Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

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

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

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

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

2 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

2 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

2 years

C0.3

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

Australia
Austria
Belarus
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
China
Czechia
Denmark
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hong Kong SAR, China
Hungary
Indonesia
Ireland
Isle of Man
Italy
Kazakhstan
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
Myanmar

Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
Singapore
Slovakia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

C0.4

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

EUR

C0.5

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

Operational control

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

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

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

Distribution	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Consumption	Yes [Consumption only]

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

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

Row 1

Primary reason

Do not own/manage land

Please explain

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

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

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

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify

Coffee

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

More than 80%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

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

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify

Tea

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

JDE Peet's is the world's leading pure-play coffee and tea group by revenue with local roots dating back more than two centuries. We offer a variety of loose leaf and packaged tea products through brands such as Pickwick, Ofçay, Bell Tea, Hornimans, Tea Forté and Mighty Leaf Tea. We source both processed and dried tea, as well as in Turkey, we source and process green leaf tea, but do not operate/own the tea gardens themselves.

C0.8

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

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

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Leads ESG matters supported by the VP sustainability. The CEO allocates the tasks of the Executive Committee among its members, after consultation with the Board. The Executive Committee reports to the CEO. The CEO is the first contact within the Executive Committee for the Chair of the

	Board and the Board, and thus any communication between the Executive Committee and non-executive Directors occurs first through the CEO.
Director on board	Independent Non-executive Director and member of the Audit Committee, Board Sustainability Contact. This Appointee is one of two official Board Sustainability Contacts and in such capacity provides oversight of ESG-related matters and advises the Executive Committee as well as company's senior management.
Director on board	Non Independent, Non-executive Director, member of the Remuneration, Selection and Appointment Committee and Board Sustainability Contact. This Appointee is one of two official Board Sustainability Contacts and in such capacity provides oversight of ESG-related matters and advises the Executive Committee as well as company's senior management.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets	The Board regularly, but at least two times per year, (i) oversees the implementation of the sustainability and climate change strategies and policies linked to the identified climate related financial risk, (ii) reviews the progress on ESG-related matters, including climate-related issues on the company's sustainability dashboard as well as responsible sourcing, packaging, water, waste, health and safety, and diversity, equity and inclusion, amongst others, and (iii) monitors the company's progress against ESG- and climate-related goals and targets.

	Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	The Audit Committee reviews climate-related transition and physical risks as part of the enterprise risk management process. The full cycle is completed every year with a discussion in the Executive Committee, and subsequently presented to the Audit Committee and discussed the Board.

C1.1d

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

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

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Conducting climate-related scenario analysis

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Half-yearly

Please explain

Responsibility for JDEP's Common Grounds sustainability agenda and programme lies with the CEO and with that the individual members of the Executive Committee responsible for specific business areas that specific targets relate to. Specifically, each member of the Executive Committee owns respective ESG targets that build our Common Grounds strategy and programme and are accountable for achieving these targets to the CEO.

Led by the Global VP Sustainability, the Sustainability team subsequently supports the executive committee by working with a cross-functional leadership group composed of the subject-matter experts from across the company, including areas such as procurement, manufacturing, research and development, marketing, human resources, and compliance to support execution of transition plans and measure the company's ESG and climate-change strategy.

2022, the Global Sustainability Team implemented 'Quarterly Program Reviews' where ESG subject matter experts report, and senior cross functional leaders, report on functional KPIs performance to the Global VP Sustainability Director.

The company's CEO is part of these sessions at least once a year.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We have embedded sustainability targets (including climate-related) in the individual objectives of many associates, including the Executive Committee. Performance versus KPIs is then tracked through normal feedback mechanisms and the annual performance management process. Performance against personal objectives then impacts salary increases and (at certain levels of management/below management associates) also part of the bonus outcome. Finally, as an additional hygiene factor, the Remuneration Committee has the right to adjust up

		to 25% of the total bonus pay out (up or down) for specific reasons, one of them being performance against our sustainability targets.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Further details of incentive(s)

For all our associates including our top 200+ senior leaders, achievement of personal objectives (through the performance rating) including against ESG targets, impacts the level of salary increase they will receive as part of our annual review cycle

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Embeds the need to build the resilience of the business through ESG management as a part of everyday business, and so linked into the routine objectives of all staff

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify

Employees at Manager level and below

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

For associates at Management level and below, achievement of personal objectives (through the performance rating) including against ESG targets also impacts a portion of their bonus ranging between 25%-50% of total bonus opportunity depending on the level. This is in addition to the impact on salary increases as described in the earlier question.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Embeds the need to build the resilience of the business through ESG management as a part of everyday business, and so linked into the routine objectives of all staff

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Time horizon aligned with our annual operating plan
Medium-term	1	5	Time horizon aligned with our 5-year value creation planning. Our 100% responsibly sourced coffee commitments fit into this timeframe The most significant transition risk mitigation plans fit into this horizon, in preparation for delivery of 2030 targets for SBTi / and recycle ready packaging etc

Long-term	5		Time horizon utilised when evaluating the long-term developments of our business. Much of our chronic climate risked mitigation strategies fits in the long-term time horizon. We have set science-based interim targets for our GHG reduction efforts for 2030. For our analysis of climate risk, we also looked at the 2050 time horizon. We will be committing in 2023 to be Net -Zero for 2050. Please note that we consider any time horizon beyond 5 years long-term.

C2.1b

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

In 2020, we completed our first comprehensive materiality analysis for JDE Peet's and this was refreshed in 2022. In 2023 this will be updated to a double materiality assessment This helps to ensure that we prioritise the issues that most influence the decision making of our external and internal stakeholders and have the most impact on our business success. As part of this process, a comprehensive list of issues was identified and determined through a sector analysis, review of sustainability reporting standards and company priorities and strategies. For each issue, the relative importance to business and to external stakeholders was then assessed:

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

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

Climate risk management

We take the threat of climate change particularly seriously. Yet, while climate change poses risks to current business models, it also creates opportunities for companies that act decisively in a competitive environment. In addition to our own actions to tackle climate change, we assess how climate change may impact our business. We adopt the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and to execute the TCFD recommendations and deepen our understanding of climate risk and resilience, we are undertaking climate scenario assessments and report the governance, strategy & risk management, opportunities and metrics related to this. In 2022, we updated our risk assessment for transition risks and physical risks using quantitative analysis.

Based on current policies and pledges by countries to address climate change, it is estimated that temperatures will rise by between 1.8-2.7°C by the end of the century. To model the risks associated with this, we chose a1.5°C scenario and a 4°C scenario to represent the full breadth of possible outcomes, covering accelerated global action to a delay or failure to fully implement current policy pledges. For the 1.5°C scenario we used the 'International Energy Agency Net Zero Emissions 2050' (IEA NZE 2050) model and for the 4°C scenario we used the 'Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5' (RCP 8.5) model. The model supports our expectation that in the near to medium term (2030) our business will need to navigate transition risks, as is already evident in the evolving policy
landscape in many of our markets. And in the long term (2050) we will have to deal with physical risks.
Physical risks could pose a greater threat to the food and beverage industry if the world fails to sufficiently curb GHG emissions. Under such a scenario, which focuses on precipitation change and extreme weather events, our agricultural supply chains and infrastructure, including our own operations, could be significantly impacted.

