourcing starts with knowing where our ingredients come from. Our approach is to work closely with suppliers to create a full picture of their supply chains and sourcing locations. Our global buyers based in Malaysia, Panama, and Switzerland track and monitor the origin of our meat via supplier Traceability Declaration Documents used to collect traceability data to country of origin. Traceability is done by surveying the suppliers bi-annually. This is handled by procurement. Suppliers provide their countries of sourcing as well as the names and locations of slaughterhouses that feed into the Nestlé supply chain. Example: We use the traceability data as a starting point to verify our suppliers compliance with our Responsible Sourcing Standard and no deforestation commitment. This is the basis against which we select suppliers for on-the-ground audits and assessments. In addition, based on this traceability information, our partner Proforest will be engaging with our suppliers on how to improve deforestation risk assessment and management in our upstream supply chain.

Soy

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Responsible sourcing starts with knowing where our ingredients come from. The traceability for soy means that we can identify the soy origins at least back to the crush site and country of origin, going further upstream (municipalities of growing origin volumes at risk of deforestation). Our approach is to work closely with suppliers to create a picture of their supply chains and sourcing locations. This exercise is conducted on an annual basis. Our Procurement and Responsible

Sourcing teams invite targeted suppliers representing most volumes potentially coming from high risk origins to participate in a Supply Chain Mapping procedure. Our partner Proforest then follows up to check evidence of origin. Example: To better understand our supply chain potential exposure, we have developed with Proforest in 2020 a risk-based approach to allow traceability to a level where noncompliance risks can be managed, which we are now implementing. To understand risk at the subnational level, we develop country risk profiles and run spatial risk assessments using publicly available information about deforestation, protected areas, land and water conflicts, legal compliance and forced labor. In high risk countries (Brazil and Argentina), we gather traceability information to the region (biome) of origin and in high risk biomes (Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil and Chaco in Argentina), we then assess whether there are risks of conversion.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(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

98.6

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0.42

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0.98

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

93.4

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

4.1

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

2.5

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cattle products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

93.17

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

6.83

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Soy

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

88.15

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

9.77

(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

2.08

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

98.18

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

17.17

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

60.92

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

20.09

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ Yes

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

96

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

23

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

89.4

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0.7

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ Yes

Cattle products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) 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:
☑ Yes

Soy

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

97.92

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

4.04

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

2.24

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

84.71

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ Yes
[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

0.4

(8.9.1.3) Comment

We continued to ask within the traceability requests what percentage of the wood comes from certified sources. Many converters or paper and pulp mills use fibre from FSC and PEFC certified forests. This also contains Certified sources within countries of harvest that are considered as low risk according to Earthworm Foundation's country priority matrix (considering only high and medium risk countries).

Palm oil

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ RSPO supply chain certification – Segregated

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

23

(8.9.1.3) Comment

In 2023 we continued to work with suppliers to assess availability of certified material.

Soy

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ ProTerra certification – Identity preserved

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

3.29

(8.9.1.3) Comment

We require and purchase this type of certification scheme in the cases where we have traced our soy volume back to origins considered high risk for deforestation and/or conversion linked to soy production, and the supplier cannot prove other wise that 100% of their own sourcing originated from farms that have not deforested or converted after 2015. These responsible sourcing certifications have strong requirements regarding nature elements including deforestation and conversion of land.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Controlled Wood

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

16.77

(8.9.1.3) Comment

This is % of total fibre (for percent of virgin fibre, this would be 43%). Only applied to countries ranked as "medium" risk within Earthworm Foundation's Country Priority Matrix (not High risk)

Soy

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ ISCC PLUS – Segregated

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0.75

(8.9.1.3) Comment

We require and purchase this type of certification scheme in the cases where we have traced our soy volume back to origins considered high risk for deforestation and/or conversion linked to soy production, and the supplier cannot prove other wise that 100% of their own sourcing originated from farms that have not deforested or converted after 2015. These responsible sourcing certifications have strong requirements regarding nature elements including deforestation and conversion of land.
[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

In 2023 we continued to work with suppliers to assess availability of certified material. Many converters or paper and pulp mills certify their volume using both FSC and PEFC certification.

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ RSPO - Mass Balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

3

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ Production unit monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

In 2023 we continued to work with suppliers to assess availability of certified material.

Soy

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ RTRS chain-of custody standard – Mass balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

6.92

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

In line with CGF Forest Positive Coalition approach for DCF, Nestlé accepts RTRS site-level mass balance as DCF solution. Mass Balance systems, when applied at a site-level, can ensure connection with our supply chain and have the same impact on the ground as segregated supply chains, with the advantage of lower demand on infrastructure.

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify **:**RSPO Credits/Book & Claim

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

76

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ Production unit monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

In 2023 we continued to work with suppliers to assess availability of certified material.

[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

60.92

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

☑ Other, please specify **:**Secondary and Third party verification; traceability to no or low risk of deforestation

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

We use a combination of tools to assess our no deforestation commitment, starting with supply chain mapping. Our volumes are considered deforestation free in the following cases: a. Classified as low risk of deforestation by relevant literature. b. Assessed through on-the-ground assessments (e.g. High Conservation Value/Habitat deforestation by partners (e.g. Earthworm Foundation) and meets Nestlé's Responsible Sourcing Standard requirements c. Certified by FSC or PEFC d. Recycled or recovered fiber c. Is from a source that has been assessed deforestation-free where partner is implementing project.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Second party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

61

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

Earthworm Foundation carries out traceability and bases DCF scores on the results of the traceability excercise. EF carries out DCF analyses for various companies in the sector. In addition, the final KPIS are audited at end of year by independent assurance auditing firm.

Palm oil

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

89.40

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

☑ Other, please specify **:**Third-party verification

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

We use a combination of tools to assess our no deforestation commitment, starting with supply chain mapping and followed by: - Starling satellite monitoring (covering 100% of our global palm oil supply chain) - on the ground HCS/HCV assessments - Field verification by NGO partners like Earthworm Foundation - Certification (RSPO)

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☑ No

Soy

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

2.24

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

Some of our volumes are purchased from suppliers which possess DCF control mechanisms/programmes. The volumes purchased under such solutions need to comply with Nestlé's commitments, definitions, cutoff dates and be 3rd party verified to be considered as DCF. Suppliers apply a range of monitoring methods which may include farm-level monitoring on the ground or using remote sensing techniques.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Third party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

2.24

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

With the support of our partner, Proforest, Nestlé assesses suppliers' standards/programmes to verify that they comply with Nestlé's criteria. Suppliers with acceptable standards/programmes provide the methodological reference and submit evidence of third-party verification of their systems to confirm that the volumes comply with the criteria. The process is repeated annually for all suppliers delivering volumes under this type of DCF solution.
[Fixed row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

20.09

(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

☑ Information gathered through grievance mechanisms

☑ Pre-existing current and credible risk profiles/indexes

☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial data

☑ Third-party assessment tool

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

We use a combination of tools to assess our no deforestation commitment starting with supply chain mapping Our volumes are considered deforestation free in the following cases a) Classified as low risk of deforestation by Earthworm Foundaitons Country Priority Matrix all of the 20 is from Low risk countries of origin determined by using EFs country Prioritisation Matrix CPM See methodology on EFs CPM website b) Assessed through ontheground assessments eg High Conservation ValueHabitat deforestation by partners eg Earthworm Foundation and meets Nestlés Responsible Sourcing Standard requirements can be used in this category but was not for this reporting year c) Certified by FSC or PEFC PEFC seen as less robust and only for Medium risk countries and not accepted for High risk countries the 20 does not contain the 17 DCF certified d Recycled recovered fiber the 20 does not contain the 61 DCF recycled c Is from a source that has been assessed

deforestationfree where partner is implementing project can be used in this category but was not for this reporting year d) Monitored by satelite and shown to be Deforestation Free can be used in this category but was not for this reporting year

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

- ☑ Chile
- ☑ China
- ☑ India
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Japan
- ☑ Turkey
- ☑ Belarus
- ☑ Croatia
- ☑ Czechia
- ☑ Finland
- ☑ Thailand
- ☑ Lithuania
- ☑ South Africa
- ☑ Republic of Korea
- ☑ Russian Federation
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Brazil
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Sweden
- ☑ Hungary
- ☑ Ukraine
- ☑ Portugal
- ☑ Slovakia
- ☑ Slovenia
- ☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

These were the countries considered low risk for deforestation in the pulp and paper commodity specifically for the last reporting year according to EF's Country Prioritisation Matrix (CPM). Note that CPM is updated yearly and new data / grievances may change the risk levels of countries and that some of these countries have other inherent risks than deforestation like degradation or human rights risks

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

- ☑ Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Second party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

20

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

Using Earthworm Foundation's Country Prioritisation Matrix (also used by Consumer Goods Forum PPP group: Methodology 1) Raw data collected (various indices used for assessing the risk of: legality / Forest degradation and risk to HCVFs / Deforestation / IPLC rights/ Worker's and labour rights 2) Data automatically converted into Low/Medium/High risk for each category 3) EF field expert review and overrides country risk for each category if necessary (notably by checking if risk is associated to pulp and paper sector or not since often the indices used are not comodity specific) 4) EF expert indicates if significant variation in regional risk exists (for forest products)

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

more info https://www.earthworm.org/our-work/products/pulp-paper-copy?x-craft-previewdDMkhb48hY&token4JwJ-ah3RKTfbXIVHP5ynav5jpT7-bgf

Palm oil

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

0.70

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Collaborating with other organizations to develop and share risk profiles

☑ Consultation with rights holders and other stakeholders

☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial data

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

For smallholder volumes where we do not know the boundary of production, but for which we know the subdisctrict location of the smallholder, the Earthworm foundation runs a risk assessment to determine locations where deforestation is more or less likely linked to smallholders expanding palm oil plantations. Each sub-district is asigned as either low-risk or small-risk of smallholder linked deforestation. This methodology works in 3 steps: 1. Categorize subdistricts, by analysing trends of small-scale alerts (

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

☑ Colombia

☑ Honduras

☑ Indonesia

☑ Malaysia

☑ Mexico

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

The volumes sourced came from mills present in the below provinces, for which a certain number of low risk subdistricts were identified. The smallholders were known to come from one of these low risk subdistricts.

