

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Pernod Ricard is a world's co-leader in the industry of wines and spirits. It was created in 1975 with the merger of Pernod and Ricard companies and has today 85 subsidiaries in more than 70 countries. The company is active in a number of beverage sectors, including: whiskies, vodka, aniseed spirits, liqueurs, cognacs and brandies, gin, rums, bitters, champagne, and wines. The group's activities are focused on international brands such as Absolut, Chivas Regal, Ballantines, Beefeater, Havana Club, Malibu, Martell, The Glenlivet, Jameson or Jacob's Creek. In addition, the group owns and distributes a number of leading local brands.

Pernod Ricard's structure is divided between Brand Companies, such as the Absolut Company, Chivas Brothers or Martell Mumm Perrier-Jouët, that produce those brands and develop marketing strategies, and Market Companies, such as Pernod Ricard Europe, Middle East and Africa, Pernod Ricard North America or Pernod Ricard Asia, that are in charge of the distribution of the brands in every local market.

Pernod Ricard business model is based on a decentralized organization where business decisions are made in the local markets and countries, close to the customers and to our "terroirs".

Pernod Ricard is aware that climate change is one of the most urgent challenges facing this generation. Combatting it is a major focus of our environmental policy. In particular, Pernod Ricard's main impacts on climate come from its agricultural activities (48% of our carbon footprint) and packaging (28%, mainly glass).

Pernod Ricard has a dedicated governance and organizational structure to ensure that climate change issues are fully incorporated into its strategy. For greater transparency, the Group follows the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD). Regarding the resilience of our organization, this year, the Group has started a climate-related scenario analysis with a pilot in one affiliate. The objectives are the understanding of climate-related risks impacts on our operations (wet goods, packaging, production and logistics) and the building of a prospective approach for climate-related risks scenarios applicable at Group level.

The Group holds a long tradition of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), including a strong commitment towards environment protection, deeply rooted in its long history and in the local territories where its emblematic brands have been produced and developed since many generations. The Group environmental commitments are included into the Pernod Ricard Corporate Environmental Policy which is based on impacts and risks identified for the Group in term of environment. This policy covers the Group's entire value chain and all its business activities, from upstream procurement, production and market distribution to the end of the product's life. It is directed to all our stakeholders, starting with all employees across the world, as well as numerous suppliers and partners.

In April 2019, Pernod Ricard launched a new Sustainability & Responsibility (S&R) strategy "We bring good times from a good place.", built on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and addressing the entire business from 'grain to glass'. This roadmap has ambitious targets from now until 2030, with key milestones for 2020 and 2025. Below are the main commitments linked to environment and climate change which lies in two of the four pillars of the strategy Visit our website to read the entire strategy: <https://www.pernod-ricard.com/en/sustainability-responsibility>

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

July 1 2021

End date

June 30 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- Cuba
- Czechia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- India
- Ireland
- Italy
- Mexico
- New Zealand
- Poland
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

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	Both own land and elsewhere in the value chain [Agriculture/Forestry only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Direct operations only [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Distribution	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Consumption	No

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

(C-AC0.6f/C-FB0.6f/C-PF0.6f) Why are emissions from distribution activities within your direct operations not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Outside the direct operations of my organization

Please explain

Emissions from distribution are outside our direct operations. They have been evaluated and judged significant.

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

(C-AC0.6g/C-FB0.6g/C-PF0.6g) Why are emissions from the consumption of your products not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Evaluated but judged to be unimportant

Please explain

Calculations have shown that consumption does not require significant amount energy and materials. Therefore, it is not relevant to our CDP disclosure.

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 (Alcohol)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

40-60%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

The largest source of our revenue (55%) is associated with purchased alcohol. To calculate this figure, we considered procurement of all types of alcohol in the past financial year. Main part of purchased alcohol are produced using cereal grains.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Agave)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Both

Please explain

Agave represents 3% of our revenue. To calculate this figure, we calculated all agave produced and purchased in the past financial year.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Cereals (Maize, Barley, etc.))

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

10-20%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Cereals represent 17.6% of our revenue. To calculate this figure, we calculated all of cereal purchased (including malted cereals or maize), in the past financial year.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Grapes)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

10-20%

Produced or sourced

Both

Please explain

Grapes represent 19% of our revenue. To calculate this figure, we calculated all of our grapes-based production and procurement in the past financial year.

Agricultural commodity

Sugar

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Sugar represents 2% of our revenue. To calculate this figure, we calculated all of sugar purchased during the past financial year.

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	FR0000120693

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
Board-level committee	<p>The Board:</p> <p>The Board is comprised of 14 members, seven of whom are independent and two of whom represent Group employees. The Chairman reports on the Board's progress at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting. The Chairman is tasked with ensuring that the Group's bodies run smoothly, which includes providing the Directors with the information and resources they need to fulfil their duties, including on climate-related issues. Some members of the Board are also members of the S&R committee as described below.</p> <p>During FY21, the S&R Senior Steering Committee approved LTIP (Long Term Incentive Plan) criteria related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), based on 4 sub-criteria. One of them is related to carbon and related to the implementation of the roadmap to reduce direct CO2 emissions generated by Pernod Ricard's sites in order to reach Net Zero ambition by 2030. It also reviewed and approved internal intermediate milestones related to the LTIP.</p>
Board-level committee	<p>The S&R committee: S&R stands for "Sustainability & Responsibility" This committee is composed of three members of the Board: a Lead Independent Director, a Director and an Independent Director. The S&R Committee has multiple and very strategic roles and therefore, also has responsibility in climate-related issues management.</p> <p>For example, in FY22, the S&R Committee's main activities included- presenting the CSR strategy and progress on the objectives for each pillar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- reflection and modification of certain Group objectives in terms of CSR strategy- presentation of projects developed or under development at Group level to meet the Group's CSR strategy objectives <p>review and monitoring of CSR reporting.</p>
Board-level committee	<p>The Executive Committee (COMEX):</p> <p>The Executive Committee, the Group's managing body, has 16 members - the entire Executive Board (which includes the Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, the Managing Director and Global Business Development, the EVP Finance, IT & Operations, the Group General Counsel & Compliance Officer, the EVP Human Resources and the EVP Corporate Communication, S&R & Public Affairs) as well as the Managing Directors of the main Group affiliates – who meet once per month.</p> <p>For example, the Executive Committee approved in 2019 the Global Environmental Policy of Pernod Ricard, which includes our commitments to tackle Climate Change throughout our value chain.</p>
Board-level committee	<p>The S&R Senior Steering Committee:</p> <p>It is composed of 12 members meeting 4 times per year: the CEO, Managing Director GBD, Group EVP Human Resources, EVP Finance, IT and Operations, Group General Counsel and Compliance Officer, EVP Corporate Communication, S&R & Public Affairs, Chief Sustainability Officer, VP Global Public Affairs and Alcohol in Society, Group Operations Director, Global Marketing & Commercial Director, Group Communications Director, Global SVP, Investors Relations and Treasury.</p> <p>As of 1 July 2022, a new role was created within the Executive Board : EVP Corporate Communications, S&R, and Public. This newly created role strategically leads and brings together these three global functions. He is an additional member of the Executive Committee and the S&R Senior Steering Committee.</p> <p>The S&R Senior Steering Committee is regularly updated on the Group's performance and it responsible for taking decisions regarding climate related issues. For example, in 2021, this committee approved advancing by 5 years our target of achieving 100% compostable, recyclable and reusable POS materials by 2030.</p>