Within our overall Enterprise Risk Management process - we define both risk level (low / medium / high) which is based on financial assessment and risk appetite of JDE Peets depending on topic. Risk appetite ranges from Adverse (avoid risk) through cautious / prudent / open / higher (accept high risk)
Climate risks overall are considered High in risk level, and JDE Peet's takes a cautious approach.

Within the TCFD quantitative analysis while all significant transition risks were high in terms of typical ERM values - it felt appropriate to categorise the relative risk levels with climate transition risks in order to ensure suitable assessment of mitigation investments.
For JDE Peet's climate analysis we used a cumulative EBIT risk between 2022 and 2030. Risks were then split into lower <€0.3BN, medium €0.3Bn-€0.5Bn and higher >€0.5Bn
This enabled us to split transition risks into clearer solution pathways versus a combined transition risk total.
Using this methodology in our 2022 update assessment, we concluded that the longer-term physical risks related to water and transportation, such as an increasing frequency of natural disasters over the long term, was not as great as concluded in 2021. This was borne out in our response to covid and more detailed water risk analysis

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

At JDE Peet's, our enterprise risk management process and risk assessment are a continuous activity throughout the year. The full cycle is completed every year with a discussion in the Executive Committee, and subsequently presented to the Audit Committee and discussed by the Board. As an outcome of this risk management process the company identifies the main risks for the company. Climate-related risks and opportunities are fully integrated into this ERM process, and in 2022 the climate risk analysis was enriched by a quantitative TCFD scenario analysis .

For example, the insufficient supply of quality and sustainable coffee & tea has been identified as a chronic physical risk through this process, because of changes in weather patterns around the globe, including in coffee & tea-growing countries. Changing weather patterns may affect the quality, limit availability or increase the cost of key agricultural commodities, such as green coffee & tea. This is driven by a range of potential effects. Temperature changes could lead to reduced availability or increased competition for suitable land. Weather pattern changes could lead to increased needs for irrigation, or increased frequency of extreme weather events causing supply chain disruption. This could affect our ability to procure raw materials in the quantities needed and could materially adversely affect our business. Multiple studies report different outcomes for different sourcing regions, and JDE Peets's reviews new information from various sources.

Mitigation of climate risks relate to ongoing investments with farmers within our value chain. The risk mapping is informed by annual reporting by Enveritas on our coffee value chain as part of our assess, address, progress approach. This landscape data collection process provides both absolute data on farmer outcomes at a statistically significant representation, as well as tracking the level of farmers within a given sourcing area that are following GCP sustainability reference code guidelines. These guidelines cover both social / economic and land best practices, and Enveritas provide a risk matrix by sourcing region. that then informs our TCFD analysis, and our decision process on project based investments within the landscapes of our value chain. This is supplemented by supplier assessments forms collected every 2 years to ensure alignment in suppliers risk perception versus independent data sourced through Enveritas. This data is publicly available and updated annually. This links our project work to the issues within the landscapes we operate in.

Climate regulations in medium term are considered most impactful transition risk. These feed into three sub topics.: Management of deforestation legislation, managing regulations related to packaging design, and carbon pricing leading to the cost of energy from fossil fuels increasing. These are linked then also through our value chain. The costs of sourcing agricultural products are also likely to increase due to tightening environmental standards, for example on deforestation and increasing energy and fertiliser costs. These risks inform our strategic investment approach, in terms of capex programmes, increasing use of renewable electricity, and in the approach to our strategic supplier relationships. For strategic suppliers we have an annual review process in place and are progressively setting expectations of them to set SBTi climate targets

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

While functions individually manage the risks within their function plans, combined progress on the above issues and associated mitigation progress, and alignment of roadmaps, are reported quarterly through a sustainability program review, and reported at least twice per year to the board. The CEO attends at least one Sustainability program review per year

The risks for JDE Peet's and the changing in consumer behaviour are also part of our trade customer partners risk, and it is important to ensure JDE Peet's remains a supplier of choice with these partners. As such we participate in customer activations and requests, such as participating in the Carrefour Food Transition pact. JDE Peet's has also built the ability to provide portfolio specific footprint data for its customers to support customer strategic decision processes.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	At JDE Peet's, we are subject to applicable environmental and climate-change related regimes in the various countries where we operate, including with respect to the use of natural resources. In the ordinary course of business, our operations are subject to internal environmental policies and management procedures and standards,

		environmental inspections and monitoring by governmental enforcement authorities. Our internal controls are defined at entity level, at process level, and at functional level. As part of the entity level controls management at local and regional level sign off a Letter of Representation (LOR) on a quarterly basis, including environmental concerns. In addition, the Entity Level Controls include regular oversight over the regions and country organisations. This includes central risk assessment and periodic reviews, including regarding current environmental and climate-related regulation.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Concern over climate change and sustainability considerations more broadly will continue to lead to legislative and regulatory initiatives, for example directed at limiting GHG gas emissions or reducing certain (packaging) waste. As a company with a strong European footprint, the European Green Deal and associated regulatory agenda therefore has strong implications for our business. Laws and regulations that directly or indirectly affect our production, distribution, packaging, cost of raw materials, ingredients or energy could all negatively impact our business and financial results. Therefore, risks relating to emerging regulation are relevant and included in our risk management process as well as in the development of our corporate responsibility strategy and targets. Both the new Eu deforestation regulations and the packaging waste regulations, and likely amendments related to single serve units, are a key element of our risk analysis. We work through relevant trade bodies such as the European Coffee Federation to both track and feedback on emerging regulations
Technology	Relevant, always included	New technologies, including packaging formats and materials, production and energy use, amongst others, are key to continue to meet consumer expectations and trends, to adhere to current and emerging regulation, to remain competitive. As a significant consumer of energy, we are continuously taking steps to increase resource efficiency and to reduce emissions in our manufacturing facilities. We continue to invest in extraction technology which gets the most out of every bean, limiting our waste. And our research and development teams work closely with our marketing, supply chain and procurement teams to develop new products and modify existing products for all our product lines. For example, our multidisciplinary development approach has led to proprietary capsule technology which, together with innovative manufacturing technology, is the basis for our delivery of high-quality, single-serve aluminium coffee capsules across many product variants. These innovations allow JDE Peet's to remain competitive and relevant within the market for both our consumers and our customers.

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

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

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Climate change and changing weather patterns are already impacting coffee production today, such as the frost and drought in Brazil in 2021, or the increasing frequency of natural disasters including in coffee-growing regions.

In a 4°C scenario - in other words, strong and accelerated climate change - Climate change and changing weather patterns drive a decrease in coffee yields due to changing precipitation, and increased pests and diseases. The area of land suitable for coffee production, under current practices, reduces (in some models by 50%), and competition for land would likely increase.