Country	Province	Total # Subdistricts	# Low Risk subdistricts
Indonesia	Kalimantan Selatan	151	144
Indonesia	Riau	151	111
Malaysia	Johor	132	122
Malaysia	Perak	189	163
Malaysia	Pahang	129	90
Malaysia	Selangor	227	221
Indonesia	Sumatera Utara	419	359
Malaysia	Negeri Sembilan	163	157
Indonesia	Kalimantan Tengah	125	87
Indonesia	Kalimantan Barat	175	142
Indonesia	Sumatera Selatan	218	182
Indonesia	Lampung	213	205
México	Chiapas	123	105
Indonesia	Kalimantan Timur	98	71
Colombia	Meta	29	21
Honduras	Atlántida	8	8

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

☑ No

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

This risk analysis allows for inclusion of volumes from smallholders with low risk of deforestation.

Cattle products

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

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

☑ Pre-existing current and credible risk profiles/indexes

☑ Other, please specify **:**Traceability to no or low risk of deforestation countries

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

We use a combination of tools to assess our no deforestation commitment, starting with supply chain mapping and followed by: - Deforestation Risk Index such as Maplecroft - Traceability to Low risk: Volumes that have been traced back to forests/farms/plantations through the use of partnerships with NGOs. Those locations are classified as no or low risk of deforestation by relevant literature. - Verified on the ground by SGS Audit

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

☑ Australia

☑ Brazil

☑ France

☑ Germany

☑ Mexico

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

United States: Alabama Arizona California Colorado Delaware Georgia Illinois Iowa Kansas Kentucky Maryland Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Nebraska North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Virginia Wisconsin Germany: Baden-Wurttemberg Bavaria

Hessen Lower Saxony Mechlenburg-Western Pomerania North Rhine-Westfalia Rhineland-Palatinate Saxony-Anhalt Thuringia France: Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes Bourgogne-Franche-Comte Brittany Deux-Sevres Normandy Nouvelle-Aquitaine Occitania Pays de la Loire Mexico: Sonora Cuenca Brazil: MG SP MT PR RS GO ES Australia: NSW WA Tasmania

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

☑ No

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

Nestlé uses a combination Deforestation Risk Indexes such as the one provided by Maplecroft.

Soy

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

84.71

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Collaborating with other organizations to develop and share risk profiles

☑ Pre-existing current and credible risk profiles/indexes

☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial data

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

Nestlé adopts a risk-based assessment to identify high-risk countries, using publicly available and widely recognised databases such as Global Forest Watch, MapBiomas and Prodes Amazônia/Cerrado. The assessment also considers positions from multi-stakeholder and third sector spaces, such as the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi) and the World Resources Institute (WRI), as well as scientific publications to support understanding of the trends and impacts of deforestation and conversion. In Brazil, for example, Nestlé adopts the Consumers Google Forum's Forest Positive Coalition approach to classifying municipalities as

having a negligible risk of recent conversion to soya (which includes MapBiomas data in its assessment). This approach considers an annual assessment and a threshold of 5% contribution to total soya conversion in Brazil to classify municipalities as negligible risk.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

- ☑ China
- ☑ India
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ Belgium
- ☑ Croatia
- ☑ Czechia
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Hungary
- ☑ Slovenia
- ☑ Argentina
- ☑ Indonesia
- ☑ Russian Federation
- ☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
- ☑ France
- ☑ Greece
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Serbia
- ☑ Austria
- ☑ Nigeria
- ☑ Romania
- ☑ Ukraine
- ☑ Cambodia
- ☑ Slovakia
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

Within Brazil, Nestlé uses the CGF-FPC list of negligible-risk municipalities to assess if the volumes can be considered DCF. Within Paraguay and Argentina, volumes with soybean origin outside of the Chaco Biome are considered DCF. These are only considered DCF if the supplier presents an acceptable traceability evidence to the level needed to confirm the origins. Otherwise, the volumes need to be covered by a different DCF solution (such as certification schemes or suppliers' 3rd party verified standards/programmes).

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

☑ No

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

The risk classification is used to define which kinds of DCF solution are acceptable, considering the origin of the soybeans. Evidence of treaceability is only acceptable as a sole DCF confirmation if the supplier has a traceability system in place and provide acceptable evidence of origin for the soybeans. It is also used to prioritise other Nestlé's initiatives on responsible sourcing, such as landscape initiatives.
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:
☑ Yes

Palm oil

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:
☑ Yes

Cattle products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Within Nestlé's activities, cattle represent a smaller percentage, so the focus has shifted to other major activities. However, Nestlé is exploring potential procedures to estimate or monitor the deforestation or conversion footprint related to cattle.

Soy

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:
☑ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply
☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2015

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

4925

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Due to data consensus issues and the difficulty with methodology and associated attribution, we do not disclose the hectares of know/estimated deforestation footprint. We contribute to data consensus and build up future capabilities by providing details on our monitor and management process. We are using Starling satellite imagery to monitor our global Pulp & Paper supply chain within five focus countries – if potential deforestation alerts are detected within concession of pulp mill or supplying company, the alerts are validated with the supplier and the status of volume allocations is adjusted accordingly. We have developed and scaled up a "Forest Footprint" exercise based on Starling data to allow us to assess future risks of deforestation in and around our supply chain. In some areas, the analysis includes multiples ingredients and industries, including palm oil, soy, pulp and paper, and coffee. We also consulted various experts on the methodology and results. These insights helped us refine the methodology, identify new data sources, and prioritize engagement with key suppliers. We intend to conduct more external stakeholder sessions to get additional feedback on the prioritization of results.

Palm oil

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2015

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Due to data consensus issues and the difficulty with methodology and associated attribution, we do not disclose the hectares of known/estimated deforestation footprint. We contribute to data consensus and build up future capabilities by providing details on our monitor and management process. We use the Starling Satellite Monitoring system for mapping supply chain sites, obtaining deforestation alerts, and assessing the deforestation-free status of sites. We have developed and scaled up a "Forest Footprint" exercise based on Starling data to allow us to assess future risks of deforestation in and around our supply chain. In some areas, the analysis includes multiples ingredients and industries, including palm oil, soy, pulp and paper, and coffee. We also consulted various experts on the methodology and results. These insights helped us refine the methodology, identify new data sources, and prioritize engagement with key suppliers. We intend to conduct more external stakeholder sessions to get additional feedback on the prioritization of results.

Soy

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Aligned to sectoral cut-off dates where they exist (e.g. Amazon Soy Moratorium). When no sectoral cut-off date exists, we apply 31st December 2015 as a cut-off date

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Due to data consensus issues and methodological challenges, we do not disclose the hectares of known or estimated deforestation footprints. However, we contribute to data consensus and enhance future capabilities by detailing our monitoring and management processes. To uphold our no-deforestation commitment, we use a risk-based approach. We map our supply chain to the country level for the raw materials we purchase. In high-risk countries, we verify that our purchases

do not contribute to deforestation or the conversion of natural habitats. For soy, traceability is crucial in assessing whether a specific volume is linked to deforestation, allowing us to prioritize our efforts in high-risk areas. This focus increases supply chain visibility and helps us understand the compliance mechanisms our suppliers have in place. We have developed and scaled a "Forest Footprint" exercise using Starling data to assess future deforestation risks in and around our supply chain. In some areas, the analysis covers multiple ingredients and industries, including palm oil, soy, pulp and paper, and coffee. We consulted various experts on the methodology and results, which helped refine the methodology, identify new data sources, and prioritize engagement with key suppliers. We plan to conduct more external stakeholder sessions to gather additional feedback on prioritizing results.
[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Cattle products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

2

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

☑ Increased demand for certified products

☑ Improvement in data collection and quality

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Nestle engages with all suppliers that are not considered 100 percent deforestation free first by assessing what the gap is (usually linked to non certified fiber sourced from high risk countries) then by creating an action plan to close the gap with the supplier. Sometimes this is purchasing certified fiber from the supplier, sometimes this is verifying the due diligence processes that the supplier has in place, sometimes it can be field assessments or satellite monitoring.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