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	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Executive Committee (COMEX): Under the direction of the Chairman & CEO, the Committee helps to define the Group’s strategy and plays an essential coordinating role between Headquarters and the affiliates, and amongst the affiliates themselves (Brand Companies and Market Companies), including the climate-related strategy. The COMEX is ultimately responsible for the performance of the company against the S&R strategic objectives and discusses/updates the S&R strategy in at least two Executive Committee meetings per year. The COMEX prepares, examines and approves all decisions related to climate change, including the major investments on new distilleries for example. To this end, it is responsible for guiding the risk management process in relation to climate issues.
Scheduled – some meetings	Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	<Not Applicable>	The S&R Senior Steering Committee: This committee oversees the advancement of strategy implementation, ensures proper resourcing and raises any challenges to the COMEX, notably regarding the climate change roadmap. This committee gathers key operational functions to review the progress of the S&R strategy Good Times from a Good Place and the roadmap – which includes strategic priority actions related to Climate Change, such as the review of targets. In relation to climate change, the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) approved the Group’s greenhouse gas emission targets in June which are aligned with a well-below 2°C scenario for the Group’s scope 1 and 2 emissions and the 2°C scenario for Scope 3 emissions. Therefore, the S&R Senior Steering Committee, the COMEX and the Board (through the S&R committee) will be monitoring the progress and implementation of the following Group targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030: Reduction of absolute carbon emissions of production sites by 30% (scope 1 and 2), base year 2018. This reduction is aligned with 2°C scenario, with well-below 2°C on scope 1&2, and will be reviewed next year to be aligned with 1.5°C. • By 2030: Reduction of the intensity of scope 3 carbon footprint by 50%, base year 2018. This reduction is aligned with 2°C scenario and will be reviewed next year to be aligned with 1.5°C. • By 2025: 100% renewable electricity used in production sites and administrative offices. • By 2050: "net zero carbon" emissions for all scopes. The S&R Senior Steering Committee is frequently updated on S&R progress (approximately 4 times a year). The quarterly updates for this fiscal year included updates on the climate scenario work that Pernod Ricard started during FY2022-2023. The S&R steering committee guides decisions and oversees the analysis of the scenario to leverage this work at the Group level. The S&R Senior Steering Committee is also updated on the incentives for employees related to climate issues, including projections of the performance towards the LTIP targets.
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	<Not Applicable>	The S&R committee: Created in 2020, the S&R committee has a vision of the whole strategy of Pernod Ricard, from the financial to the sustainability side and will then ensure that sustainability is integrated into all of our strategic decisions. It meets three times a year. This Board committee has a key role to play in driving Pernod Ricard’s climate-related strategy and supervising the climate roadmap. It helps the Board in regard to climate-related issues by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring the progress of the S&R strategy; - challenging the Group’s ambition; - raising awareness on long-term sustainability trends - reporting to the Board after each Committee meeting. More specifically, its roles are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examining, reviewing and evaluating the Group’s S&R strategy; - Implementing the Group’s S&R strategy and carrying out its monitoring in qualitative and quantitative terms in which climate change is a key topic; - Assessing the risks and opportunities in terms of social and environmental performance; - Monitoring reporting systems, preparing non-financial information and reviewing the annual non-financial performance statement; - Reviewing annually the summary of the ratings assigned to the Group by the rating agencies and by the non-financial analyses.
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	<Not Applicable>	The Board: The Board of Directors is tasked with evaluating the relevance of the Company’s S&R commitments (which include Climate Change) and monitoring their implementation within the Group through the S&R Committee (created in November 2020). Before the creation of this new committee dedicated to S&R, in 2019, the Board of Directors has validated the new Sustainability & Responsibility 2030 strategy and the commitments in which the climate change topic is included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030: Reduction of scope 1 & 2 by 30% (absolute value); • By 2030: Reduction of the overall scope 3 carbon intensity by 50%. In 2022, the absolute emission reduction target for scope 1 & 2 was revised. We are now committed to reduce scope 1 & 2 by 54% by 2030.

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	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Three of our 14 board members have experience on climate-related issues. Their competence on these issues has been evaluated based on their extensive professional experience. One of them having been Head of sustainability of a CAC 40 company for many years. One other is Vice-Chairwoman and spokesperson for the Ocean & Climate platform, as well as a member of the France Ocean Committee set up by the French ministry for the Ecological transition.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Executive Vice President Corporate Communication, S&R and Public Affairs)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
 Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
 Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
 Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

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

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Executive Vice President Corporate Communication, S&R and Public Affairs, and reports directly to the CEO. He is part of the Executive Committee and the S&R Senior Steering Committee. Through the updates on the performance, he monitors the progress of Pernod Ricard against our climate-related targets. He also uses the climate scenario analysis launched by its team to assess and manage climate risks & opportunities, and adapting the strategy to latest findings to make the business more resilient.

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	

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

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of a climate-related target
 Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Thanks to the long-term incentive plan of Pernod Ricard described in the next row, the CSO is eligible to receive a monetary reward if yearly budgeted carbon targets are met.

The LTIP (Long term incentive plan) related reward is conditioned to several criteria, one in particular on climate. This indicator has been selected as it is covered by Pernod Ricard's 2030 Sustainability strategy.

The CSO and Group Operations Director in particular are eligible to receive a monetary reward as they oversee the Sustainability & Responsibility 2030 strategy and are responsible for team resources and the achievement of targets.

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

As key contributors in the Group's overall CSR strategy, the Chief Sustainability has a direct impact on the Group's decisions regarding climate change. Being included in the LTIP and having climate related objective(s) is key to transform the business to ensure this dimension is taken into account in all decisions we make.

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify (Pernod Ricard's employees and Executive Directors)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of a climate-related target

Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Long-Term Incentive Plan (for Executive Directors and Top Management (band C and above)):

The Board of Directors has decided in 2021 to grant shares free of charge to some employees and Executive Directors of the Company and Group companies, and introduced a criterion based on social responsibility in line with its roadmap in this area.

The shares to be allocated would be subject notably to an internal performance condition related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) based on 4 sub-criteria. One of them is related to carbon and related to the implementation of the roadmap to reduce direct CO2 emissions generated by Pernod Ricard's sites in order to reach Net Zero ambition by 2030.

Therefore, for the Company's Executive Directors and members of the Executive Committee, the weighting of each of the three performance criteria would be as follows: 50% of the allocations would be subject to the internal PRO (Group Profit from Recurring Operations) performance condition, 20% would be subject to the internal CSR performance condition and 30% would be subject to the external TSR performance condition.

For the other beneficiaries, the weighting would be as follows: 80% of the allocations would be subject to the internal PRO performance condition and 20% would be subject to the internal CSR performance condition.

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

This incentive scheme encourages the Group to pursue the reduction targets, develop innovative ideas to decrease emissions and invest massively in our distilleries (example with the new Kentucky distillery in the US or our major investments on the Middleton distillery for Irish Distillers).

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify (Group Operations Director)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Thanks to the long-term incentive plan of Pernod Ricard described above, the Group Operations Director is eligible to receive a monetary reward if yearly budgeted carbon targets are met.

The LTPI related reward is conditioned to several criteria, one in particular on climate. This indicator has been selected as it is covered by Pernod Ricard's 2030 Sustainability strategy.

The CSO and Group Operations Director in particular are eligible to receive a monetary reward as they oversee the Sustainability & Responsibility 2030 strategy and are responsible for team resources and the achievement of targets.

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

As key contributors in the Group's overall CSR strategy, the Chief Sustainability has a direct impact on the Group's decisions regarding climate change. Being included in the LTIP and having climate related objective(s) is key to transform the business to ensure this dimension is taken into account in all decisions we make.

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify (Corporate executive team and local operation team)

Type of incentive

Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Public recognition

Performance indicator(s)

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Not part of an existing incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Corporate executive team oversees all energy and carbon stewardship initiatives. Local operation teams are engaged in the realization of these actions. They are part of global communication or work recognition in case of projects that have been implemented and related to the Group Strategy or any action which shows performance improvements.

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

Public recognition, particularly from ESG rating agencies, rankings and benchmarks, allows us to compare ourselves with the industry and stimulates the efforts of the Group.

Entitled to incentive

Business unit manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of a climate-related target

Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The Group S&R strategy sets emissions reduction targets:

- By 2030: Reduction of scope 1 & 2 by 54% (absolute value);
- By 2030: Reduction of the overall scope 3 carbon intensity by 50%.