Such changes, along with expected growing demand for coffee globally, would put upward pressure on the price of coffee, while also likely increase volatility in the market.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Coffee price volatility due to weather events is already a reality and can affect prices. The consumer market is relatively elastic to price fluctuations, and as a CPG focussed business, JDE Peet's offers well priced solutions versus the away from home market. While some supply countries will be severely affected, other countries will increase the areas suitable for coffee, therefore predicting overall financial impact would be speculative. It is clear that climate pressures could make coffee farming less attractive

versus other commodities. So ensuring coffee availability, by building farmer resilience, is key to support long term sector growth ambitions, and therefore forms a potential high impact chronic physical risk to be manged through our responsible sourcing programs

Cost of response to risk

150,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

150,000,000 relates to our responsible sourcing programs and relates to the cumulative spend between 2022 and 2025. This is expected to continue at similar levels through to 2030.

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

Our responsible sourcing farmer engagement program strengthens climate-smart agriculture among smallholder farmers. We have more than 60 active projects across 22 countries in 2022 and have cumulatively reached more than 570,000 smallholder farmers since 2015. In 2022 over 200,000 farmers were engaged in our programs.

Our support of World Coffee Research contributes to the development of coffee varieties that are more suitable for a changing climate.

We invest in a diversity of origins to ensure coffee farming remains a viable and attractive option across a broad set of countries.

Our flexible blending approach ensures that we can maintain consistent quality and flavour of our products in the case of supply chain disruptions in some origins

We also continue to invest in extraction technology which gets the most out of every bean, limiting our waste.

Comment

Our responsible sourcing programs support farmer outcomes which support improving yields and lower input costs. Our Assess Address Progress approach to responsible sourcing is built on the Global Coffee Partnership sector aligned Coffee Sustainability Reference Code. This covers both regenerative agriculture and social impact issues. Our Address Programs are aligned with the reference code outcomes which are there to build coffee farmer resilience.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

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

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

20,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

50,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Assuming a uniform carbon price across all the markets we operate in between USD 50–100 per ton of CO2e, which is the 2030 level the High-Level Commission on Carbon Prices considers consistent with achieving the Paris temperature target (Source: Report of the High-Level Commission on Carbon Prices, Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition, May 2017, carbonpricingleadership.org), and applying this price to our Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions, the financial impact is estimated between EUR 25-50 million per year. The actual impact will vary depending on the evolution of our Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions and the scope and level of carbon pricing implemented in the each of the markets we operate in. Some of our sites are already covered by the EU emissions trading scheme

Cost of response to risk

100,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

A roadmap is in place to define future options to reduce impacts, including a balance of available technologies and R&D investments. The roadmap has also a capex and opex (R&D resource / Renewable electricity) included and totals €100M up to 2030.
Our capex programme carefully evaluates emerging regulation and ensures we invest in the technology choices that maintain and strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of our business. In 2022 our scope 1&2 emissions were 15% lower than our 2020 base year.
Our primary focus is to operate our manufacturing facilities efficiently and to reduce fossil fuel use. To this end we have put in place an SBTi validated climate target to reduce emissions.
For example: JDE Peet's uses spent coffee grounds from our instant coffee manufacturing processes as fuel for on-site energy generation, and the use of biogas from some of our own waste treatment facilities as renewable energy sources. In 2022 this was extended to convert 2 of our coal burning plants, to now use renewable agriculture waste (hazelnut shells), significantly reducing JDE Peeet's GHG emissions. 2022 also saw new more efficient process technology come on stream at our Hemelingen facility. We continue to invest in line with our roadmap.
In addition, we are increasing the share of electricity that we purchase from renewable sources such as hydro, wind and solar. From 17% in 2021 to 50% in 2022.

Comment

In 2022 during the Energy price crisis driven by issues in Ukraine, due to our move to Hazelnut waste in Turkey JDE Peet's was able to continue operating its sites, while some of our competitors closed theirs due to cost issues

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation
Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

EU Green deal regulations include 2 pieces of legislation the set mandates for some of the products, JDE Peet's uses and sells. Coffee imports are required to demonstrate to be deforestation free, and all packaging used by JDE Peet's is required to be recyclable, and progressively include recycle content.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

500,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Financial figure relates to the minimum cumulative EBIT loss that might be expected from 2022 to 2030 if JDE Peet's is unable to comply with the developing regulations. This could be through higher green coffee premiums to ensure Green coffee is deforestation free, or cumulative loss of revenue by needing to switch branded portfolios to ensure compliance with packaging regulations.

Cost of response to risk

350,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Cost relates to the maximum potential cumulative investment (opex for R&D / materials) and capex (new lines / tooling) that could be required to bring all of JDE Peet's product portfolio into compliance. As new materials develop, then the suitability of existing assets may reduce this cost.

Costs include also the development of new deforestation mapping tools and data tools to manage associated due diligence requirements on deforestation free.

Comment

Some of the response will also be through our responsible sourcing programs costs listed under Risk 1

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

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

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

20,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

JDE Peet's expects in 2023 to set a1.5C Pathway SBTI compliant target. Our roadmaps show that reducing GHG impact by >40% is achievable, and this will reduce both energy use and carbon pricing risk. Figures relate to potential carbon pricing mitigation (40% of possible costs). €100M investment roadmap in total expected to also provide a positive energy saving payback. Defining benefit / timing is dependent on the progress of Electricity / Gas price ratios, which will depend on regulatory positions, which will likely be linked to carbon pricing mechanisms, hence the use of 40% of the price mechanisms cost to define savings.

Cost to realize opportunity

100,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

A roadmap is in place to define future options to reduce impacts, including a balance of available technologies and R&D investments. The roadmap has also a capex and opex (R&D resource / Renewable electricity) included and totals €100M up to 2030.
Our capex programme carefully evaluates emerging regulation and ensures we invest in the technology choices that maintain and strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of our business. In 2022 our scope 1&2 emissions were 15% lower than our 2020 base year.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

JDE Peet's as a supplier is our customers scope 3 impact. The majority of our larger customers are themselves setting science based targets. Often available data for them is poor.
By providing portfolio specific data for individual customers, this will enable JDE Peet's to build and strengthen strategic relationships with its customers, and enable shared

opportunities on for instance promotion strategies on products that assist both parties to progress towards their targets while still satisfying the broad range of consumer needs.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

10,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Small opportunities cumulated across multiple customers, linked for example to offering new pack formats for existing products backed by data, or optimised promotion strategies linked to product / pack combinations with lower impact.

Cost to realize opportunity

1,500,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Combined OPEX / CAPEX for new internally developed IT system. this is able to link existing sales data, to a number of other data source, and so provide carbon impact of each product as sold, for each customer. This facilitates not only customer discussions on portfolio mix and promotion strategies, but also internal focus on optimising key product portfolios with the support of supply chain and R&D.

Comment

System is now operational and JDE Peet's has now started working with customers with the data.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

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

We have an SBTi validated < 2C target and associated transition plans which include assessment of risk and opportunities linked to a 1.5C world. In line with our communication in the annual report and in public commitments to investors, in 2023 this will become a 1.5C target with associated transition plans to hit those targets, and this will include associated FLAG targets.