2.9

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☑ Involvement in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives

☑ Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We continued to work towards 100% deforestation free key supply chains and on implementing our Forest Positive Strategy and our Labor Rights Action Plan. Our work plan included additional activities promoting sustainable palm oil production, and specifically no deforestation, no peat development, no exploitation, and smallholder inclusion in our supply chains. Examples of these activities in our work plan include: • Global supply chain monitoring of deforestation risk with Starling satellite monitoring, which in combination with traceability to plantation, HCS assessments, and conservation initiatives aim to work towards our no deforestation commitment. • Directly supporting conservation and restoration of forests and peatlands around our palm oil supply chains and launching additional initiatives to address conservation and restoration of forests and peatlands around our palm oil supply chains and launching additional initiatives to address conservation and restoration of forests in palm oil producing landscapes • Supporting the development and use of the NDPE Implementation Reporting Framework within our supply chains. • Working collaboratively for industry transformation via active participation in the Consumer Goods Forum's Palm Oil Working Group, and in the Palm Oil Collaboration Group. • Expanding our work with smallholders in our supply chain to develop resilient livelihoods and produce responsible palm oil, to reach smallholders through 7 landscape initiatives in pursuit of our ambition of 100% Responsibly Sourced palm oil supply chains that are inclusive of smallholders. • Implementing our Action Plan on Labour Rights in Palm Oil Supply Chains • Implementing our roadmap to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050

Cattle products

(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

0.01

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Pro-forest contracted to create a comprehensive supply-chain risk assessment in Brazilian supply, including forest and priority biome risk and indigenous lands. Created a purchase control system plan with strategic supplier and will have Nestle's full volume covered by the system.

Soy

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Working with non-compliant suppliers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

2.08

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

The expansion of the DCF scope to include lecithin and oils, altought having a minor impact in the % of DCF volumes, represented a challenge due to the more complex supply chains and suppliers that needed further alignment and capacity building to comply with Nestlé's criteria. We are continuosly improving our supplier engagement strategies, processes and tools together with our partner, Proforest, towards leveraging suppliers awareness and abilities to comply. In case of suppliers that have their own sustainability programmes/systems in place strategies may also include pricing premium for certified or DCF verified volumes. We are also improving, with Proforest support, our supplier and volumes monitoring and traceability data systems. At the same time, Nestlé is involved in multi-stakeholders initiatives such as the CGF Forest Positive Coalition and supports the development and improvement of the DCF methodologies within it.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Working with non-compliant suppliers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

0.2

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☑ Involvement in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives

☑ Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We continued to work towards 100% deforestation free key supply chains and on implementing our Forest Positive Strategy and our Labor Rights Action Plan. Our work plan included additional activities promoting sustainable palm oil production, and specifically no deforestation, no peat development, no exploitation, and smallholder inclusion in our supply chains. Examples of these activities in our work plan include: • Global supply chain monitoring of deforestation risk with Starling satellite monitoring, which in combination with traceability to plantation, HCS assessments, and conservation initiatives aim to work towards our no deforestation commitment. • Directly supporting conservation and restoration of forests and peatlands around our palm oil supply chains and launching additional initiatives to address conservation and restoration of forests and peatlands around our palm oil supply chains and launching additional initiatives to address conservation and restoration of forests in palm oil producing landscapes • Supporting the development and use of the NDPE Implementation Reporting Framework within our supply chains. • Working collaboratively for industry transformation via active participation in the Consumer Goods Forum's Palm Oil Working Group, and in the Palm Oil Collaboration Group. • Expanding our work with smallholders in our supply chain to develop resilient livelihoods and produce responsible palm oil, to reach smallholders through 7 landscape initiatives in pursuit of our ambition of 100% Responsibly Sourced palm oil supply chains that are inclusive of smallholders. • Implementing our Action Plan on Labour Rights in Palm Oil Supply Chains • Implementing our roadmap to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Investigating detected deforestation

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

0.9

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration
☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement
☑ Involvement in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives
☑ Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives
☑ Other, please specify :conducting deforestation alerts verification and investigation directly with specific supplier and if deforestation is confirmed work on acceptable recovery plan to remedy the deforestation

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Investigating detected deforestation we can add the following sentence: Through our partner the Earthworm foundation we engage directly with suppliers where deforestation alerts have been detected through Starling. This allows us to verify the deforestation on the ground and identify the cause. The alert is discarded if it is of natural causes and if not, we evaluate whether an alert is linked to a conservation (HCV/HCS area) and whether it is caused through smallholder encroachment or the company itself. If the deforestation is confirmed suppliers are expected to work on an acceptable recovery plan to remedy the deforestation.
[Add row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:
☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply
☑ Labor rights
☑ Land use rights
☑ Third parties' rights
☑ Environmental protection
☑ Human rights protected under international law

☑ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Certification
☑ Third party tools
☑ First party audits
☑ Third party audits
☑ Second party audits
☑ Third party databases
☑ Ground-based monitoring
☑ Supplier self-declaration
☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial monitoring

(8.14.4) Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.14.5) Please explain

Our Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Core Requirements (the "Requirements") contribute to the implementation in our supply chain of our commitment towards the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct, the International Bill of Human Rights and the principles concerning fundamental rights set out in the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. We verify alignment to and compliance with these Requirements using different methods at different tiers of the supply chain. These include self-declaration, desk-based assessments and second or third-party site audits or assessments. The tools used to assess compliance depend, at Nestlé's discretion, on the supply chain tier and the level of risk. Risk is assessed taking into consideration different criteria, such as the country(ies) of operation and of origin (for materials and ingredients), the level of spending, and the type of goods or service supplied to Nestlé. We have also identified priority materials and ingredients that present a higher risk of environmental and/or social issues. In those cases, we work closely with our Direct Suppliers and other partners to conduct a supply chain mapping and carry out assessments in the upstream supply chain Direct Suppliers – Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence (HREDD) assessments – Site audits carried out by independent audit firms using Sedex best-practice principles and the SMETA methodology – Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) audits – EcoVadis self-assessment questionnaire – Any other means, as may be required by Nestlé Origins (for our priority materials and ingredients) – Validated certification schemes – Validated industry schemes or programs – Validated landscape or jurisdictional initiatives [Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Risk of fires
☑ Risk of water stress
☑ Risk of biodiversity loss
☑ Risk of human rights issues
☑ Commodity sourcing footprint
☑ Risk of supplier non-compliance in area
☑ Opportunity to build resilience at scale
☑ Risk of issues related to land tenure rights
☑ Supply of commodities strategically important
☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
☑ Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities
☑ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
☑ Recognized as priority landscape by credible multi-stakeholder groups or industry platforms

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

As part of our Forest Positive strategy, we support the transformation of the wider landscapes we source our forest-risk commodities from, in addition to working to help prevent deforestation and restore forests within our supply chains. During 2023, we supported 15 regenerative landscape initiatives in Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru and the United Kingdom. These collective landscape initiatives are targeting the conservation of over 2.5 million hectares of key

natural ecosystems and the restoration of almost 60000 hectares, helping over 60000 people in these landscapes secure their livelihoods, tenure or wider social benefits. The criteria consider for landascape initiatives include: • Focusing in our strategic procurement origins countries • Focusing sourcing on landscapes demonstrating sustainable practices • Supporting active conservation and restoration initiatives in priority landscapes • Supporting smallholder livelihood initiatives in priority landscapes • Participating in the development of sustainable finance mechanisms in those priority landscapes An interesting example of our engagement in this context is the Rimba Collective initiative that aims in 30 years to protect and restore 500000 hectares of forest and support 32000 people in forest communities of Southeast Asia. The project allows also to better understand biodiversity impacts and dependencies, which are then use as the basis for planning and demonstrating good performance according to the Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) metric.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Southern Central Forest Spine Landscape Initiative

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Southern Central Forest Spine (SCFS)

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

1631842

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2021

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

666251.25

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

Governance

☑ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

☑ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

☑ Increased rate of employment in the rural economy

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

☑ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector

☑ Share spatial data and land management plans with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction

☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

☑ Help establish effective mechanisms for undertaking human rights due diligence, risk management, monitoring, verification, and grievance resolution

☑ Help establish a transparent governance platform responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear roles, responsibilities and balanced decision-making

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

☑ Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Producers

☑ Private sector

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ National government

☑ NGO and/or civil society

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

This is a key palm oil landscape producing nearly 30 of Malaysias palm oil It is also a biodiversity hotspot where the government has committed to restore and preserve connectivity The region is home to 90000 smallholder farmers including 10000 in the focal area. Palm oil mills and plantations in the region employ many migrant workers. Working with other brands producers and traders Nestlé served as lead sponsor for this initiative. Impacts of the initiative include: 98 out of 108 palm oil mills sourcing from the focal area have been engaged on NDPE, of which 39 mills have submitted self-assessments and are working on action plans to address

NDPE (No Deforestation, No Peat, No. Exploitation') issues; completed preliminary spatial mapping to identify palm oil mills to engage with in order to achieve fresh fruit bunches (FFB) traceability (42 mills have started collecting traceability data) and 16 out of 18 palm oil refineries operating in the landscape have adopted NDPE policies