Each business unit has the responsibility to demonstrate its contribution to this global target by setting a business unit target according to its activity. Some Business unit managers are evaluated and rewarded (through variable compensation) according to their performance relative to business unit targets.

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

This monetary reward for unit managers is essential to ensure the transition of the whole company. Involving all functions, and clearly detailing each climate objective, enables everyone to realise the role they have to play in reducing our impact, and therefore engages the ingenuity of our employees.

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	5	The short-term strategy reflects the business plan over a 0-5 years horizon. As an example, the short-term horizon reflects the year on year scope 1 and 2 reduction plan with all reduction initiatives and CAPEX requested every year, as well as the timeline related to some of our targets, for instance reaching 100% of our electricity sourced from renewable sources by 2025.
Medium-term	5	10	The medium-term strategy reflects the business plan over a 5-10 years horizon. As an example, one of our targets is to reduce by 50% the overall scope 3 carbon intensity by 2030.
Long-term	10	30	The long-term strategy reflects the business plan over a 10-30 years horizon. This horizon gathers long-term commitments in terms of mitigation, such as our Net Zero SBT long-term decarbonation commitment, as well as for adaptation, where it represents a meaningful horizon as part of our climate risks analysis performed this year.

C2.1b

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

For Pernod Ricard, substantive financial impact is defined by the Profit from Recurring Operations (PRO). A financial impact is defined as substantive if the risk affects more than 2% of the Group's PRO and can be derived from either direct operational risks or supply chain risks. A major crisis affecting the economic environment in a large country is defined as a substantive financial impact.

For examples, Operations Risks, which have been identified as having a substantive financial impact include damages to a major production facility due to an accident/ natural disaster (storm, earthquake, drought, etc.).

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

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

a) Identification

Integrating climate-related risks and opportunities within the broader multidisciplinary company-wide risk management process starts with identifying all potentially relevant risks & opportunities across upstream & downstream value chain, and within our own operations, as all are important to ensure the continuity of our business and activities considering climate change impacts.

This identification process is performed by gathering senior executive representatives from all potentially impacted functions at Group-level to ensure a holistic approach: Finance, Procurement, Internal audit, Marketing, Operations, S&R, and Public Affairs.

A risks & opportunities universe is defined following on a multi-criteria analysis based on likelihood and severity of impacts, weighted by all representatives during ad-hoc workshops. This bottom-up approach is complemented by continuous feedback raised at Market & Brand Level following historically observed impacts at site-level and affiliate-level, and further gathered by our Internal Audit Director.

b) Assessment

Risks highlighted during these preliminary steps are then quantified in terms of both physical units impacts and financial impacts. Risks for which the impact overcomes our materiality thresholds, as defined in C.2.1.b, are prioritized in terms of adaptation actions and required investments to perform.

Such process is performed for short-term (up to 5 years), medium-term (2030) and long-term horizons (up to 2050), given that the most material risks, the required and optimal adaptation levers to action to mitigate these risks, and the key stakeholders to be involved are likely to diverge between those 3 horizons. Indeed, adjusting our short-term business planning and investments, in line with short-term horizon results, does not stand at the same level than revamping our strategic planning and overall brand positioning, in light with long-term horizon results.

c) Respond

- Reporting process

Our Chief Sustainability Officer and our VP Operations report the results of these climate-related risks and opportunities workshops to both our Executive Committee and our Sustainability & Reporting Steering Committee.

- Managing processes

To mitigate these risks, each Brand Owner with manufacturing activities is certified according to ISO 14001 Environment Management System, and therefore has identified the impacts and risks of its activities on the environment, climate change being one of the most materials. Site-level Business Continuity Plans are frequently updated and reviewed, including increased severity of extreme events induced by climate change.

We further put a focus on critical facilities and warehouses for which any loss or disruption would cause the major financial impacts.

Carbon price and energy dependency :

To mitigate this risk, the Group is working on 2 aspects on production sites and supply chain:

- Transitioning from fossil fuel to low carbon fuel. For instance, by procuring renewable electricity, moving to low carbon energy for our production sites and working with our suppliers to reduce their carbon footprint
- Decreasing the Group dependence to energy by decreasing its direct and indirect consumption. For instance, through packaging eco-design, ISO 50001 certification in production sites, optimization of the logistics chain.

This transition to a low carbon economy has been included in our 2030 roadmap which echoes our Science Based targets on our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. All these actions will have to be widely implemented to achieve our carbon ambition.

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	Current regulations already have an impact on Pernod Ricard procurement costs, OPEX and revenues. In Europe for instance, the Group's largest distilleries are already subject to both the UK-ETS and EU-ETS. This risk is of particular relevance for Pernod Ricard as most of our Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions are located in Europe and especially in UK, which are subject to specific taxation under the UK's CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme. We are also experiencing some indirect impacts through increases in the price of raw materials due to reinforced carbon price mechanisms (especially for glass manufacturing, which is an energy-intensive industry).
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Energy costs increase induced by both taxation mechanisms and geopolitical drivers is a key risk and is factored into annual business planning, given it could impact our financial statements. Following a required transition path to decarbonized economies is very likely to induce drastic carbon price mechanisms and energy-related regulations strengthening, in addition to the energy resource shortages and geopolitical constraints that could act as additional vulnerability factors. Reinforced energy efficiency standards and renewable energy mandates defined by governments (for instance as part of Fitfor55 EU revamped green transition plan) are also perceived as an opportunity, given our SBT commitments to decarbonize our business, and also a risk, as a risk of failure to keep on track still holds. The risk related to "carbon pricing mechanisms" described in C2.3 illustrates an example of how we take into account and implement actions to mitigate these risks.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technological changes are both perceived as risks and opportunities. The technological lever forms a significant part of Pernod Ricard mitigation strategy: increasing the share of renewable fuels at operating sites, using biogas/biomass to fuel distilleries and hydrogen to fuel supplier's glass furnaces, implementing complex energy efficiency measures such as MVR (Mechanical Vapor Re-compression), or even optimizing bottle structure and materials. Given endogenous and exogenous technological and socioeconomic drivers, delayed implementation of those technologies, failure to access the required CAPEX or to scale their deployment all form inherent risks. All these factors are studied and stress-tested at brand and group levels to assess the resilience of our mitigation strategy. The opportunity related to "low-carbon distribution and operations process" described in C2.4 illustrates an example of how we take into account and implement actions to mitigate these risks.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Failure to comply with our legal obligations in relation to climate change is a key risk to our business. We perform multi-annual regulatory watch to ensure integration of product-related legal requirements (labelling regulations and upcoming packaging standards evolutions) as well as energy-use and GHG emissions related legal requirements (for instance, complying with sectoral reduction pathways as well as reaching our Science Based Target commitments) in our risk assessment to avoid any climate-related litigation claim.
Market	Relevant, always included	The Group's performance is dependent on its capacity to satisfy consumer expectations and desires. Market risks and shifts in demand for products and commodities are thus considered among the most material risks, given it could induce a propension for consumer expectations to turn towards perceived sustainability leaders, towards perceived sustainable alcohol product categories, or just halving their alcohol consumption. We have set up an S&R observatory to assess these trends through data-driven social networks campaign analyses to better understand each market moving expectations. These considerations have been incorporated in our Consumers Insights team multi-annual cycles review and feed short-term and long-term sales forecasts per Brand and Market. These further escalated to our Board when required for decision-making. Given the deep uncertainty surrounding this risk, we prioritize an open exploratory framework that allows us to consider and build nuanced consumer trends narratives.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Pernod Ricard is a worldwide trusted and respected brand known for its high-quality products due to the luxury positioning of many of our Brands (core portfolio of strategic spirits, champagne brands, Priority Premium Wine Brands). Failure to meet our key sustainability commitments and manage our impact over natural resources could harm our business via reputational impact along all our stakeholders (reduced trust among customers, reduced access to capital from investors, etc.). Failure from one of our suppliers to align and perform a sound transition could also damage our reputation. We mitigate this risk by ensuring our 4-pillar Sustainability Strategy is further derived into operational targets through our whole value chain. Judicious natural resources use is ensured through stewardships such as our Water stewardship and our water replenishment program to decrease our impact towards local communities, while we also collaborate and support our 3rd party suppliers in their transition to lower-emissive energy sources. We also ensure to keep being at the forefront in terms of commitments and governance, apart from continuous regulatory watches, as we are currently revising our SBT commitment to the latest best practices and established a cross-functional group to further align our holistic approach to climate risk reporting with TCFD guidance.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute climate-related events can induce business disruptions at site-level, that can further induce Brand or market-level disruptions given the interlocks in our whole supply chain. Cyclones and flooding could damage our facilities, while repeated intense heatwaves could halt production given constrained labor conditions. Above all, water stress forms an inherent increasing risk given our water-intensive operations. We historically experienced it this summer in Sichuan region in China, where our facility was forced to shut down by local authorities during an entire week due to electrical shortage (sourced from hydropower). We have conducted analyses using Aqueduct WRI platform to highlight all the sites highly exposed to define site-level adaptation measures and revise the business continuity plan accordingly if needed (mostly supplier facilities in India, Armenia and Central America). We have also defined a Group-level water consumption reduction and replenishment strategy, with specific FY30 targets. The Group has reduced its water consumption intensity per unit from 13% since FY18, and 68,7% of the total water used in high-risk locations over the past year was replenished, helping as well to better ensure resilience to water stress.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Long-term weather patterns shifts will impact the raw material sourcing, by potentially reducing their availability with risks of shortages. This is due to reduced yields and work land unsuitability induced by agroclimatic drivers and soil quality degradation. We are assessing and monitoring these risks across all our strategic terroirs through our terroir risk mapping as well as on-site audits. Then, the first mitigation step is to implement certifications on sustainable agricultural practices. To better understand future climatic risks, we focused our effort this year on 34 of our strategic terroirs and 16 of our raw commodities (that form 80% of our annual spend), and went through a comprehensive quantitative modelling analysis leveraging FAO public datasets on yield variations across RCP scenarios over 2030 to 2050, that is planned to be replicated and updated annually. This study allowed our experts to define clear hotspots to prioritize mitigation and adaptation actions. The results have been escalated to our Executive Committee and used by our experts from Terroir team and procurement teams to better inform their joint operational decision-making to define ad-hoc adaptation strategies (terroir relocation when feasible, alternative strategies) or mitigation actions (soil restoration, organic fertilizers use, no-tillage strategies, etc.).