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide		Qualitative analysis 2 timeframes assessed - up to 2030 and up to 2050. Assessed total company, split by Supply Chain, Own Operations, downstream. Transition Risk assessment covered: 4 Risks (Policy and Legal; Market & Economy; Technology; Reputation) and within those areas 7 Events (Increased Climate regulation, increased risk of litigation, changing customer behaviour, increased cost of raw materials, valuation of the organisation, Green technology and products, pressure from stakeholders). From initial total overview, further assessment was conducted into the most material transition risk: Climate regulation on own operations. This is expected to impact within 2030 timeframe.
Physical climate	Company-wide		Qualitative analysis 2 timeframes assessed - up to 2030 and up to 2050.

scenarios RCP 8.5			Assessed total company, split by Supply Chain, Own Operations, downstream. Physical climate risk assessment covered: 3 Risk types (Acute, chronic and General) and within those areas 7 Events (Acute physical hazards & asset vulnerability, Chronic physical hazards & asset vulnerability, Vulnerability of Insurance, Critical infrastructure, vulnerability off workforce). From initial total overview, further assessment was conducted into the most material physical risks covering Chronic climate impact on JDE Peet's raw material supply chain, through temperature change, and changes in precipitation and water availability. Also assessed was Acute risk of transport disruption through extreme weather events,

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

At JDE Peet's, we take the threat of climate change seriously. While climate change poses risks to current business models, it also creates opportunities for companies that act decisively in a competitive environment. In addition to our own actions to tackle climate change , we assess how climate change may impact our business.

We adopt the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). To fulfil TCFD recommendations and deepen our understanding of climate risk and resilience for JDE Peet's, we are undertaking climate scenario assessments.

We therefore chose a 1.5°C scenario and a 4°C scenario to represent the full breadth of possible outcomes, ranging from accelerated global action to a delay or failure to fully implement current policy pledges. We split the assessment into near to medium-term impacts (up to 2030) and long term impacts (2050) to adequately reflect both the transition and physical risks associated with climate change.

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

The outcome of this scenario analysis supports our expectation that in the near to medium term, our business will need to navigate transition risks, as already evident in the evolving policy landscape in many of our markets.

Physical risks could pose a greater threat to the food and beverage industry in the long

term (2050) if the world fails to sufficiently curb GHG emissions, such as in the 4°C scenario that we assessed. Under such a scenario, these longer-term physical risks, which centre around precipitation change and extreme weather events, would have significant impact on our agricultural supply chains and infrastructure, including our own operations.
As such these reinforce our present climate strategy, and underpin our SBTi validated commitment.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Consumers, and therefore also our customers, have increasing expectations regarding the sustainability performance of the products they buy and the transparency into a company's supply chain. Demonstrating continued improvement to minimise the environmental impact and to reduce emissions associated with our products and services offers an opportunity to enhance our reputation with our customers and consumers. In line with our materiality assessment, our priority sustainability commitments make a direct contribution to reduce the emissions of our products: 1. Working towards 100% responsibly sourced coffee, tea and palm oil by 2025 2. Designing 100% of our packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable (by weight (see further details below) 3. Following an SBTi validated target A recent example includes our Senseo® brand now offering a more sustainable choice to consumers with compostable coffee pads, certified coffee, energy-efficient brewers and increased usage of recycled plastic material by our partner Philips® - all in all, a coffee system with a low environmental impact from bean to cup.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Coffee & tea are our two primary raw materials. We source approximately 8% of the world's green coffee and less than 1% of the world's tea. As a leading pure-play coffee & tea company, the

		commodities we rely on are often grown in countries facing significant socio-economic and environmental challenges, that will potentially become more significant through climate change. Eg 50% of land area suitable for coffee may become degraded. If not addressed properly, we risk contributing to the degradation of the environment and exploitation of farmers, women, and/or children. We believe that it is our obligation to contribute to prosperous, nature-positive agricultural value chains through our Responsible Sourcing principles which underline Regenerative Agricultural Practices as drivers to deliver climate change mitigation and improvement in farmer livelihoods. Focusing on upstream operations of our suppliers and traders, our approach to responsible sourcing also involves implementing farmer projects to improve yield and boost income diversification whilst maintaining a fair balance with nature. In 2022, we intensified our due diligence process across our supply chain to identify priority issues and take action to prevent and mitigate against the risks. We have engaged Enveritas, a non-profit organisation that verifies coffee purchases against sustainable coffee standards. To reach our responsibly sourced status, Enveritas requires that we implement a defined number of farmer programmes targeting the identified issues to drive continuous improvement. We also reaffirmed our engagement and increased our investment into World Coffee Research (WCR), supporting collaborative coffee agricultural research to grow, protect, and enhance supplies of quality coffee while improving the livelihoods of the families who produce it. We continuously aspire to reach and exceed our self-imposed target of responsibly sourced coffee & tea, against a background of a challenging and highly dynamic coffee & tea supply chains. We made strong progress towards our commitment of 100% responsibly sourced green coffee by 2025, reaching 77% in 2022, a significant improvement compared to the 30% we reported in 2021. We have over 60 projects in 22 origin countries and have reached 590,00 farmers since we started in 2015.
Investment in R&D	Yes	The packaging of our coffee & tea products is critical to ensure great taste, freshness, safety and an attractive

		consumer experience. But we recognise that all packaging becomes waste and that its lifecycle must be managed to limit the environmental impact. A large portion of our revenue is within Europe and covered by the Green Deal legislation. We see that this legislation and need to drive for circular packaging solutions will become stronger across more geographies. Minimising our material footprint is therefore vital if we are to maximise our resource efficiency and manage our regulatory transition risks. To support the transition to designing 100% of our product portfolio for reuse, recyclable, compostable, we will further invest resources in packaging R&D. These resources will work on incorporating recycled content into our aluminium coffee capsules, determine and deploy an end-of-life solution for our Senseo milky product offerings, and transition our Tassimo portfolio to being 100% recyclable. These teams will also explore more renewable material sources, such as paper laminate alternatives for multiple formats, as well as working closely with our broad supplier base on future material compositions. At the same time, the teams will continue to engage in consortiums, pre-competitive initiatives, and local partnerships with NGOs, governments, suppliers and others to drive impact reduction, and advocate for consistent standards in the regulatory arenas to bring certainty to our investments. We expect to invest more than EUR 300 million in pre-competitive activation, innovation development and new production lines to optimise material performance by 2030. In 2022 the teams removed a further 3,000tne of pack materials through redesign, converted the Senseo pouches to recyclable materials, and delivered compostable tea bags across our portfolio.
Operations	Yes	In our own operations, direct Scope 1 & 2 emissions arise in our manufacturing processes, our warehouses, offices and restaurants, and from the fuel use of our fleet. More than 90% of those Scope 1 & 2 emissions occur within our manufacturing facilities. A number of these are covered by EU emissions trading, and we see that this will become a regulatory mechanism over a broader range of geographies in time. To remain competitive our primary focus is

		therefore to operate our manufacturing facilities efficiently and reduce fossil fuel use. Wherever possible we are utilising the spent coffee grounds from our instant coffee manufacturing processes, for example as fuel for on-site energy generation. Some of our manufacturing facilities with their own wastewater treatment facilities, such as those in Banbury, UK and Joure, the Netherlands, capture the methane that is generated in the process and use it as biogas. This reduces our need for natural gas and avoids the associated GHG emissions. To manage the transition risk, each manufacturing facility has a roadmap for energy and environmental footprint reduction, while our investment programme carefully evaluates emerging regulation and ensures we invest in the technology choices that maintain and strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of our business by embedding ROI from a GHG emissions and water intensity perspective in our investment process. This will include investments, aimed at extending our use of renewable biomass waste to provide energy for our manufacturing facilities. Going forward, we remain focused on reducing our energy use, especially in the current geopolitical context and the uncertainty surrounding gas and energy supplies in Europe. We will continue to roll out our investment programme and further develop Net-Zero Factory designs and technologies, through ongoing capability building and a culture shift in the organisation. In 2022, we made significant progress delivering a 15% reduction of Scope 1&2 footprint vs the SBTi 2020 base year, We achieved this increasing use of renewable electricity, switching two tea processing units in Turkey to hazelnut husks from coal-fired generation, bringing on line a new evaporation unit in one of our plants, and initiating on-site solar generation in several Asia-Pacific plants,. Renewable Energy sources made up 22% of our supply