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

In 2023 we saw that to achieve tangible intermediate results, collective action is essential. Based on the past three years' experience, the SCFS landscape team is harnessing lessons learned to improve strategies, redefine, and clarify targets, and integrate social and environmental dimensions more effectively into the project. Looking ahead to 2024, we build on the strong foundation to push ahead and accelerate strategies to meet the 2025 targets.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ No, we are not making any claims, but we plan to in the next two years

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

0.23

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We cannot address the challenges in the pulp and paper supply chain alone, and therefore continue to collaborate with industry to drive lasting change. For example, we are active members of the Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Pulp & Paper Working Group (WG). The Forest Positive Coalition also aims to: • Build a shared understanding among Coalition members of countries which are high priority for engagement, including priority issues in the different countries/regions, building on the existing CGF Sourcing Guidelines further informed by discussion with relevant external stakeholders (e.g. FSC, PEFC, CDP, AFi, local stakeholders) and experience of member companies • Build and actively support collective initiatives to share good practice on sustainable forest management among Coalition members and across the wider sector, including a toolbox with methods/tools that could be used in different landscapes/regions • Report publicly at least annually, and more frequently where agreed, on all the KPIs agreed by the Coalition. These actions, taken at industry level, will help us in implementing our Forest Positive strategy.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

☑ Engaging with communities

☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Specifically in the palm oil industry we are active members of the Consumer Goods Forum Palm Oil Working Group, the Palm Oil Collaboration Group (POCG) and the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC). As part of the coalitions, we are driving the adoption of ambitious action on addressing deforestation in palm oil supply chains by the sector and pushing for transparent reporting on progress. Within the POCG we are a co-convener with Cargill and PepsiCo on the Working Group: Production and Protection Beyond Concessions (PPBC), which aims to Scale up forest and livelihood positive action through proactive interventions and targeted monitoring. An example of community engagement is the Mexico Palm Oil Holistic Program, a collaborative effort between Nestlé, PepsiCo, Oleopalma, RSPO, Proforest, and Femexpalma to support the sustainable development of the Mexican palm oil sector. Nestlé joined the program in 2018 with the objective of increasing smallholders' resilience to market changes and developing new tools to conserve forests while improving livelihoods. It aims to help drive responsible sourcing in the Mexican palm oil sector, including smallholders and implement best practices to help prevent deforestation and human rights risks. In 2022 we launched the Nestlé Palm Oil Human Right Fund with Winrock to support social progress and advance human rights in Nestlé's palm oil supply chain through the issuance of targeted, activity-based grants for our suppliers. Projects supported include the below and the support of non-governmental organizations such as Earthworm, BSR, LRQA etc.: • on-site human rights risk assessments (refineries, mills, plantations) and action plan development • human rights training and capacity building for indirect suppliers and smallholders (e.g. women's rights, IPLC rights, and occupational safety and health etc.) • development of ethical recruitment strategies • strengthening grievance mechanism systems

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cattle products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We cannot address the challenges in the beef supply chain alone, and therefore we continue to collaborate with industry to drive lasting change. Nestlé's CEO is a member of CGF's Board of Director, and our experts are actively involved in different Coalitions. In particular, Nestlé actively contributes to the Forest Positive Coalition: it is committed to leveraging collective action and accelerating systemic efforts towards removing deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains (palm oil, pulp & paper, soy and beef). Within the Forest Positive Coalition, we have been contributing to the development of commodity roadmaps that include a set of individual companies' targets, action plan for achieving them, and a set of key performance indicators (KPIs). We are also participating in four Coalition-wide working groups, including the Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Beef Working Group, that aim to drive the transformational change needed to achieve the Coalition's goals: • Supplier & trader engagement • Government & stakeholder engagement • Production landscapes • Transparency & accountability These actions, taken at industry level, will help us in implementing our Forest Positive strategy for beef.

Row 4

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soy

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We cannot address the challenges in the soy supply chain alone, and therefore we continue to collaborate with industry to drive lasting change. Nestlé's CEO is a member of CGF's Board of Director, and our experts are actively involved in different Coalitions. In particular, Nestlé actively contributes to the Forest Positive Coalition: it is committed to leveraging collective action and accelerating systemic efforts towards removing deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains (palm oil, pulp & paper, soy and beef). Within the Forest Positive Coalition, we have been contributing to the development of commodity roadmaps that include a set of individual companies' targets, action plan, and a set of key performance indicators (KPIs). In 2022, the Soy WG launched the Soy Roadmap Guidance, providing sectoral aligned methodologies for implementing and reporting on the actions in the roadmap. We are also participating in four Coalition-wide working groups, including the Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Soy Working Group (which we are co-leading), that aim to drive the transformational change needed to achieve the Coalition's goals: • Supplier & trader engagement • Government & stakeholder engagement • Production landscapes • Transparency & accountability --- These actions, taken at industry level, will help us in implementing our Forest Positive strategy.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 7

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Farm-level support project

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with certification

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The project focuses on the inclusion of rural properties in the Produzindo Certo - PPC Platform, a service called "Produzindo Certo Gestao". It also includes the assessment of compliance with the RTRS protocol, creation and management of the RTRS certification group, internal audit (RTRS protocol) and external audit follow-up (certification)

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

51937

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

51937

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-27.734162

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-61.559881

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

123133

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with certification

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The initiative supports farmers to get RTRS certified in Argentine Chaco in equivalent quantity to Nestlé soybean consumption from Argentina. The project expanded in scope in 2023 and will be continued in 2024 to ensure certification status is maintained. Indicators monitored include: farms RTRS certified, number of producers engaged, total farm and soy area, average socio-environmental score, among others.

Row 4

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Landscape/jurisdictional initiative

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions

☑ Other, please specify **:**Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Initiative in the state of Tocantins in the Cerrado Biome in Brazil, led by Conservation International Brazil (CI), which is part of the CGF Forest Positive Coalition's Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives. Nestle has engaged with the initiative since 2022 through financial support. The initiative aims to promote a low-carbon agricultural production model through: a) Capacity building for Low-Carbon production: capacity-building for a low-carbon, regenerative production model, through rural extension services to support the adoption of the Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forest (ICLF) production model. This will be co-implemented with Embrapa (Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation) and supported by the ICLF Network. b) Creating incentives through improved access to credit: supporting climate resilient finance mechanisms effectiveness, by engaging financial institutions, government entities and Embrapa to jointly develop an economic and science-based risk analysis framework to improve private and public banks credit system to the benefit of local producers Activities aim to contribute to delivering: conservation and sustainable management of forests and natural ecosystems; positive and lasting inclusion and resilience of farmers and local communities; sustainable partnership development

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Ongoing discussion with partner implementers to define shared goals

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

40000

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

40000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-10.244144

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-48.332841

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

254009

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☑ Other, please specify **:**Reduction of deforestation and conversion

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The initiative is part of the CGF Forest Positive Coalition's Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives. The Coalition monitors progress of the initiatives in the Portfolio using the aligned Landscape Reporting Framework (LRF), which is completed by the landscape initiative implementer annually.

Row 5

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Landscape/jurisdictional initiative

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Protection of human rights

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions

protect native vegetations.

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Improvement to environmental regulation

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes

☑ Other, please specify **:Improve smallholder production and livelihoods;**

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Initiative in the state of Mato Grosso, in the Cerrado biome in Brazil, led by Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (IPAM), Producing Right, Produce Conserve Include Institute (PCI) and Proforest. It is part of the CGF Forest Positive Coalition's Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives. Nestle has engaged with the initiative since 2022 through financial support. The overall aim of the initiative is to create the conditions and implement governance processes to enable transformation of soy and cattle producing landscapes to ensure forest and ecosystem conservation and restoration, safeguard human rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and improve smallholders production and livelihoods. Activities include: a) Governance: consolidate 6 local Governance groups at municipality level and define shared goals and monitoring systems connected to PCI state level strategy b) Local actions: Forest asset assessment in 2 municipalities; support system for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in 1 municipality; Smallholder assessment in 4 municipalities; development of safeguards for rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities; promote Forest Code compliance and certification in soy farms; start restoration projects in smallholding farms. Activities aim to contribute to delivering: conservation and sustainable management of forests and natural ecosystems; positive and lasting inclusion and resilience of farmers and local communities; sustainable partnership development

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :2025 goals have been defined, and progress is measured against 2024 baseline. Ongoing discussions among implementers and key stakeholders to agree 2030 goals

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

179235

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

179235

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-14.547086

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-57.466473

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

718648

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Protection of human rights

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Improvement to environmental regulation

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☑ More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes

☑ Other, please specify **:Protection of native vegetations**

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The initiative is part of the CGF Forest Positive Coalition's Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives. The Coalition monitors progress of the initiatives in the Portfolio using the aligned Landscape Reporting Framework (LRF), which is completed by the landscape initiative implementer annually.