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?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

All Pernod Ricard European and UK-located operations are already subject to carbon pricing mechanisms, directly through our own operations, as well as indirectly through our suppliers' increased costs that further pass on these cost increases to us. The continuation of the recent spikes in EU and UK carbon allowance price as well as the enlargement of the implemented and planned ETS to most major countries, adding to cross-border international mechanisms such as CBAM, Corsia (for air emissions) and IMO (maritime emissions) could all form a major financial risk for Pernod Ricard. These trends are further confirmed by IEA and NGFS transition scenarios that confirm the need for binding and ubiquitous carbon mechanisms as a sound level to reach 1.5 to even WB2DS aligned emissions pathways.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

15400000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

44200000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Based on 2 public transition scenarii outputs: NGFS "Delayed Transition" and "NDC", we modelled the impact of carbon price evolution through various scenarii and time horizons on our business, including direct operations (Scope 1&2) and value chain (Scope 3).

We considered 3 prospective drivers: carbon price (€/tCO₂), carbon mechanisms coverage rate (emissions already subject to non-free allowance, being taxed per activity) and supplier carbon pass through rate (ability for our suppliers to pass on to us their increased operating costs by increasing prices).

We split our FY22 carbon footprint (5.2 mtCO₂e) into different geographies based on affiliate and suppliers' location, to differentiate between several carbon price and coverage rate pathways.

Carbon price prospective values come from the two scenarios outputs in 2030, 2040 and 2050. Carbon mechanisms coverage rate were defined based on research review, regulation design and internal & external experts' recommendations.

The figure considers carbon price impacts related to Scope 1&2 emissions, as impacts along our value chain (i.e., related to our Scope 3) are still undergoing a quality review by our experts. The figure also should be considered as gross financial impacts given that we did not include the reductions expected in our SBT targets, as they would be part of our transition plan.

The calculation of the impact is:

Impact per geography/scenario/time=coverage rate*carbon price*carbon pass through rate*emissions 2022*expected growth rate

The financial impact is then defined at a thin granularity based on our detailed carbon footprint and consolidated to display an estimated range per scenario, time horizon and emission category, with a weighted allocation of all country-level prices and coverage rates used to define the Group-level impact.

For instance, following "NDC" NGFS scenario, considering 2030 time horizon:

15.4M€=cumulated expected growth until 2030(avg x1.4)*295ktCO₂ (scope 1&2)*avg carbon price (133€ for OECD countries, 68€ for non-OECD ones)*coverage rate (90% for OECD countries, 20% for non-OECD countries)

Following a "Delayed Transition" NGFS scenario, considering 2030 time horizon:

44.2M€=cumulated expected growth until 2030(avg x1.4)*295 ktCO₂ (scope 1&2)*avg carbon price (160€ for OECD countries, 65€ for non-OECD ones)*coverage rate (90% for OECD countries, 30% for non-OECD ones for scope 1; 80%, resp. 60% for scope 2)

As these figures are estimated forecasts, we rounded them up.

Cost of response to risk

36000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Implementing our SBT decarbonization strategy forms the most meaningful and efficient response to increasing carbon pricing schemes, as it would require drastic emissions reductions and carbon price exposure reduction.

The cost of response is evaluated based on current and secured decarbonization projects yearly CAPEX and OPEX regarding our operations over the FY22-FY30 period (i.e., covering scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions) but does not cover more transverse and transformative actions to decarbonate our value chain (i.e., act on our logistics or glass-related Scope 3 GHG emissions), which are more complex to assess precisely. This figure is hence highly conservative and certainly underestimated.

A total of 324 million euros have been secured for FY22-FY30 period. This amount is split between various decarbonation measure types across our production sites, namely:

- 207M related to electrification of our industrial facilities
- 55M related to energy efficiency (replacing boilers by high efficiency units, MRV, etc.)
- 45M related to biofuel and biomass usage within our distilleries
- 17M related to the implementation of renewable energy on production sites allowing renewable energy auto-production (for instance, solar panel), related to our 100% renewable electricity target by 2025

As these figures are estimated forecasts, we rounded them up.

Formula to calculate annual cost of response to this risk: 324M€ / 9 years period = 36M€ annually

Since FY18, despite a 24% production growth, Scope 1 & 2 emissions have only grown by +1% in absolute value, which reflects a drastic relative decrease in emission intensity.

However, based on the above modelling exercise using NGFS scenarios, reaching our short term 2030 SBT target actually constitutes a way to lower the financial impact, since it would help us avoid from 7 million euros in a NDC scenario up to 22 million euros of operating costs per year related to our Scope 1 & 2 emissions reduction in a

stringent "Delayed Transition" NGFS scenario, through the reduction of the amount of CO2 emissions subject to carbon price mechanisms.

Comment

N/A

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events induced by climate change will impact our operations and industrial facilities, leading to direct damages to stock and content as well as business disruption periods. The most material hazards given the nature of our business are formed by cyclones and flooding, as well as extreme heatwaves and water stress.

While we are already adapted and prepared to cyclones and flooding events through ad-hoc business continuity plans, constructions designs and repeated watches, water scarcity remains a challenge to deal with. As a beverage company, water is critical for our operational processes (cleaning, cooling, heating, pasteurizing, malting, etc.) and also forms the core of our products.

We have already experienced production disruptions due to water scarcity and subsequent restricted usages defined by local authorities, the latest being a shortage of energy supply from hydropower plant in our distillery located within Sichuan region during summer 2022. Indeed, more intense and longer droughts will exacerbate the local tensions between competing usages over the water resource.