C3.4

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

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

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy	At both the company and activity level

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

Within our category while we are driving our climate transition plans as per our risk and opportunities, at the moment the EU taxonomy does not yet include the activities for mitigation and adaption and therefore we are not eligible, and so are not able to show alignment and consequently unable to report specific figures at this time,

C3.5b

(C3.5b) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

EU taxonomy is not under limited assurance yet, as it is not yet mandatory, but it is however part of our integrated annual report and therefore part of a thorough review.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2020

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

378,970

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

155,834

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

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

534,804

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

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, 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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

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

401,103

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

346,139

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

110,811

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

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

456,951

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

58.2291830278

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target includes all scope 1&2 (market based) emission s of JDE Peet's for all entities under operational control

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

Good progress made. Each site has a roadmap. In 2022 3 key elements have contributed to delivery, increase in renewable electricity to 50% of JDE Peet's supply, investment in removing coal use form 2 of our tea facilities, and the commissioning of a new more efficient process step in our Hemelingen facility. Ongoing investments will come on stream through 2023 as well as a new biomass boiler for our Malaysian facility, approved in 2022 and coming on line in 2024.

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

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Base year

2020

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3,447,918

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

131,177

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)

117,901

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

176,758

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2,698

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3,305

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9,044

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37,995

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15,779

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

240,234

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7,083

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

4,189,893

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

4,189,893

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

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

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

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

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

100

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

12.5

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

3,666,156.375

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

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

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3,433,668

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

130,901

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)

105,809

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

150,340

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1,409

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10,129

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9,623

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39,092

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20,843

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

230,017

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5,797

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

4,137,628

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

4,137,628

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

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

9.9792524535

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Covers all of JDE Peets Scope 3 emissions, including land use change impact for green coffee

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

3.1 Goods and services was reduced despite actually growing volumes of green coffee purchased. This was enabled through management of sourcing strategy, and the continued roll out of product design changes to enable broader sourcing potential from a low impact source. Continued investment through projects in farmers, is now reported through more detailed province level data directly linked in proportion to our sourcing locations. Our supply chain teams continue to invest to reduce energy, so reducing our

scope 3.3 impacts. Along with this 2 years ago the logistics teams embedded carbon data into their transport reporting and with it also their decision processes. This has contributed to an overall 12% reduction in logistics impact, through moving to new multimodal transport and working with customer and load sharing with other customers suppliers. Since 2020 manufacturing have also halved the volume of material going to landfill, and now over 50% of sites are landfill free. 2022 saw the roll out of a new format of our instant mixes sticks, with less sugar in line with our nutrition commitments, and with it also a smaller pack format. Glass light weighting was also implemented across one of our major glass formats saving over 2% of JDE Peet's global glass weight.
Outlooks includes a focus on deforestation free coffee supply chains, which will provide the most impactful reduction versus the 2020 base year. This along with ongoing farmer programs and sourcing strategies is planned to deliver on 2030 target. These activities are planned to deliver over 50% of the needed reduction (including growth). Continued roll out of nutrition targets and R&D innovation work on both pack and product design is planned to deliver over 10% reduction. Setting clear expectations that our suppliers should also set SBTi targets, will deliver nearly 15% of the target, and the remaining is covered by numerous initiatives across multiple areas, such as energy saving scope 3.3 impacts

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

C4.2

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

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Engagement with suppliers

Other, please specify

% of supply responsible sourced : This includes elements of regenerative agriculture expectations

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

22

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

77

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

70.5128205128

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

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

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

Sustainable Coffee Challenge Commitment

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Covers all Green coffee purchases. green coffee is our most material commodity by volume, and accounts for approximately 50% of our overall emissions.
Responsible sourcing is aligned with the GCP Coffee Sustainability reference code

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

Continued farmer programs roll out. By 2022 JDE Peets had reached over 570,000 farmers with training since 2015, ahead of the original commitment to reach 500,000 by 2025.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Resource consumption or efficiency

Percentage of packaging from recycled or certified sustainable sources

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

24

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

35

Figure or percentage in reporting year

32

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

72.7272727273

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Increasing recycle content of our portfolio is part of reducing the footprint of the portfolio.
Our R&D projects list to increase recycle content is embedded as part of our transition plan

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

EU Green Deal Packaging regulations are part of a EU Net Zero strategy - and increasing recycle content reduces the footprint of the packaging

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Recycle content is part of an overarching commitment on packaging to make the world waste free, by ensuring all our packaging materials (not just in EU) recyclable by 2030 and to increase our recycle content to 35% by 2025

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

A number of our pack formats are presently being tested to accept recycle content. We also continue to move a number of paper and board products away from virgin fibre, this supports both the footprint of the products, but also limits exposure to deforestation risk.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	15	665,000
To be implemented*	4	70,000
Implementation commenced*	2	46,000
Implemented*	9	71,000
Not to be implemented	1	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

18,000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Heat recovery system in Malaysia and Process optimisation in one of our German facilities to reuse waste heat directly into the process

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Solid biofuels

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20,000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Conversion of 2 coal boilers to burn biomass waste form local agriculture

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

26,000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Mandatory

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

Supply of renewable electricity through guarantees of origin or associated market based contracts.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation
Other, please specify
Logistics

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
5,000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment
Introducing additional multimodal transport routes - no cost to implement and lower costs

---

Initiative category & Initiative type
Waste reduction and material circularity
Product or service design

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
3,000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

New glass jar design with lower weight per unit - saving glass weight and associated emissions

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	Energy efficiency and other GHG abatement projects are assessed separately, with lower ROI specifications for projects that deliver significant reductions in GHG emissions
Marginal abatement cost curve	We use marginal abatement cost curves to assess and compare abatement projects across our business against their marginal cost of GHG reduction. The tool helps us to prioritise projects.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	We budget annually for the purchase of electricity from renewable sources. (E.g., Guarantees of Origin), and also for our farmer programs.
Employee engagement	We encourage employee engagement across the organisation to identify and drive GHG emission reductions. Our manufacturing facilities have annual energy efficiency / emissions intensity targets that depend on the engagement of the respective teams and employees. In addition, some markets have dedicated sustainability teams with voluntary participation from across functions to drive climate-related as well as broader sustainability initiatives in the local market.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Sustainability is embedded in the JDE Peet's purpose and is part of objective setting and regular progress reviews on achievements, which can be linked to remuneration and where applicable bonus.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

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

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Liquid Coffee

Description of product(s) or service(s)

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

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

ISO 14040 Life cycle assessment of 2 systems

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

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

Serving

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

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

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

Cradle-to-grave

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

36,000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Liquid business served 1.8 Billion servings.