Row 6

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Farm-level support project

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions
☑ Increase in carbon sequestration
☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
☑ Improvement to environmental regulation
☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices
☑ Other, please specify **:Avoided deforestation**

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The project provides support to farmers to transition to regenerative agriculture including reduction in GHG emissions, and to comply with environmental regulation

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

19000

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

19000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-27.734162

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-61.559881

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

1249000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Other, please specify **:**Avoided deforestation

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Indicators measured: farmers supported for the adoption of best agricultural practices (integrated production systems); Hectares of cropland under regenerative agriculture, estimated GHG emissions reductions or removals under regenerative agriculture; Hectares of land with native vegetation restoration; CO2 sequestration from native/forest restoration in tCO2/year; Hectares of avoided deforestation estimate; Avoided tCO2 emission from avoided deforestation
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Business activities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Head Offices and Sales Points - Nestlé's headquarters are located in Vevey, Switzerland. Nestlé has 115 offices location and numerous sales points worldwide.The data provided here is an aggregation of data regarding all head offices and sales points, as it would be tedious to list the exact geographical location of each head offices and sales points.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Small volume (<1%) compared with the total water withdrawals of the company, withdrawn volume is considered not material

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Nestlé does not consolidate water inputs/outputs in its Head Offices and Sales Points at global level. They represent only a minimal volume of water (

Row 2

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Business activities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

R&D centers - Nestlé has 23 R&D centers worldwide.The data provided here is an aggregation of data regarding all R&D centers.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Small volume (about 1,5%) compared with the total water withdrawals of the company, withdrawn volume is considered not material

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Global water inputs/outputs from Nestlé's R&D centers represent about 1.5% of water withdrawals. They represent only a minimal volume of water compared with the total water withdrawals of the company. Nestlé is focused on managing the much greater water inputs/outputs that occur in its manufacturing activities.

Row 3

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Business activities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Distribution centers - Nestlé has numerous distribution centers worldwide; the data provided here is an aggregation of data regarding all distribution centers, as it would be tedious to list the exact geographical location of each distribution center.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Small volume (about 0,5%) compared with the total water withdrawals of the company, withdrawn volume is considered not material

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Global water inputs/outputs in Nestlé's Distribution Centers represent about 0.5% of water withdrawals. They represent only a minimal volume of water compared with the total water withdrawals of the company. Nestlé is focused on managing the much greater water inputs/outputs that occur in its manufacturing activities.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the water flow(s). Either at water well output, and/or water inlet of factories; plus a various locations within the factory depending on the needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This information is consistent across most indicators addressed in 9.2. Water withdrawals are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories and consolidated on a monthly basis at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water-use efficiency as well as its overall environmental performance. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement and is publicly reported in Nestlé's Annual CSV report: https://www.Nestle.com/csv/performance

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the water flow(s). Either at water well output, and/or water inlet of factories; plus a various locations within the factory depending on the needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This information is consistent across most indicators addressed in 9.2. Water withdrawals are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories and consolidated on a monthly basis at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The

data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water-use efficiency as well as its overall environmental performance. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement and is publicly reported in Nestlé's Annual CSV report: https://www.Nestle.com/csv/performance

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality probes are installed at various stages of the water flow(s). Either at water well output, and/or water inlet of factories; plus a various locations within the factory depending on the needs. Monitored parameter are: - H Concentration - BOD5 - BOD5 - COD - Total suspended solids - Total Nitrogen - Total Phosphorus - Oil and grease - Colour

(9.2.4) Please explain

This parameter is monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. It is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. Compliance with local and internal water quality regulations is measured "in continuous" by dedicated quality sensors and probes in each of Nestlé's factories. Additional monitoring for specific local quality parameters is added, when necessary, based on regular sampling and analysis of local water quality. All this information is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water quality and overall environmental performance. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement and is publicly reported in Nestlé's Annual CSV report: https://www.Nestle.com/csv/performance

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This information is consistent across most indicators addressed in 9.2. Water discharges are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as its overall environmental performance. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement and is publicly reported in Nestlé's Annual CSV report: https://www.Nestle.com/csv/performance

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This information is consistent across most indicators addressed in 9.2. Water discharges are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as potential impact on downstream users and ecosystems. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This information is consistent across most indicators addressed in 9.2. Water discharges are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as potential impact on downstream users and ecosystems. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality probes are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs. Monitored parameter are: - H Concentration - BOD5 - BOD5 - COD - Total suspended solids - Total Nitrogen - Total Phosphorus - Oil and grease - Colour

(9.2.4) Please explain

This information is consistent across most indicators addressed in 9.2. Water discharges are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as potential impact on downstream users and ecosystems. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality probes are installed, or samples taken, at various stages of the effluent flow(s) and treatment process: either at the effluent pipe flowing to the third-party treatment plant(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant.Monitored parameter is the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).

(9.2.4) Please explain

This information is consistent across most indicators addressed in 9.2. Water discharges are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. Nestlé complies with local regulations as a minimum and monitor all relevant substances specified in the Nestlé Environmental Requirements, including nitrates, phosphorus and COD load, as part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "monthly" in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as potential impact on downstream users and ecosystems. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality probes are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs. Monitored parameter are: - H Concentration - BOD5 - BOD5 - COD - Total suspended solids - Total Nitrogen - Total Phosphorus - Oil and grease - Colour

(9.2.4) Please explain

This information is consistent across most indicators addressed in 9.2. Water discharges are monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as potential impact on downstream users and ecosystems. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This information is consistent across most indicators addressed in 9.2. Water consumption is monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as its overall environmental performance. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement and is publicly reported in Nestlé's Annual CSV Report: https://www.Nestle.com/csv/performance

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters are installed at various stages of the effluents flow(s). Either at effluent pipe flowing to third party treatment plan(s), and/or at the effluent inlet to our internal effluent treatment plant; including at several stages of treatment according to specific needs.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This information is consistent across most indicators addressed in 9.2. Water reused/recycled is monitored in 100% of Nestlé's factories. This parameter is part of Nestlé's standard internal environmental monitoring and reporting routine. It is measured "in continuous" by flow-meters in each of Nestlé's factories. It is consolidated monthly at factory level and reported in Nestlé's internal environmental reporting system: SHE-PM. The data is then consolidated at corporate level. The data is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's internal water use efficiency as well as its overall environmental performance. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Every 2-3 years

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Roll-out of the WASH4WORK self-assessment tool.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Nestlé is a signatory of the WBCSD WASH Pledge and is committed to the implementation and continuous improvement of leading industry best practice on access to safe WASH practices in the workplace. Nestlé monitors implementation, progress and improvement in all its factories through self-assessments, follow-up and reporting. Nestlé performs follow-up assessments/audits every 2-3 years in factories. The data is collected and consolidated at corporate level. It is used to track and evaluate Nestlé's compliance with the WBCSD WASH Pledge. It is reported to different stakeholders within the company (including executive management) to continuously drive improvement. The WASH4WORK self-assessment tool is well known in the water industry.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

95600

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements at factories, reported in Nestlé's internal reporting system and consolidated at corporate level. Over the years, Nestlé has consistently reduced its water withdrawals. This is explained by its continuous efforts to improve internal water-use efficiency. Water efficiency programs in its operations ensure the implementation of "water-saving" projects in factories, eventually leading to lower water needs, even when Nestlé increases production volumes. Nestlé expects that its business will continue to grow with a continued focus and commitment to improve water efficiency at factories whenever possible, both in terms of opportunities and available technologies. Nestlé will continue its work on water use efficiency within its factories. It will also start to diversify and invest strongly in external water saving initiatives, at catchment level, by helping conserve local resources, and through water stewardship initiatives. In the future, Nestlé expects total water withdrawals to remain within the same proportion while continuing to increase production of finished goods. This number, which Nestlé discloses on its website, is slightly lower than the sum of the figures reported in 9.2.7 as it excludes produced water, which Nestlé does not classify as a withdrawal. This is because Nestlé considers 1) its process of extracting water from milk is in line with CDP's definition of produced water; 2) it already accounts for the indirect water use of its milk products; and 3) it does not need to directly withdraw further water from the environment.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

48400

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements at factories, reported in Nestlé's internal reporting system and consolidated at corporate level. Over the years, Nestlé has consistently reduced its water discharges. This is explained by Nestlé's continuous efforts to improve its internal water use efficiency. Water efficiency programs in Nestlé operations ensure that the implementation of "water-saving" projects in factories leads to lower water needs even when production volumes increase. Nestlé will continue to be a leader in the industry on water use efficiency within its factories. Nestlé expects that its business will continue to grow. It will continue to improve water efficiency at factories whenever possible, both in terms of opportunities and available technologies. It will also start to diversify and invest strongly in external water saving initiatives, at catchment level, by conserving local resources, and through water stewardship initiatives. In future, Nestlé expects total water discharges to remain within the same proportion while continuing to increase its production of finished goods.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

47200

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements at factories, reported in Nestlé's internal reporting system and consolidated at corporate level. Over the years, Nestlé has consistently reduced its water consumption. Therefore, annual water consumption has remained stable because of its continuous efforts to improve internal water use efficiency. Nestlé operations implement "water-saving" projects in factories which eventually lead to lower water needs, even when there is an increase in production volumes. Nestlé expects that its business will continue to grow and that it will continue to focus on ways to improve water efficiency at factories whenever possible, both in terms of opportunities and available technologies. Nestlé will also start to diversify and invest strongly in external water saving initiatives, at catchment level, by conserving local resources, and through water stewardship initiatives. In future, Nestlé expects total water consumption to remain within the same proportion while continuing to increase its production of finished goods.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

35085.2

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

36.70

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Last year, 36.1% of the 97 100 megaliters total withdrawn water was withdrawn from areas with water stress, i.e 35 053 megaliters. Nestlé used the WRI-Aqueduct tool, which is developped by an independant source, to assess water stress at all factory locations. The WRI-Aqueduct tool is well known in the water industry. Each Nestlé factory is scored annually using this dataset. No factory has been excluded from this assessment in 2023. The 2023 assessment showed that 36,7% of Nestlé water withdrawals occur in water-stressed areas. These withdrawals occur in approximately 1/3 of Nestlé factories worldwide. Both factories and water withdrawals in water-stressed regions in 2023 are in the same range as in 2022.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Cattle products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Nestlé is currently working on assessing water-related risk in its value chain. Results should be available within the next two years.