Facilities business interruptions could halt part of our supply chain for the related Brands and products, and thus reduce our production. Currently, based on analyses performed through WRI Aqueduct platform, 8 sites along our value chain are located in highly water stressed areas, highlighting how much we need to continue our adaptation planning and integrate this consideration into our operations.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

6900000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

7000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

These provided financial results represent the annual revenues losses and are based on the example of water stress, following the below calculations and methodological steps performed:

We have considered 117 sites, both own sites and supplier-owned sites (warehouses, glass factories, distilleries) to run through WRI Aqueduct platform to cover 2030 and 2040 time horizons for both RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. This has allowed to define in each case all sites being very highly exposed to water stress as located in areas experiencing water stress >100%, which reflects on an overuse of the resource.

- For each of those sites, the related annual production volumes (in case of glass factories & distilleries) or production storage (in case of warehouses) expressed in k9Lcs (case of 9 liters), have been gathered.

- Their financial related values have then been defined, based on the 2018 average group-level revenue generated, expressed in euros/9Lcs

- A 1 week business disruption has then been applied as our main stress-test hypothesis, based on our internal experts' recommendations, Annual production volumes losses and sales at site-level have been then derived accordingly, which provides a site-level impact calculated given the following formula:

Decreased annual revenues at site-level = 1 weeks of disruption / 52 weeks * annual production volumes or storage at risk of water stress * financial value per unit of production volume (euro/L9cs)

Total decreased annual revenues = sum of all site-level decreased revenues

Considering 2030 time horizon and RCP8.5:

7M€= 20.2 euro/L9cs * 1 week / 52 weeks * 18 M L9cs of production under water stressed locations

Considering 2030 time horizon and RCP4.5:

6.9M€= 20.2 euro/L9cs * 1 week / 52 weeks * 17.7 M L9cs of production under water stressed locations

As these figures are estimated forecasts, we rounded them up.

Cost of response to risk

2000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Pernod Ricard is committed to reduce water consumption through our operations by 20% by 2030 compared to our 2018 baseline, and to replenish 100% of our water consumption in watersheds of our production sites and dedicated copackers located in high-risk of water stress areas. This has been further turned into operational targets at Brand-level and site-level across our locations. This is a key feature of our adaptation strategy to ensure our affiliates and suppliers use water efficiently to reduce our exposure to droughts and subsequent water rationing.

This strategy has triggered investments and a detailed business plan. To build on these actions, we have estimated that a total of at least 2M euros of investments would be needed annually. This represents 18M€ between 2022 and 2030. Of those, 650 000 euros are clearly identified, and we are working on identifying the other actions. The cost of adaptation displayed includes all the historical and upcoming required cumulative investments to continue implementing these measures and hence reach our target.

Our strategy has already led to a 13% reduction of the overall water consumption intensity between 2018 and 2022.

In FY22, 68,7% of the total water consumed in high-risk areas has been replenished in the same watershed.

Water replenishment projects come out in various types, including:

- Improved water access and sanitation (e.g., tanks development)
- Watershed protection and restoration (e.g., reforestation, ponds restoration)
- Improved systems for productive use of water (e.g., installation of drip irrigation system, fixing of leakages, etc.)

Case study: In Baohu Urban Wetland Park (China), the water replenishment project launched by Pernod Ricard China in 2021 consisted in the installation of drip irrigation pipes in green areas and the repair and maintenance of leaking irrigation pipelines and damaged micro-sprinklers. This allows to save around 20 000 m3 of water every year (measured with water meters in wells).

Comment

N/A

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Precipitation and/or hydrological variability, heatwaves or frost, extreme events)
----------------	---

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Reduced availability and increased price volatility of raw commodities in Pernod Ricard's supply chain due to yield decreases induced by climate change (regimes variations in temperature, precipitation and other agroclimatic drivers) will harm our activity as a food and beverage company fueled by agricultural commodities availability. Agricultural commodities are required to produce ingredients used in our beverages, and their shortage could halt our production and/or our suppliers' production. Moreover, other commodities benefit from an iconic status that require high-quality products to be sourced from specific locations (such as anise, fennel, orange, agave, etc.) and which reduced quality might harm our premium Brands production, letting alone the pure shortage risk.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

5600000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

6500000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The analysis was performed across 16 commodities and 34 terroirs of Pernod Ricard, selected based on a first multi-criteria mapping performed through all our strategic terroirs. This analysis cover >80% of our annual spend.

The analysis focuses on the 2030, 2040 and 2050 time horizons across the 3 IPCC RCP scenarios: RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP8.5. We performed as follows:

- Use of a FAO GAEZ-type agroclimatic portal to obtain yield variations (t/ha) per {regionXcommodity} combination (terroir), studied according to the listed horizons/scenarios, to estimate yield variations pathways.
- Distinction between yield variations due to pure agroclimatic factors and variations due to soil quality and degradation, to better stress-test the impact of each of the 2 drivers and pave the way for ad-hoc adaptation measures. Final synthetic yield variations estimates are based on both agroclimatic and agroedaphic (soil-related) constraints.
- Transcription of yield variations in production volumes at risk and cost variations for suppliers, who pass on part of the cost to us. These rates are estimated based on yield/price raw material elasticities using econometric modelling leveraging country-level historical time series available within USDA and FAOSTAT public databases. We considered as well additional price elasticities between raw materials and final processed goods purchased by Pernod Ricard, allowing to estimate the % variation in the purchase price of a product based on the % variations in price of the raw material

It allowed us to derive financial estimates per affiliate, commodity, terroir, and group-level consolidated figures.

As an example, this analysis revealed that our sugarcane production terroir for Rhum is very likely to experience yield reductions from 12% to 14% by 2030, and 27% to 60% by 2050 in an RCP4.5, resp. RCP8.5. These decreases would put high pressure on the resource availability, resulting in annual increased procurement costs for Pernod Ricard from 5,6M€ in RCP4.5 to 6,5M€ in RCP8.5 by 2030, and 22M€ in RCP4.5 to 51M€ in RCP8.5 by 2050.

Formula used to calculate financial impacts: Increased procurement costs = yield decrease*price elasticity*future forecasted spent related to this terroir

Considering 2030 time horizon and RCP8.5 scenario, the calculation results as:

$$6.5M€=13.8% *5.2*9M€$$

Considering 2030 time horizon and RCP4.5 scenario, the calculation results as:

$$5.6M€=12%*5.2*9M€$$

As these figures are estimated forecasts, we rounded them up.

Cost of response to risk

4000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

"Nurturing Terroir" is one of the 4 key pillars of our 2030 S&R Strategy. Our 3-step action plan helps map the various terroirs to achieve full traceability, assess environmental and social risks to these terroirs, and implement sustainability programs.

Various levers are considered, among them:

- Establishing a diversified and resilient cropping system
- Selection and management of varieties that improve farm resilience
- Agricultural practices that maintain and improve soil health
- Support and training of farmers on regenerative agriculture practices
- Varietal selection targeting resilience and resistance

The financial figure displayed in the cost of response to risk considers the annual part of the S&R total budget, allocated to "Nurturing Terroir" pillar, which is of 4 million euros annually from 2022 onwards up to 2030.

This budget encompasses the CAPEX secured and already leveraged as part of achieving the "Nurturing Terroir" pillar of our S&R strategy, allocated notably to provide adequate training to farmers, support R&D costs on varietal research and implement regenerative agriculture practices through our first pilot projects as described above (no-tillage farming, reduced & organic fertilizer use, etc.).

Case study involving our Absolut brand:

The Absolut Wheat Sustainability Programme 2.0 is a program increasing focus on efforts for biodiversity, climate (CO2 emissions), water resources and soil health. In addition, we are creating a stronger compensation system, based on the starch content (quality) and sustainability actions, that reaches every farmer.

Comment

N/A

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Pernod Ricard's exposure to future energy and tax regulation accelerate the implementation of energy efficiency programs within its operational sites as well as in its supply chain. Through our detailed carbon footprint disclosure, we have been able to define our emissions hotspots.