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

Liquid also produces less waste and the coffee waste generated is used to provide renewable energy for the manufacturing site rather than going through domestic waste

disposal routes.

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

2.6

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, other structural change, please specify

Insourcing of liquid business of JM Smucker

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

JM Smucker

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

2022 was First full year of liquid production from Smucker's - who closed their facilities. 2020 base year was therefore adapted for the incremental green coffee and production energy that would have been used by JM Smucker for their production of the insourced volume

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	For Green coffee the footprint was previously reported using historical Ecoinvent data sets from the World Food LCA database. Due to the historical nature of this data , they misrepresented both farmer activity and land use change levels. In 2022 we sourced data through an independent third party NGO - Enveritas. Enveritas conduct over 50,000 random coffee farm visits collecting data on multiple elements of the farm. These include the data required to calculate a GHG protocol compliant farmer footprints that are representative of the landscape. This is dynamic and up to date data, and is available for 2020 through to 2022 and will be regularly updated. Enveritas provide data at a regional landscape level directly linked with 50% of JDE Supply. Associated with that they provided country average data to cover all other sourcing countries. If they were missing 2020 data but had subsequent years - we applied subsequent year data. As well as this JDE Peet's engaged Sphera to provide more up to date coffee related Land use Change data. For this they used WRI data to calculate the coffee related impact of deforestation for majority of our supply countries. This assessed year 2000 forest cover with forest cover in 2020. More up to date data was not available - but 2020 was applied to all years reported, and will be updated as more data becomes available. If Sphera did not have data available, then Enveritas sampling data was used, which is based on farmer recall, or on in field evidence of deforestation from the sampled farms.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	Changes in methodology reduced the overall footprint by 40% - higher than our present 5% threshold to recalculate. While both IEA changes and insourcing of Smucker's liquid business were below 5% - we took the opportunity to update all base year data, with approval of the VP of sustainability as per our policy	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
378,970

Comment
Minor changes to include insourcing changes from JM Smucker

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
173,982

Comment
Minor changes to include insourcing JM Smucker business and change to most up to date IEA statistics
Includes 3rd party heat provided from district heating systems.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
155,834

Comment
Updated IEA statistics

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,447,918

Comment

Includes significant change to Green coffee data. Previous reports included public data which was static historical data. New data source is based on 30,000 farms from supply chain being sampled and analysed using IPCC recognised methods. This provides dynamic, value chain specific data. Land use change is included for using WRI up to date data vs historical (prior 2015) average data.
Also includes small change for insourcing JM Smucker business.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

131,177

Comment

Spend based analysis

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

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117,901

Comment

Based on reported energy use - move from DEFRA based data sets to GaBi data sets, with slightly different scope coverage. DEFRA no longer maintain global transmission loss data.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

176,758

Comment

GLEC data linked to procured logistics - JDE Peet's has operational control of sourcing logistics.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,698

Comment

Move to GaBi data sets

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,305

Comment

Move from Defra to GaBi data sets

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9,044

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
No leased upstream assets

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
37,995

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
JDE Peet's products are sold to consumers and not processed by others

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
15,779

Comment

Includes only direct usage for equipment sold or leased by JDE to customers or consumers. It does not include indirect energy used to prepare beverages generically at home by our consumers. This is in line with JDE Peets N.V. SBTi validated target. When the sale is of a retail coffee machine through one of our own ecommerce channels, all direct electricity through the life of the machine is included for at the time of sale, based on typical brews per machine life. Location based electricity data is used based on the region of sale.

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

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

240,234

Comment

Restated in line with prior missing biogenic emissions linked to spent coffee disposed of by consumers to land fill. Overall data sets assume 50/50 landfill / incineration of domestic waste in line with European averages

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

No downstream assets

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7,083

Comment

Up to date IEA location based statistics.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable

C5.3

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

346,139

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Reduced coal usage in Turkey, replaced with Biomass

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

375,716

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

378,970

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Note SBTi targets are set on Market based data

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

161,240

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

110,811

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Includes a move to 50% renewable electricity

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

164,369

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

140,153

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Included 17% renewable electricity

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

173,982

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

155,834

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3,433,668

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

Hybrid method

Spend-based method

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

65

Please explain

Green coffee uses sampling of the value chain to collect emissions data for regions.
Laminate packaging uses supplier specific data
All product related emissions are linked to activity data on usage to GaBi average emissions data by material, unless supplier specific data is available.
All Goods and services use a spend based methodology.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

130,901

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Spend linked to activity data from financial reporting

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

105,809

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

0

Please explain

Energy usage as per scope 1 & 2 linked to GaBi country average transmission losses etc.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

150,340

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

GLEC data linked to specific routes / transport mode

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,409

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

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

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10,129

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method
Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

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

Use spend based for other travel from expense data

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9,623

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

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

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No upstream leased assets

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

39,092

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Distance for each route linked to average modal emission from GLEC

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Our products are sold to consumers ready to be consumed, not for others to process

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20,843

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

0

Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

230,017

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

0

Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

JDE Peet's has no operational control over any downstream leased assets other than those already included for in use of sold products

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5,797

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Other, please specify

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

0

Please explain

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

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No investments in other businesses other than those reported and for which JDE Peet's has operational control

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

All upstream impacts are included in other areas

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

All downstream impacts are included in other areas

C6.5a

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

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

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

3,335,784

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

136,323

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

113,034

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

160,466

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

1,277

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4,484

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

9,658

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

40,576

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

0

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

22,504

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

239,923

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

4,996

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

Past year 2

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

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

3,447,918

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

131,177

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

117,901

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

176,758

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

2,698

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

3,305

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

9,044

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

37,995

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

0

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

15,779

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

240,234

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

7,083

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

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

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

Yes

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

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

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

339

Methodology

Default emissions factors

Please explain

All CO2 emissions are from biogenic materials that have absorbed the carbon.
The emissions calculated relate only to the other GHG emissions related to biomass combustion and are reported as CO2e
Emission in this section relate to biomass burned directly in our process (roasting)

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

595

Methodology

Default emissions factors

Please explain

All CO2 emissions are from biogenic materials that have absorbed the carbon.
The emissions calculated relate only to the other GHG emissions related to biomass combustion and are reported as CO2e
Emission in this section relate to biomass waste burned to generate steam to then use in our processes

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

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

Agricultural commodities

Other, please specify

Coffee

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,239,667

Denominator: unit of production

Change from last reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Higher volumes bought, but offset by changes in sourcing countries and emission / LUC data for each country

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

Agricultural commodities

Other, please specify

tea

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57,894

Denominator: unit of production

Change from last reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Purchase dried tea volumes down, more tea leaf processed in JDE Peet's manufacturing processes (scope 1&2 vs Scope 3). Approximately 50% of the footprint of tea is processing based .