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:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

This figure is based on a preliminary internal assessment based on supply chain mapping and related waterstress in coffee origins Based on current future climatic scenarios IPCC Nestlé anticipates that if no water stewardship initiatives are implemented in the coming years the proportion of agricultural raw materials sourced from waterstressed regions will increase including in many parts of the world where Nestlé sources coffee such as Brazil Mexico and Vietnam Nestlé tracks the proportion of coffee sourced from waterstressed locations To avoid critical waterrelated issues help ensure access to water in these regions and avoid supply chain

disruption Nestlé follows the principles water stewardship For example Nestlé works closely with coffee suppliers in Brazil and Vietnam to promote sustainable water management practices through training and the distribution of new technologies such as water sensors for fine tuning irrigation practices.

Dairy and egg products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Yes for Fresh milk: The data for figure is based on a preliminary internal assessment based on supply chain mapping and related water-stress in milk origins. Based on current future climatic scenarios (IPCC), Nestlé anticipates that if no water stewardship initiatives are implemented in the coming years, the proportion of agricultural raw materials sourced from water-stressed regions will increase, including in many parts of the world where Nestlé sources milk such as India, Pakistan and South Africa. Nestlé tracks the proportion of milk sourced from water-stressed locations. To avoid critical water-related issues, help ensure access to water in these regions and avoid supply chain disruption, Nestlé follows the principles of water stewardship. For example, Nestlé works closely with fresh milk suppliers in India, Pakistan, and South Africa to promote sustainable water management practices through training, financial incentives and new technologies such as water sensors for fine tuning irrigation practices. Regarding egg products, Nestlé is currently working on assessing water-related risk in its value chain. Results should be available within the next two years.

Maize/corn

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Nestlé is currently working on assessing water-related risk in its value chain. Results should be available within the next two years.

Palm oil

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Nestlé is currently working on assessing water-related risk in its value chain. Results should be available within the next two years.

Soy

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Nestlé is currently working on assessing water-related risk in its value chain. Results should be available within the next two years.

Sugar

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

This figure is based on a preliminary internal assessment based on supply chain mapping and related water-stress in cereal origins. Based on current future climatic scenarios (IPCC), Nestlé anticipates that if no water stewardship initiatives are implemented in the coming years, the proportion of agricultural raw material sourced from water-stressed regions will increase in many parts of the world where we source sugar, such as Thailand, Brazil and Mexico. We track the proportion of sugar sourced from water-stressed locations. To avoid critical water-related issues, help ensure access to water in these regions and avoid supply chain disruption, Nestlé follows the principles water stewardship. Nestlé works closely with sugar suppliers in several countries to promote sustainable water management practices through training and promote access to water for workers in our sugar supply chains.

Timber products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have this data and have no plans to obtain it

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Nestlé does not consider timber products as water-intensive.

Wheat

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Nestlé is currently working on assessing water-related risk in its value chain. Results should be available within the next two years.
[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)

5000

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements and continuously monitored. The fresh water sources are mainly rivers and lakes, with a fraction of rainwater (

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish/Seawater is not a source of water Nestlé uses. Unlike other industries, as a food and beverage company, this type of water source is neither adequate for food products from a quality point of view, nor feasible at this stage as the technology develops.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

58800

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements and continuously monitored. As a food and beverage company, Nestlé needs good quality water in its operations and groundwater is the largest source of water by volume, especially for the bottled water business. Nestlé is committed to improving factory water use efficiency. Nestlé environmental KPIs are tracked and publicly reported in our Creating Shared Value and Sustainability Report. Factors that may have contributed to lower groundwater withdrawals at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Nestlé strives to ensure that the groundwater it uses is managed sustainably, in line with its commitment on Water Stewardship and mandatory internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements (NER). It is also not in the interest of the business or the environment to unsustainably withdraw water. Therefore, Nestlé does not source non-renewable groundwater. Nestlé environmental KPIs are tracked and publicly reported in our Creating Shared Value and Sustainability Report.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1400

(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:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements and continuously monitored. As a food and beverage company, Nestlé needs good quality water in its operations and produced water is an alternative source of water that helps preserve local natural water resources. Using our ZerEau technology, in 2023 Nestlé recovered about 1.4 million cubic meters of water from fresh milk, a similar volume to 2022. We have reached the maximum potential volume reduction for the factories where ZerEau technology is installed. The volume may increase if Nestlé implements ZerEau technology in more factories.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

31800

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. The presented data is obtained by direct measurements and continuously monitored. Third party sources can be public sources, private sources or a mix of both. As a food and beverage company, Nestlé needs good quality water, in sufficient quantity, in its operations, and third-party sources are our second largest source of water by volume. Nestlé is committed to improve the water use efficiency of its operations. Globally, withdrawals from third-party sources remained about the same in 2023 despite factors including shifts in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites. Nestlé environmental KPIs are tracked and publicly reported in our Creating Shared Value and Sustainability Report.
[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)

24684

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Many factories operate their own effluent treatment plant to ensure that water discharged to the environment complies with local regulations and internal standards on water quality. This is important, as all volumes treated on Nestlé sites are returned to surface freshwater bodies. Depending on future business needs and growth, Nestlé expects these volumes to remain stable, as it continues to promote recycling and efficiency technologies in factories. All environmental KPIs are tracked and publicly reported in our Creating Shared Value and Sustainability Report. Factors that may have contributed to lower fresh surface water discharges at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecti

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This is not relevant as all volumes treated onsite are returned to surface freshwater bodies and Nestlé does not discharge effluents into brackish surface water or seawater.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This is not relevant as volumes treated onsite are returned to surface freshwater bodies and Nestlé does not discharge water into groundwater bodies.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

23716

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "Lower": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is significant and can be considered as lower than previous year's data. For factories not operating onsite effluent treatment plants, Nestlé relies on third-party operated plants and checks that they comply with local regulations. This is relevant since 50% of Nestlé's effluents are treated by third parties. Nestlé expects these volumes to remain stable in future even as the business grows, as it continues to promote water recycling and efficiency technologies in its factories. Environmental KPIs are tracked and publicly reported in our Creating Shared Value and Sustainability Report. Factors that may have contributed to lower discharges to third-party destinations at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual s [Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11075

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Twenty-three percent of the water Nestlé discharges to the environment annually is treated at tertiary level at onsite effluent treatment plants. This percentage is expected to remain stable. The internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements defines strict water quality standards before discharge and align with local regulations and international standards on water quality. This helps sites determine the level of treatment required to comply with regulations and internal standards. Factors that may have contributed to lower tertiary treatment at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

26251

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 51-60

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Fifty-four percent of the water Nestlé discharges to the environment annually is treated at secondary level at onsite effluent treatment plants. This percentage is expected to remain stable. The internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements define strict water quality standards before discharge and align with local regulations and international standards on water quality. This helps sites determine the level of treatment required to comply with regulations and internal standards. Factors that may have contributed to lower secondary treatment at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

0 % of effluent water is treated at primary level only. All effluent water is treated to secondary level, requiring treatment, according to local regulations and our internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements (NER).