It is especially important for our distilleries in UK, Ireland and Sweden which represent more than 50% of our global energy consumption. These efficiency programs can give us a competitive advantage as it would reduce operational costs compared to our competitors.

Since FY18, despite a 24% production growth, Scope 1 & 2 emissions have only grown by +1% in absolute value, which reflects a drastic relative decrease in emission intensity.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

7700000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

22100000

Explanation of financial impact figure

These figures consider that the implementation of our SBT decarbonization strategy allows to obtain drastic emissions reductions and carbon price exposure reduction. The financial impact is evaluated based on which amount of GHG emissions the current decarbonization projects already secured and planned by FY30 regarding our operations (i.e., covering scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions) would help reduce (145 ktCO₂ according to our internal estimations). These avoided GHG emissions are further translated into avoided financial impacts given current design and future evolution of carbon price mechanisms across all the countries on which we operate.

Based on our modelling exercise performed this year using NGFS scenarios, reaching our short term 2030 SBT target would help us avoid from 7 million euros on a NDC scenario to up to 22 million euros of operating costs per year related to our Scope 1 & 2 emissions reduction on a "Net Zero" scenario, through the reduction of the amount of CO₂ emissions subject to carbon price mechanisms.

Hence, the financial impact is then defined at a thin granularity based on our detailed carbon footprint and further consolidated to display an estimated range per scenario, time horizon and emission category, with a weighted allocation across all country-level prices and coverage rates defined to define the Group-level impact, which can't be fully described at country-level here.

Financial impact = carbon price in place (euro/TCO₂, depending on country) * avoided emissions due to decarbonation measures (TCO₂)

Following a "NDC" NGFS scenario pathway, considering 2030 time horizon :

7.7M€ = 145 ktco₂ avoided in scope 1 & 2 * carbon price (average 70 euros across OECD countries and 5 euros across non-OECD countries) * coverage rate (average 90% across OECD countries and average 20% across non-OECD countries for Scope 1, and 80% , resp. 20% for scope 2)

Following a "Delayed Transition" NGFS scenario pathway, considering 2030 time horizon:

22.1M€ = 145 ktco₂ avoided in scope 1 & 2 * carbon price (average 160 euros across OECD countries and 65 euros across non-OECD countries) * coverage rate (average 90% across OECD countries and average 30% across non-OECD countries for scope 1, and 80%, resp. 60% for scope 2).

As these figures are estimated forecasts, we rounded them up.

Cost to realize opportunity

36000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

We have set targets on scope 1&2, aligned with 1,5°C, that will lead to a 54% GHG reduction by 2030 on our own operations. Realizing this opportunity implies reaching both near-term and long-term SBT targets for own operations (i.e., Scope 1 & 2 targets).

We have launched several low-carbon projects and defined a Group-level roadmap across all our affiliates to breakdown the overall target into operational energy efficiency actions: MRV mechanical compressors, biofuels usage, etc.

The cost to realize opportunity is calculated summing up all the CAPEX launched and secured as part of our GHG reduction plan across all our own sites along FY22-FY30 period (324 million euros), and then dividing by 9 to obtain an annualized financial amount (324M€ / 9 years = 36M€).

The 324 million euros secured are split between various decarbonation measure types across our production sites, namely:

- 207M related to electrification of our industrial facilities
- 55M related to energy efficiency (replacing boilers by high efficiency units, MRV, etc.)
- 45M related to biofuel and biomass usage within our distilleries
- 17M related to the implementation of renewable energy on production sites allowing renewable energy auto-production (for instance, solar panel), related to our 100% renewable electricity target by 2025

As these figures are estimated forecasts, we rounded them up.

Since FY18, despite a 24% production growth, Scope 1 & 2 emissions have only grown by +1% in absolute value, which reflects a drastic relative decrease in emission intensity.

Comment

N/A

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Low-carbon energy sourcing strategy forms a key part of our 4 pillars included in the overall S&R 2030 strategy. To reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change impacts, our operational strategy encompasses the following key elements:

- Renewable Energy Procurement: We actively seek to procure renewable energy from sources such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal power. We evaluate opportunities for on-site generation where feasible. Additionally, we establish power purchase agreements (PPAs) with renewable energy providers to ensure a reliable and sustainable energy supply for our operations, as part of our 100% renewable energy target as for 2025.

- Energy Efficiency Measures: We prioritize energy efficiency initiatives across our facilities (distilleries and bottling) to optimize energy consumption and reduce our carbon footprint. This includes implementing energy management systems, conducting energy audits, and upgrading equipment and machinery to more energy-efficient models, such as biomass switch and mechanical vapor recompression mechanisms implementation. By minimizing energy waste and improving efficiency, we lower our dependence on carbon-intensive energy sources.

Low-emission energy sourcing also forms a strategic driver to reduce our exposure to energy volatility driven by fossil fuels reduced availability and increased carbon price mechanisms affecting fossil-based energy source.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

2000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

4700000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial figure is calculated taking into account that reaching 100% renewable electricity in 2025 would allow us to avoid being impacted through indirect increased costs by the reinforcement of carbon pricing mechanisms, increasing our operation costs through increased sourcing price of fossil-based electricity, as soon as 2025. Avoided Scope 2 emissions from these measures are estimated to amount 29.2 ktCO_{2e}.

The TCFD analysis conducted this year has revealed that we could be exposed to an estimated impact of up to 4.7 million euros related to our Scope 2 emissions by 2030, without further decarbonation measures.

Assuming our target is reached, we would not foresee any increased operation costs related to fossil-based electricity sourcing.

Hence, the financial impact is then defined at a thin granularity based on our detailed carbon footprint and further consolidated to display an estimated range per scenario, time horizon and emission category, with a weighted allocation of all country-level prices and coverage rates defined to define the Group-level impact.

Financial impact = carbon price in place (€/tCO₂, depending on country) * avoided emissions on Scope 2 due renewable electricity sourcing (tCO₂)

Following a "NDC" NGFS scenario pathway, considering 2030 time horizon:

2M euros = 29.2 ktCO₂ avoided on scope 2 emissions * average carbon price (average 70 euros across OECD countries and 5 euros across non-OECD countries) * coverage rate (80% across OECD countries and 50% across non-OECD countries)

For instance, following a "Delayed Transition" NGFS scenario pathway, considering 2030 time horizon:

4.7 M euros = 29.2 ktCO₂ avoided on scope 2 emissions * average carbon price (average 160 euros across OECD countries and 65 euros across non-OECD countries) * coverage rate (80% across OECD countries and 60% across non-OECD countries)

As these figures are estimated forecasts, we rounded them up.

Cost to realize opportunity

36000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The Group is working to reduce the use of fossil fuels and switch to renewable energy, aiming to use 100%-renewable electricity by 2025 (either through direct sourcing or Renewable Electricity Certificates). We have already reach 81% of renewable electricity this year, starting from 74% in 2017-2018.

As this target forms part of our overall decarbonation plan covering our own operations (Scope 1+2), the cost to realize opportunity is calculated summing up all the CAPEX launched and secured related to procuring lower energy sources as part of our GHG reduction plan across all our own sites along FY22-FY30 period (324 million euros), and then dividing by 9 to obtain a yearly financial amount (324M€ / 9 years = 36M€).

The 324 million euros secured are split between various decarbonation measure types across our production sites, namely:

- o 207M related to electrification of our industrial facilities
- o 17M related to the implementation of renewable energy on production sites allowing renewable energy auto-production (for instance, solar panel), related to our 100% renewable electricity target by 2025
- o 45M related to biofuel and biomass usage within our distilleries
- o 55M related to energy efficiency (replacing boilers by high efficiency units, MRV, etc.)

Comment

N/A

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Agricultural systems adaptation)

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Increased stability of agricultural systems to maintain yields)

Company-specific description

"Nurturing Terroir" is one of the 4 key pillars of our 2030 S&R Strategy. Our 3-step action plan helps map the various terroirs to achieve full traceability, assess environmental and social risks to these terroirs, and implement sustainability programs.