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

56

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

456,951

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

8,151

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

24

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Change in revenue

Please explain

Note Denominator revenue is based on € Millions.
Changes driven by significant increase in renewable energy , both renewable electricity and conversion of coal to biomass.
Linked to also then a premiumisation strategy within the product portfolio sold, and changes in commodity cost passed through to customers.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	366
Brazil	14,578
Bulgaria	2,080
Czechia	1,510
France	3,088
Germany	90,022
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	47,567
Greece	465
Kazakhstan	0
Morocco	76.9
Netherlands	33,779
New Zealand	336
Norway	1,081
Poland	2,302
Russian Federation	72,811
Spain	1,768
Sweden	462
Ukraine	0
Turkey	24,947
China	383
Malaysia	25,892
Myanmar	344
Thailand	25.5
United States of America	21,123

C7.3

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

By business division

By activity

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

JDE	322,862
Peet's	21,508

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Manufacturing operations	318,370
Fleet	21,875
Other (other energy use, e.g. for offices, warehousing, retail coffee stores etc.)	4,126

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

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

Yes

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

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

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

339,626

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

Majority of scope 1 emissions relate to roasting and processing our coffee

Activity

Distribution

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,513

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

Peet's USA operates its own distribution network.

The rest of JDE Peet's uses logistics providers and this fall in Scope 3 .

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	765	765
Brazil	1,849	11.8
Bulgaria	1,165	7.18
Czechia	3,593	44.1
France	1,347	38.5
Germany	14,762	770
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,338	22.2
Greece	333	19.9
Kazakhstan	228	228
Morocco	248	262
Netherlands	14,037	0
New Zealand	137	63.4
Norway	17	47
Poland	2,884	63.3
Russian Federation	16,733	16,733
Spain	10	18.9
Sweden	102	88.9
Ukraine	313	313
Turkey	4,144	4,144
China	46,581	46,581
Malaysia	29,318	28,447
Myanmar	186	184
Thailand	1,960	1,960
United States of America	10,727	8,964

C7.6

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

By business division

By activity

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
JDE	144,700	97,460
Peet's	15,813	13,351

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Manufacturing operations	129,860	88,473
Fleet	17.6	17.6
Other (other energy use, e.g. for offices, warehousing, retail coffee stores etc.)	30,957	20,325

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	37,000	Decreased	7.2	Move to more renewable electricity and move from coal to biomass in Turkey on 2 of our tea sites
Other emissions reduction activities	14,400	Decreased	2.8	Investments in Energy efficiency, and process / network optimisation
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change		
Change in output	7,500	Decreased	1.5	Change in portfolio mix and volume
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Any changes in emission factors have been back dated where appropriate
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	358,350	1,517,255.5	1,875,606
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		181,845	175,290	357,135
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		2,749	573	3,322
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	95,943	95,943
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		1,076		1,076

Total energy consumption		544,020	1,789,062	2,333,082

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

347,902

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

29,468

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

318,434

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Use spent coffee and some renewable biomass for steam generation, and some biomass from renewable sources for roasting

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Only use renewable biomass sources

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10,448

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

7,764

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

2,683

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Use self generated biogas for steam and external bio propane for roasting

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

66,461

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

66,461

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Significantly reduced with conversion to biomass on some sites

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,651

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1,651

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Excludes Diesel for vehicles

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,447,272

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

19,697

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

201,415

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

933,093

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

312,744

Comment

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

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,849

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1,849

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Propane usage

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,875,583

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

19,697

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

240,496

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1,322,322

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

312,744

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	87,568	85,399	0	0
Heat	240,496	240,496	37,232	37,232
Steam	1,547,498	1,543,376	321,117	321,117
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify

Mix of renewables and Nuclear

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

12,101

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

Supply agreement

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Brazil

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Hydropower and other sources

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

19,798

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

Brazil

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Netherlands

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify
Wind and Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
149,511

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

Comment
Purchase GO for all of Europe, have indicated this as Netherlands, but covers all operations within Europe. Supply country is predominately Spain, but there is a mix of supply locations.
GO's are from sources of <5years in age

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Sweden

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2,749

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

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

Comment
District Heating system supplying heat

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify
Solar and Wind

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

5,100

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

Purchase of retail contract options

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,123

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1,809

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

2,932

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

29

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

36

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19,798

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

99,579

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

119,377

Country/area

Bulgaria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3,108

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10,264

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

13,372

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23,408

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

95,943

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

357

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

119,708

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8,802

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7,456

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

16,258

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

219

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

219

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26,142

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15,250

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

41,392

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

49,453

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

46,527

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

511,159

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

607,139

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

877

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2,296

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

3,173

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

15

Country/area

Kazakhstan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

397

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

93

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

490

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45,416

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

746

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

125,957

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

172,119

Country/area

Morocco

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

364

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

338

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

702

Country/area

Myanmar

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

456

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

456

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53,976

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

115,332

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

169,308

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,055

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1,654

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

2,709

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,676

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5,339

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

8,015

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4,951

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11,362

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

16,313

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46,494

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5,515

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

429,420

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

481,429

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,757

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8,720

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

11,477

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7,781

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

2,749

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7,764

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

18,294

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

64

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4,112

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

330

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4,442

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10,015

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

99,774

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

109,789

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12,154

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

41,041

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

239,307

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

292,502

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30,567

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

67,162

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

97,729

Country/area

Ukraine

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

891

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

480

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,371

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

38

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
12.6

Metric numerator
Gigajoules used

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Production tonnes

% change from previous year
1

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Volume mix changes - 80% of energy is used in one category and portfolio mix can change impact even if overall energy use has declined

Description
Waste

Metric value
0.15

Metric numerator
Manufacturing Waste Tonne

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Production Volume Tonnes

% change from previous year
0

Direction of change
No change

Please explain

Significant reduction achieved in 2020 to 2021 - no change achieved in 2022
2020 base year was 0.2. So 2022 is 25% lower than 2020.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

AnnualReport2022 (1).pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 251
Note the auditors track the reduction in Scope 1&2 linked to our targets, which covers then also the individual scope totals

Relevant standard

Other, please specify

Nadere voorschriften kwaliteitssystemen (NVKS - regulations for quality management systems. and Dutch Standard 3000A

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

AnnualReport2022 (1).pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 251

Note the auditors track the reduction in Scope 1&2 linked to our targets, which covers then also the individual scope totals

Relevant standard

Other, please specify

Nadere voorschriften kwaliteitssystemen (NVKS - regulations for quality management systems. and Dutch Standard 3000A

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

Yes

C11.1a

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

EU ETS

UK ETS

C11.1b

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

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

16

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

13,572

Allowances purchased

41,549

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

55,121

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

For 2 of our instant facilities in Europe

UK ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

13

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

6,799

Allowances purchased

38,109

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

44,908

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

For instant coffee manufacturing unit in the UK

C11.1d

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

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

Investment decisions also take into account alternate investments that might be needed should a particular roadmap investment not go ahead, eg considering avoided future investments

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

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

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Provide training, support, and best practices on how to set science-based targets

% of suppliers by number

0.1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

10

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

60

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Note commodities (coffee/tea) are not included in the above footprint / spend assessment. Coffee and tea account for 50% of the SCope 3.1 purchased goods and services. Activation on reduction for these are through farmer engagement programs in co-ordination with our traders.

For other Raw / Pack suppliers, rationale is to Focus on a few key strategic suppliers with high impact - 60% of our Raw and Pack impact.

Working through how the engagement works, and ensure they become aligned with SBTI targets, to ensure delivery on our key raw and pack materials.