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.29

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Only 0,001% of the water that Nestlé discharges to the environment annually requires no treatment according to the internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements (NER). This percentage is expected to remain stable. The NER defines strict water quality standards before discharge and align to local regulations and international standards on water quality. This helps sites determine the level of treatment required to comply with regulations and internal standards. Factors that may have contributed to lower discharges without treatment at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11075

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Twenty-three percent of annual factory effluents are treated by third-parties. This percentage is expected to remain stable. These third-party partners are audited against our internal Nestlé Environmental Requirements, which define strict water quality standards before discharge and align to local regulations and international standards on water quality. Factors that may have contributed to lower discharges without treatment at a global level include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency in our factories, and local factors including weather affecting individual sites.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All the water volumes Nestlé discharges annually from its factories are covered in the categories above.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) 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)

0

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Nestlé monitors water quality at site level but does not yet report aggregated data for the whole company. Nestlé plans to follow the evolutions of the CSRD in the coming years, and to report its emissions accordingly. It should be noted that Nestlé does report the total output of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) load to the environment, which is a useful indicator for assessing water quality. In 2023, 1 911t of COD load were released by Nestlé.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

5

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(9.3.4) Please explain

In 2023, Nestlé continued to develop a qualitative and quantitative climate modeling process across its value chain to assess its portfolio's resilience under different external conditions. Nestlé uses a climate modelling tool developed with the University of Cambridge's Centre for Risk Studies. Modeling simulations helped Nestlé to identify key climate-related risks and evaluate their potential directional impacts on Nestlé's operations and supply chains for both transition and physical risk factors. The scenario analysis included an overview of possible water-related risks such as precipitation variability, drought, and coastal, river and flash flooding. Potential impacts considered were: • Direct asset damage to facilities • Indirect impacts including: operational capability e.g. storm surges affecting production, supply chain, health and safety; extended value chain, e.g. water availability affecting sourcing and quality of raw materials On timing: • Acute risks already occur today, we expect the severity and frequency to increase • Chronic risks are more likely to manifest over the longer term, weighted to mid-century and beyond Nestlé assesses its resilience to 2030 for transition risk and to 2040 for physical risk. The five facilities selected here face potential water stress/drought and flooding risk with high exposure in terms of operational disruption and direct physical damage. For example, concerns about access to water from communities surrounding bottled water factory in Pakistan have put Nestlé's license to operate at risk and generate reputational issues, potentially reflected in sales.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Nestlé defines a facility as a manufacturing site, therefore no facilities are identified by Nestlé in its upstream value chain. Nevertheless, in 2023, Nestlé continued to develop a qualitative and quantitative climate modeling process across its value chain to assess its portfolio's resilience under different external conditions. Nestlé uses a climate modelling tool developed with the University of Cambridge's Centre for Risk Studies. Modeling simulations helped Nestlé to identify key climate-related risks and evaluate their potential directional impacts on Nestlé's operations and supply chains for both transition and physical risk factors. The scenario analysis included an overview of possible water-related risks such as precipitation variability, drought, and coastal, river and flash flooding. Potential impacts considered were: • Direct asset damage to facilities • Indirect impacts including: operational capability e.g. storm surges affecting production, supply chain, health and safety; extended value chain, e.g. water availability affecting sourcing and quality of raw materials On timing: • Acute risks already occur today, we expect the severity and frequency to increase • Chronic risks are more likely to manifest over the longer term, weighted to mid-century and beyond Nestlé assesses its resilience to 2030 for transition risk and to 2040 for physical risk. Certain geographic areas were identified as at risk.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

EC PL Guayaquil

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Ecuador

☑ Daule & Vinces

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-2.172841

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-79.939013

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

37.54

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

37.5

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

14.3

(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

14.3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

23.2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

All volumetric data presented here are from direct measurements of water flows within manufacturing sites. The trend in the coming years is anticipated to be remain stable. Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Third party sources can be private, public or a mix of both. Impacts, risks and opportunities are currently being assessed and will be integrated accordingly in the water stewardship activities in the coming years, whenever possible.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CN PL NSHL Shanghai

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.42

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.48

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

17.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

17.6

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

12

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

All volumetric data presented here are from direct measurements of water flows within manufacturing sites. The trend in the coming years is anticipated to be remain stable. Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the category "lower": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is lower than previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the category "much higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 50% in comparison with previous year's data is much higher than previous year's data. Third party sources can be private, public or a mix of both. Factors that may have contributed to lower water withdrawals and discharges include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio, improved water efficiency, and local factors including weather. Impacts, risks and opportunities are currently being assessed and will be integrated accordingly in the water stewardship activities in the coming years, whenever possible.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

PK PL Sheikhupura Factory

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Indus

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.42

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.58

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1196.39

(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

1196.39

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

571.7

(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

571.7

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

624.69

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

All volumetric data presented here are from direct measurements of water flows within manufacturing sites. The trend in the coming years is anticipated to be remain stable. Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Impacts, risks and opportunities are currently being assessed and will be integrated accordingly in the water stewardship activities in the coming years, whenever possible.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

IN PL Samalkha

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.221404

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.007315

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

407.69

(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

407.69

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

53.19

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

85.36

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

85.36

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

322.33

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

All volumetric data presented here are from direct measurements of water flows within manufcaturing sites. The trend in the coming years is anticipated to be remain stable. Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the category "lower": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is lower than previous year's data. Factors that may have contributed to higher water withdrawals and discharges include shifts in our portfolio and local factors including weather. Impacts, risks and opportunities are currently being assessed and will be integrated accordingly in the water stewardship activities in the coming years, whenever possible.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CL PL MACUL

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify **:**According to WWF Water Risk Filter, this factory is located in the “Region Metropolitana de Santiago”, in a river basin listed as “Chile (Other)”. WRI-Aqueduct lists no river basin name for this location.

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-33.494676

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-70.612671

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

613.36

(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

613.36

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

208.9

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

208.9

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

404.46

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

All volumetric data presented here are from direct measurements of water flows within manufacturing sites. The trend in the coming years is anticipated to be remain stable. Nestlé's threshold for the category "about the same": Nestlé considers that a change inferior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is about the same as previous year's data. Nestlé's threshold for the category "higher": Nestlé considers that a change superior to 10% in comparison with previous year's data is higher than previous year's data. Impacts, risks and opportunities are currently being assessed and will be integrated accordingly in the water stewardship activities in the coming years, whenever possible.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

EY selected a representative sample of 13 factories and 13 entities for assurance based on their activity, contribution to the consolidated indicators being assured, location and a risk analysis. None of the facilities exposed to water risk listed in 9.3.1 were in the sample in 2023.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

EY selected a representative sample of 13 factories and 13 entities for assurance based on their activity, contribution to the consolidated indicators being assured, location and a risk analysis. None of the facilities exposed to water risk listed in 9.3.1 were in the sample in 2023.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

EY selected a representative sample of 13 factories and 13 entities for assurance based on their activity, contribution to the consolidated indicators being assured, location and a risk analysis. None of the facilities exposed to water risk listed in 9.3.1 were in the sample in 2023.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

EY selected a representative sample of 13 factories and 13 entities for assurance based on their activity, contribution to the consolidated indicators being assured, location and a risk analysis. None of the facilities exposed to water risk listed in 9.3.1 were in the sample in 2023.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

EY selected a representative sample of 13 factories and 13 entities for assurance based on their activity, contribution to the consolidated indicators being assured, location and a risk analysis. None of the facilities exposed to water risk listed in 9.3.1 were in the sample in 2023.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

EY selected a representative sample of 13 factories and 13 entities for assurance based on their activity, contribution to the consolidated indicators being assured, location and a risk analysis. None of the facilities exposed to water risk listed in 9.3.1 were in the sample in 2023.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

EY selected a representative sample of 13 factories and 13 entities for assurance based on their activity, contribution to the consolidated indicators being assured, location and a risk analysis. None of the facilities exposed to water risk listed in 9.3.1 were in the sample in 2023.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

EY selected a representative sample of 13 factories and 13 entities for assurance based on their activity, contribution to the consolidated indicators being assured, location and a risk analysis. None of the facilities exposed to water risk listed in 9.3.1 were in the sample in 2023.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

93000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

972.80

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Nestlé anticipates that total water withdrawal efficiency will continue to increase at individual factories as we continue to work toward annualized savings from Nestlé factories through continuous improvement projects that deliver benefits measured in m3 of water saved.
[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Cattle products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

14964

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

This information relates to meat of cattle. The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra. In 2023, water intensity associated with cattle products remained about the same. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions.

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)

15897

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

The water intensity value is calculated using purchased volumes and water footprint data from Mekonnen & Hoekstra. In 2023, water intensity associated with coffee remained about the same despite business growth thanks in part to our water efficiency programs. Other factors may include a shift to less water-intensive products

in our portfolio and local factors including weather affecting sourcing locations. Nestlé anticipates that this indicator may increase in future in line with business growth by a few percentage points year-on-year. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions. This led to Nestlé identifying coffee as having one of the largest indirect water footprints of our agricultural raw materials. Focusing on regions and commodities with the greatest impact and improvement opportunities, such as coffee from Vietnam, Brazil and Mexico, Nestlé promotes and implements targeted water management practices. In addition, Nestlé has teams of agronomists in R&D centers working on selecting varieties/species of lower water intensity and/or that are better adapted to water-scarce locations. Nestlé's network of agronomists promotes the adoption of such varieties/species among farmers worldwide.

Dairy & egg products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

2836

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

This row represents eggs only. The water intensity value is collected separately for Fresh milk. Fresh milk water intensity is 949 m3/denominator. Numerator: Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012). Denominator: Metric tons. Comparison with previous reporting year: About the same. The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra. In 2023, water intensity associated with egg product remained about the same. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions. The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra In 2023 water intensity associated with fresh milk remained about the same This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions This led to Nestlé identifying fresh milk as having one of the largest indirect water footprints of our agricultural raw materials Focusing on regions and commodities with the greatest impact and improvement opportunities Nestlé promotes and implements targeted water management practices In addition Nestlé has teams of agronomists in RD centers working on selecting varietiesspecies of lower water intensity andor that are better adapted to waterscarce locations Nestlés network of agronomists promotes the adoption of such varietiesspecies among farmers worldwide.