Various levers are considered, among them:

- Establishing a diversified and resilient cropping system
- Selection and management of varieties that improve farm resilience
- Agricultural practices that maintain and improve soil health
- Support and training of farmers on regenerative agriculture practices
- Varietal selection targeting resilience and resistance

The financial figure displayed in the cost of response to risk considers the annual part of the S&R total budget, allocated to "Nurturing Terroir" pillar, which is of 4 million euros annually from 2022 onwards up to 2030.

This budget encompasses the CAPEX secured and already leveraged as part of achieving the "Nurturing Terroir" pillar of our S&R strategy, allocated notably to provide adequate training to farmers, support R&D costs on varietal research and implement regenerative agriculture practices through our first pilot projects as described above (no-tillage farming, reduced & organic fertilizer use, etc.).

Case study involving our Absolut brand:

The project "Absolut Farmers of the Future" is our way of taking responsibility for the impact our winter wheat cultivation has and reducing it. In order to be able to showcase actions and results and create and spread knowledge, we collaborate with at least 5 farmers who will help us evaluate our trials. We can then document and communicate around the results to inspire other farmers. The communication plan is therefore essential for the success. The project will then continue for approx. 5 years as it is a minimum to see results in the biological system.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

3800000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

4500000

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have drawn these figures by considering that the regenerative agriculture practices implemented would prevent production to decrease due to climate change impacts. We are able to draw estimated financial impacts by considering that they correspond to the prevented financial adverse impacts due to climate change.

The methodology is as follow:

- Use of a FAO GAEZ-type agroclimatic portal to obtain yield variations (t/ha) per {regionXcommodity} combination (terroir), studied according to the listed horizons/scenarios, in order to estimate yield variations pathways.
- Distinction between yield variations due to pure agroclimatic factors and due to soil quality and degradation, to better stress-test the impact of both drivers and pave the way for ad-hoc adaptation measures. Final synthetic yield variations estimates are based on both agroclimatic and agroedaphic (soil-related) constraints.
- Transcription of yield variations into production volumes at risk and cost variations for suppliers, who pass on part of the cost to Pernod Ricard. Cost pass through rates are estimated based on yield/price raw material elasticities using econometric modelling leveraging country-level historical time series available in USDA and FAOSTAT databases. We considered as well additional price elasticities between raw materials and final processed goods purchased by Pernod Ricard, allowing to estimate the variation in the purchase price of a product based on the variations in price of the raw material.

All these steps allowed us to derive the avoided additional procurement costs that would have occurred without adaptation measures, per affiliate, commodity and terroir, as well as group-level consolidated figures.

As an example, the analysis revealed that our Maize production terroir located in south of France is very likely to experience yield reductions ranging from 7% to 15% by 2030, and 15% to 50% by 2050 in RCP4.5, resp. RCP8.5. These yield decreases would put high pressure on the resource availability, which would lead to annual increased procurement costs for Pernod Ricard from 3.8M€ in RCP4.5 to 4.5M€ in RCP8.5 by 2030, and 11M€ in RCP4.5 to 30M€ in RCP8.5 by 2050.

Increased procurement costs = yield decrease * price elasticity * future forecasted spent related to the terroir

Hence, considering 2030 time horizon and RCP8.5 scenario, the calculation results as:

$$4.5M€ = 15\% * 0.9 * 31.2M€$$

Considering 2030 time horizon and RCP4.5 scenario, the calculation results as:

$$3.8M€ = 7\% * 0.9 * 31.2M€$$

Cost to realize opportunity

4000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

"Nurturing Terroir" is one of the 4 key pillars of our 2030 S&R Strategy. To manage risks within agricultural supply chains, address the duty of care and achieve its ambition of nurturing terroirs, the Group has implemented a 3-level action plan. The action plan helps map the various terroirs to achieve full traceability, assess environmental and social risks to these terroirs, and implement sustainability programs. The implementation of regenerative agricultural practices and the use of technical and technological tools help increase local resilience to climatic events.

Various levers are considered, among them:

- Establishing a diversified and resilient cropping system
- Selection and management of varieties that improve farm resilience
- Agricultural practices that maintain and improve soil health
- Support and training of farmers on regenerative agriculture practices
- Varietal selection targeting resilience and resistance

The financial figure displayed in the cost of response to risk considers the annual part of the S&R total budget allocated to "Nurturing Terroir" pillar, which is of 4 million euros annually along the FY22-FY30 period covering our S&R roadmap, for a total of 36 m€ during the period.

The financial figure displayed in the cost of response to risk considers the annual CAPEX secured and already leveraged as part of achieving the "Nurturing Terroir" pillar of our S&R strategy, which are allocated notably to provide adequate training to farmers, support R&D costs on varietal research and implement regenerative agriculture practices through our current pilot projects as described above (no-tillage farming, reduced & organic fertilizer use, etc.).

Case study :

The Absolut Wheat Sustainability Programme 2.0 is a program increasing focus on efforts for biodiversity, climate (CO2 emissions), water resources and soil health. In addition, we are creating a stronger compensation system, based on the starch content (quality) and sustainability actions, that reaches every farmer.

Comment

N/A

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

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Different feedback mechanisms are put in place to collect feedbacks from shareholders on climate-related topics and S&R strategy and act at different decision levels within the Group.

The Lead Independent Director is in charge of collecting and discussing the investors’ requests during specific meetings. In addition, governance roadshows are organized every year with Investor Relations and Legal Departments, which is an opportunity to exchange on our S&R strategy and collect feedback.

In addition to that, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders can be the opportunity to collect feedback and discuss ESG topics, including CSR criteria(including carbon performance criteria).

Finally, the Chief Sustainability Officer and the Investment Relations Director collect feedback from investors throughout the year during specific meetings dedicated to ESG.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