This preliminary engagement will be rolled out to the broader suppliers community.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

So far 50% of these top suppliers now have SBTI commitments in place

This approach will be rolled out to more suppliers as we go through tendering.

We are also reaching out to all Direct suppliers for more specific data.
For Indirect service providers we expect to use CDP engagement program to provide €/Co2 figures to improve future reporting.

Comment

Links directly with the JDE Peet's broader strategic supplier engagement approach on a broad set of topics including science based targets, but also broader social and ESG expectations.

C12.1d

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

Within our TCFD analysis ensuring that there are farmers still able / willing to grow coffee is a key risk to manage.
This is why we engage with all elements of our value chain, traders / NGOs/ Farmers/ Civil society to align on the needs of farmers. This forms a key part of our Assess, Address, Progress approach to tacking climate and other issues within our value chain. Most of our investments to support farmers and drive change, are co-funded, by both our trade partners, sometimes our competitors, and often civil society actors such as USAID / IDH.

C12.2

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

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

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

Setting an SBTi climate target
Note this relates to non commodity procurement - as does the data below, which excludes spend on commodities (coffee & tea)
These suppliers relate to 60% of our Scope 3 Raw and pack footprint (excludes commodities and spend based goods and services)

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

10

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

5

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

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

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

Yes

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

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

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

Other, please specify

Our Common Grounds Responsible Coffee Sourcing Principles

Description of management practice

Our smallholder engagement programme is designed to address the priority sustainability challenges and improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. In 2022, we supported more than 60 coffee & tea projects across 22 countries. We have now reached over 590,000 smallholder farmers since 2015 and have already hit our initial goal of 500,000 smallholder farmers by 2025, primarily through technical assistance and the application of Good Agricultural Practices.

This programme is built on the foundation of our Responsible Coffee Sourcing Principles, and the Global coffee platform coffee reference code on sustainable agriculture. (https://www.jdepeets.com/about-us/policies/) The first pillar in particular focuses on the Sustainability of Land encouraging use agricultural methods that will help us protect our planet for future generations. Principles include soil fertility management,

riparian buffer zones, wastewater treatment, climate smart agricultural practices, agroforestry and shade cover and forest protection, amongst others.

Your role in the implementation

Financial
Knowledge sharing
Operational

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

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

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

Climate change related benefit

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

Comment

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

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

Yes

C12.3

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

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

jde-peets-public-advocacy-policy-2022.pdf

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

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

C12.3b

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

Trade association

Other, please specify

European Coffee Federation

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

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

With the implementation of the European Green deal, 2 key climate related legislations have come through related to deforestation and packaging waste directive.
JDE Peet's / ECF are both supportive of the intent of the legislation, but have sought to ensure the legislation maintained both the ability for consumers / companies to choose packaging types rather than be prescribed within limits, and ensure the deforestation regulations do not drive unintended consequences in the smallholder based coffee supply chain.

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

60,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership of the ECF to support its activities

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

AnnualReport2022 (1).pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 45 to 111

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Fully integrated into GRi compliant annual report

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Other, please specify Sustainable Coffee Challenge	Leading member, work pre competitively to define methodologies, baselines, and provide commitments in our highest impact category, green Coffee. In line with our Common Grounds commitments and our Assess / Address / Progress strategy on supporting farmers . We share these commitments, which are aligned also with the Global Coffee Platform reference code on sustainable coffee and is aligned with the Enveritas standards

C13. Other land management impacts

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

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

Yes

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

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

Management practice reference number

MP1

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Biodiversity
Soil
Water
Yield
Other, please specify
Livelihoods

Description of impacts

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

While programmes are designed to address the priority challenges in the local context, activities typically span across all 3 pillars and multiple topics within each. As a result, nearly all the management practices implemented by our suppliers have multiple intended outcomes such as improving yield, soil health, and preserving biodiversity, as well as social outcomes such as improved smallholder livelihoods.

This is fully aligned with the Global coffee platform coffee sustainability reference code

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

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

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	Embedded in our Assess / Address / Progress approach to responsible sourcing. This forms part of our engagement targets with farmers and is part of our percentage responsible sourcing KPI that is reported in our quarterly program reviews, and is a formal KPI for limited assurance review for reporting in annual report.

C15.2

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

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

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Upstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

ReCiPe

SBTN materiality tool
Other, please specify

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

The SBTN materiality tool provides insufficient data to allow decisions as a business focussed on one commodity.
Coffee is our largest impact category - in our Assess / Address / Approach to impacts we rate farmer risk relative to the GCP coffee sustainability reference code which includes sustainable agriculture aspects, related to soil management, agroforestry, protection of water courses among other social and economic aspects.
We also use Recipe outcomes linked to our ISO14040 LCA capabilities. This is used when looking at new materials to assess risks beyond climate. For coffee most other biodiversity risks such as freshwater pollution are directly linked to factors that influence carbon footprint - so carbon footprint is also used as a proxy.
In 2023 we are using more granular data on usage rates across our sourcing value chain

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Germany

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Mittelwesermarsch

Proximity

Up to 10 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Manufacturing asset that has not expanded for many years. Produces instant and roast coffees, both processing and packaging

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The KBA relates to the floating breeding platforms are provided for Sterna hirundo.
All the JDE facilities water discharges are sent for processing by at municipal waste water treatment facilities, and are discharged within consent limits.
Air pollution abatement systems are in place for biomass incineration and roasting, and all comply with local discharge requirements and consents
The site has not expanded.
The site promotes presence of pollinators with bee hives and has recently planted a range of trees to support pollinators.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Turkey

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Doğu Karadeniz Dağları

Proximity

Up to 10 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

A number of tea leaf processing plants close to the growing regions for tea, and 2 tea packaging facilities in a similar region

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The areas is threatened by Unplanned settlement, highway construction, increasing plateau tourism, dam construction, creation of agricultural fields.
No JDE Peet's sites have expended
All sites work within operational consents
Recent investments have significantly reduced the use of coal burning within the facilities, moving to renewable biomass for local agriculture waste streams
JDE Peet's is investing to support the local tea gardens to comply with the expectations of the Rainforest alliance standards for tea agriculture

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

France

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Plaine du Forez

Proximity

Up to 10 km

Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Coffee roastery and packaging facility

Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The Plaine du Forez is threatened by the development of a motorway and other infrastructure.
JDE Peet's assets have expanded in recent years, but they are within the existing boundary and have been conducted with local consent.
The roastery uses pollution abatement systems and its emissions are within permitted consents.

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Other, please specify Enveritas reporting vs GCP coffee sustainability reference code which includes biodiversity topics on soil health / regenerative agriculture and protection of water bodies.

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance	Included in our responsible souring section P47 Also part of projects and specifically mentioned P58/59 1
Other, please specify Website	Details on biodiversity indicators	We report on all countries and how they map to GCP coffee sustainability reference code - and show associated risks. This assessment is then linked to our investment in project to address the issues in those landscapes 2

[1]AnnualReport2022 (1).pdf

[2]Responsible Sourcing JDE Peets Website download July 2023.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

For a full review of our responsible sourcing projects please see
https://www.jdepeets.com/sustainability/
In here is also access to our TCFD analysis and our full company report.

C16.1

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

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