Maize/corn

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1028

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra. In 2023, water intensity associated with maize/corn remained about the same. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions.

Palm oil

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1057

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra. In 2023, water intensity associated with palm oil remained about the same. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions.

Soy

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

2107

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra In 2023 water intensity associated with soy remained about the same This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions

Sugar

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1666

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

The water intensity value is calculated using purchased volumes and water footprint data from Mekonnen & Hoekstra. In 2023, water intensity associated with sugar remained about the same despite business growth. Other factors may include a shift to less water-intensive products in our portfolio and local factors including weather affecting sourcing locations. Nestlé anticipates that this indicator may increase in future in line with business growth by a few percentage points year-on-year. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions. This led to Nestlé identifying sugar as having one of the largest indirect water footprints of our agricultural raw materials. Focusing on regions and commodities with the greatest impact and improvement opportunities, such as sugar from Thailand, Brazil and Mexico, Nestlé promotes and implements targeted water management practices. In addition, Nestlé has teams of agronomists in R&D centers working on selecting varieties/species of lower water intensity and/or that are better adapted to water-scarce locations. Nestlé's network of agronomists promotes the adoption of such varieties/species among farmers worldwide.

Timber products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Nestlé does not consider timber products as water-intensive.

Wheat

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1620

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Total Green and Blue Water (Mekonnen and Hoekstra, 2012)

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

The water intensity value is that of Mekonnen Hoekstra. In 2023, water intensity associated with wheat remained about the same. This data is used to prioritize commodities with the greatest water impact in order to define and implement actions.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Nestlé is a food and beverage company and as such, must comply with food safety regulations that ensure no hazardous substances are found in the final products.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Definition of product water impact: Nestlé evaluates the water impact of its products by tracking their water intensity for the production value chain stage, namely the volume of water used (total withdrawal) to produce one ton of finished product, expressed in cubic meter per ton. Threshold of low water impact: Nestlé has considered the water impact of its product categories, and has established the threshold to low water impact products as the 25% percentile of the range of every product category's water impact. That leads to a low water impact threshold of 2 m3/T.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Contiuous improvement of water use efficiency in our manufacturing sites improves the water intensiy of our products.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Nestlé monitors water quality at site level. Nestlé plans to follow the evolutions of the CSRD in the coming years and to monitor its emissions accordingly It should be noted that Nestlé does monitor the total output of Chemical Oxygen Demand COD load to the environment which is a useful indicator for assessing water quality.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 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 total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

6000000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

7600000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

127

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Nestlé aimed to reduce water use in its factories by 6 million m3 between 2021 and 2023. In 2023, Nestlé delivered absolute savings of 3 million m3 of water, in addition to 4,68 million m3 in 2021 and 2022, thus exceeding the initial target.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

'- Agricultural supply chain: Nestlé assessed the water footprint of key agricultural commodities and identified opportunities to improve water management practices, for example through its regenerative agriculture programs. Nestlé invests in innovation, for example, in growing methods that reduce water use by millions of liters partnered with farmers and researchers to implement two key water-reducing measures: drip irrigation and affordable smart soil moisture sensors. - Factories: Nestlé closely monitors all water volumes entering and exiting its sites, and actively promotes recycling and reusing discharged water. Nestlé regularly assesses local water resources and water use inside and outside its factories. Nestlé engages with stakeholders and monitor externa l research findings.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target was overachieved, and will be renewed in 2024.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

☑ Increase in investment in watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation activities

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/28/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

30000000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

4400000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

15

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Nestlé Waters aims to advance the regeneration of the water cycle to help create a positive water impact everywhere its water business operates by 2025. More than 100 projects around 48 global water sites are planned. From 2025 onwards, these projects aim to help nature retain more water than bottled-water business uses. Projects are measurable using the World Resources Institute (WRI)'s Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting (VWBA) methodology. This provides consistency in analyzing water management activities and helps focus activities on addressing current and future shared water challenges. Using this methodology, an external panel reviews the relevance and sustainability of the projects and gives feedback on its efficiency. Nestlé Waters has shared research to develop water-positive methodologies in an open-source format, contributing to new modules of the WRI's VWBA methodology. This work helps organizations calculate the volumetric water benefits of any water stewardship project.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

A lot of projects are planned, but as they are nature-based solutions, the projects start-ups are slow, then increase exponentially. Nestlé expects an exponential growth of this project's efficiency in the coming years.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

A lot of projects are planned, but as they are nature-based solutions, the projects start-ups are slow, then increase exponentially. Nestlé expects an exponential growth of this project's efficiency in the coming years. In 2023, projects included a program in Herrera del Duque, Spain, where Nestlé's local team planted trees on the banks to reduce evaporation and protect the habitat of an endangered fish species, enhancing biodiversity. Water effluents from Nestlé's factory provide irrigation.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard certification

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/06/2018

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2017

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

47

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

23

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

48

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Nestlé Waters follows the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) International Water Stewardship Standard on all its sites. The AWS is a global membership collaboration that promotes the adoption of a universal framework for the sustainable use of water – the AWS Standard. We contribute to the work of the Technical Committee and Agriculture Working Group. Nestlé representatives have also contributed to the work of the AWS Board and its International Standard Development Committee, which first developed the AWS standard. During 2023, 23 Nestlé Waters sites were AWS certified (against 21 in 2022). The target year figure (the number of sites certified by 2025) may vary based on our factory footprint, but the target is to achieve 100% certification for the number of factories we have at that time.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

For budgetary reasons, the majority of Nestlé's remaining uncertified factories have plan to be certified in 2025. All certifications are planned. Thus, the rate of progress towards the target is anticipated to be exponential.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is to have 100% of factories certified in 2025. However, the number of sites indicated in this year's disclosure (47) may vary, as Nestlé constantly purchases new factories.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☑ Other data point in module 1, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through a this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e.not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our CSV & Sustainability report - Bureau Veritas has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in this report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in line with the requirements of the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS v3) Type 2 at a moderate level of assurance. - In addition, we engage EY to provide independent assurance on the selected key performance indicators of high strategic importance included in our performance summary. This assurance engagement is performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 to provide limited assurance. All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report, are included in this CDP disclosure. These datapoints did not go through this assurance process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

bureau-veritas-independent-assurance-statement-2023.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Other data point in module 2, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our CSV & Sustainability report - Bureau Veritas has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in this report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in line with the requirements of the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS v3) Type 2 at a moderate level of assurance. - In addition, we engage EY to provide independent assurance on the selected key performance indicators of high strategic importance included in our performance summary. This assurance engagement is performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 to provide limited assurance. All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report, are included in this CDP disclosure. These datapoints did not go through this assurance process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

☑ Other data point in module 3, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our CSV & Sustainability report - Bureau Veritas has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in this report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in line with the requirements of the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS v3) Type 2 at a moderate level of assurance. - In addition, we engage EY to provide independent assurance on the selected key performance indicators of high strategic importance included in our performance summary. This assurance engagement is performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 to provide limited assurance. All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☑ Other data point in module 4, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our CSV & Sustainability report - Bureau Veritas has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in this report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in line with the requirements of the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS v3) Type 2 at a moderate level of assurance. - In addition, we engage EY to provide independent assurance on the selected key performance indicators of high strategic importance included in our performance summary.This assurance engagement is performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 to provide limited assurance. All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report, are included in this CDP disclosure. These datapoints did not go through this assurance process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Other data point in module 5, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our CSV & Sustainability report - Bureau Veritas has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in this report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in line with the requirements of the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS v3) Type 2 at a moderate level of assurance. - In addition, we engage EY to provide independent assurance on the selected key performance indicators of high strategic importance included in our performance summary.This assurance engagement is performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 to provide limited assurance. All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report, are included in this CDP disclosure. These datapoints did not go through this assurance process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☑ Other data point in module 6, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 7

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our CSV & Sustainability report - Bureau Veritas has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in this report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in line with the requirements of the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS v3) Type 2 at a moderate level of assurance. - In addition, we engage EY to provide independent assurance on the selected key performance indicators of high strategic importance included in our performance summary.This assurance engagement is performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 to provide limited assurance. All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report, are included in this CDP disclosure. These datapoints did not go through this assurance process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 8

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

☑ Other data point in module 8, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 9

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify :All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report (i.e. not assured), are included in this CDP disclosure.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our CSV & Sustainability report - Bureau Veritas has provided independent assurance of the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of the information relating to selected sustainability-related performance disclosures included in this report, and that the report covers our material issues. The assurance process is conducted in line with the requirements of the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS v3) Type 2 at a moderate level of assurance. - In addition, we engage EY to provide independent assurance on the selected key performance indicators of high strategic importance included in our performance summary.This assurance engagement is performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 to provide limited assurance. All data points from Nestlé CSV & Sustainability report used throughout this CDP questionnaire went through this assurance process. Additional data points, that do not come from the CSV report, are included in this CDP disclosure. These datapoints did not go through this assurance process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Executive Vice President Head of Operations

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

[Fixed row]