PER_URD2021_EN_2022_09_27_MEL_4.pdf

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

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	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>Following TCFD recommendations, two scenarii focused on the physical impacts have been considered when assessing physical climate risks and activities exposure: RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. We used these 2 scenarii to derive gross financial estimates as stated in the previous questions, before taking any mitigation measure. We then defined measures to adapt our business and lower the risk to define our residual remaining impact.</p> <p>We followed best-in-class scientific practices by evaluating results on a 30-year time period, ie "2030" actually referring to the average yearly impacts over 2020-2050 period. We relied on top-notch external providers to gather data regarding both agricultural impacts (through FAO portals) and climate-related extreme events (water stress & coastal/riverine flooding from WRI Aqueduct, tropical cyclones from NOAA IBtracs database) all aligned with RCP4.5 and RCP8.5.</p> <p>Our analysis provided a first consistent screening but this first iteration could not analyze compound and cascading risks (complex modelling topic), since we did analyze each risk separately without including retroactive feedback loops (e.g. how repeated combined heatwaves and water scarcity can increase the risk of facility business disruption). We look at integrating a wider compound view in the future.</p> <p>Both physical risks related to raw materials reduced availability and climate-related events impacts on operations have been used using those physical scenarios. About the transition risks and opportunities studied, we used 2 NGFS scenarii that we further customized to provide a comprehensive view on energy-related drivers evolution (energy mix per geography, carbon price, emission factors, etc.). More specifically, we use NGFS "Delayed Transition" and "NDC" scenarii, which relate resp. to a +1.6°C and +2.6°C world.</p> <p>It allowed us to draw 2 transition narratives which impact policy reaction steepness and homogeneity across geographical areas, while ensuring to keep a <1.5°C stringent scenario. This difference was translated into divergent carbon price pathways and policy implementation rate for instance, across time horizons and geographies. It led to differentiated outcomes per scenario given that most of our Scope 3 emissions are located out of Europe, be it for our suppliers' distilleries and glass factories in India, as well as our FLAG and non-FLAG agricultural-related emissions.</p> <p>Transition risk linked to carbon pricing has been considered using those transition scenarios.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>Following TCFD recommendations, two scenarii focused on the physical impacts have been considered when assessing physical climate risks and activities exposure: RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. We used these 2 scenarii to derive gross financial estimates as stated in the previous questions, before taking any mitigation measure. We then defined measures to adapt our business and lower the risk to define our residual remaining impact.</p> <p>We followed best-in-class scientific practices by evaluating results on a 30-year time period, ie "2030" actually referring to the average yearly impacts over 2020-2050 period. We relied on top-notch external providers to gather data regarding both agricultural impacts (through FAO portals) and climate-related extreme events (water stress & coastal/riverine flooding from WRI Aqueduct, tropical cyclones from NOAA IBtracs database) all aligned with RCP4.5 and RCP8.5.</p> <p>Our analysis provided a first consistent screening but this first iteration could not analyze compound and cascading risks (complex modelling topic), since we did analyze each risk separately without including retroactive feedback loops (e.g. how repeated combined heatwaves and water scarcity can increase the risk of facility business disruption). We look at integrating a wider compound view in the future.</p> <p>Both physical risks related to raw materials reduced availability and climate-related events impacts on operations have been used using those physical scenarios. About the transition risks and opportunities studied, we used 2 NGFS scenarii that we further customized to provide a comprehensive view on energy-related drivers evolution (energy mix per geography, carbon price, emission factors, etc.). More specifically, we use NGFS "Delayed Transition" and "NDC" scenarii, which relate resp. to a +1.6°C and +2.6°C world.</p> <p>It allowed us to draw 2 transition narratives which impact policy reaction steepness and homogeneity across geographical areas, while ensuring to keep a <1.5°C stringent scenario. This difference was translated into divergent carbon price pathways and policy implementation rate for instance, across time horizons and geographies. It led to differentiated outcomes per scenario given that most of our Scope 3 emissions are located out of Europe, be it for our suppliers' distilleries and glass factories in India, as well as our FLAG and non-FLAG agricultural-related emissions.</p> <p>Transition risk linked to carbon pricing has been considered using those transition scenarios.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>Following TCFD recommendations, two scenarii focused on the physical impacts have been considered when assessing physical climate risks and activities exposure: RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. We used these 2 scenarii to derive gross financial estimates as stated in the previous questions, before taking any mitigation measure. We then defined measures to adapt our business and lower the risk to define our residual remaining impact.</p> <p>We followed best-in-class scientific practices by evaluating results on a 30-year time period, ie "2030" actually referring to the average yearly impacts over 2020-2050 period. We relied on top-notch external providers to gather data regarding both agricultural impacts (through FAO portals) and climate-related extreme events (water stress & coastal/riverine flooding from WRI Aqueduct, tropical cyclones from NOAA IBtracs database) all aligned with RCP4.5 and RCP8.5.</p> <p>Our analysis provided a first consistent screening but this first iteration could not analyze compound and cascading risks (complex modelling topic), since we did analyze each risk separately without including retroactive feedback loops (e.g. how repeated combined heatwaves and water scarcity can increase the risk of facility business disruption). We look at integrating a wider compound view in the future.</p> <p>Both physical risks related to raw materials reduced availability and climate-related events impacts on operations have been used using those physical scenarios. About the transition risks and opportunities studied, we used 2 NGFS scenarii that we further customized to provide a comprehensive view on energy-related drivers evolution (energy mix per geography, carbon price, emission factors, etc.). More specifically, we use NGFS "Delayed Transition" and "NDC" scenarii, which relate resp. to a +1.6°C and +2.6°C world.</p> <p>It allowed us to draw 2 transition narratives which impact policy reaction steepness and homogeneity across geographical areas, while ensuring to keep a <1.5°C stringent scenario. This difference was translated into divergent carbon price pathways and policy implementation rate for instance, across time horizons and geographies. It led to differentiated outcomes per scenario given that most of our Scope 3 emissions are located out of Europe, be it for our suppliers' distilleries and glass factories in India, as well as our FLAG and non-FLAG agricultural-related emissions.</p> <p>Transition risk linked to carbon pricing has been considered using those transition scenarios.</p>
Transition scenarios	Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5°C	<p>Following TCFD recommendations, two scenarii focused on the physical impacts have been considered when assessing physical climate risks and activities exposure: RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. We used these 2 scenarii to derive gross financial estimates as stated in the previous questions, before taking any mitigation measure. We then defined measures to adapt our business and lower the risk to define our residual remaining impact.</p> <p>We followed best-in-class scientific practices by evaluating results on a 30-year time period, ie "2030" actually referring to the average yearly impacts over 2020-2050 period. We relied on top-notch external providers to gather data regarding both agricultural impacts (through FAO portals) and climate-related extreme events (water stress & coastal/riverine flooding from WRI Aqueduct, tropical cyclones from NOAA IBtracs database) all aligned with RCP4.5 and RCP8.5.</p> <p>Our analysis provided a first consistent screening but this first iteration could not analyze compound and cascading risks (complex modelling topic), since we did analyze each risk separately without including retroactive feedback loops (e.g. how repeated combined heatwaves and water scarcity can increase the risk of facility business disruption). We look at integrating a wider compound view in the future.</p> <p>Both physical risks related to raw materials reduced availability and climate-related events impacts on operations have been used using those physical scenarios. About the transition risks and opportunities studied, we used 2 NGFS scenarii that we further customized to provide a comprehensive view on energy-related drivers evolution (energy mix per geography, carbon price, emission factors, etc.). More specifically, we use NGFS "Delayed Transition" and "NDC" scenarii, which relate resp. to a +1.6°C and +2.6°C world.</p> <p>It allowed us to draw 2 transition narratives which impact policy reaction steepness and homogeneity across geographical areas, while ensuring to keep a <1.5°C stringent scenario. This difference was translated into divergent carbon price pathways and policy implementation rate for instance, across time horizons and geographies. It led to differentiated outcomes per scenario given that most of our Scope 3 emissions are located out of Europe, be it for our suppliers' distilleries and glass factories in India, as well as our FLAG and non-FLAG agricultural-related emissions.</p> <p>Transition risk linked to carbon pricing has been considered using those transition scenarios.</p>

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

- What are the most material risks we could face and how could they differ across different climate physical and transition scenarios?
- How should our current business strategy be adapted to face these challenges?

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

Among the various actions taken to adapt our current business strategy to each of the most material climate-related risks highlighted and analyzed, we will explore the most relevant investments related to securing and implementing all the required measures in order to reach our SBT near-term and long-term commitments.

Reaching our SBT targets will allow us not only to mitigate our impacts, but as well to increase our resilience to financial exogenous shocks coming from carbon price mechanisms expansion and strengthening, as well as increased fossil-fuel energy prices volatility.

Regarding our own operations on which we have the full operational and financial control, we have secured a CAPEX plan of 323 cumulated million euros over the FY22-FY30 period (cf C2.3 and C2.4 answers detailing the split), spread across all our major affiliates. This CAPEX plan will be used to implement on-site decarbonation measures such as MRV, biomass and biofuel uses within our operations.

We also have defined 2 pilot distilleries that should become Net Zero by 2026, as part of this overall decarbonation roadmap.

Regarding our work along our supply chain, we are working with our suppliers and securing significant investments as well, be it on commodities sourcing, glass manufacturing process or logistics optimization.

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	<p>Consumers' expectations towards our brands are more and more driven by their need for a more sustainable world and for sustainable products and brands. Consumer studies we led show that their trust in our brands must be based on a strong environmental engagement by businesses, for example, by offering low emissions products and services. This is even more important for millennials and the young generations, which is highlighted in our Global risk mapping and strongly influences our marketing strategy. Higher demand for lower emissions products and services and the incorporation of sustainability concerns are strong drivers to foster innovation and an opportunity to increase market share. With this in mind, innovation and digital are considered immediate strategic priorities at Pernod Ricard since the launch of our 2018 strategy 'Transform and Accelerate', with different entities working on innovative projects involving new product and service offerings with the purpose of addressing this short-term opportunity and gaining greater market share as we align our business value.</p> <p>CASE STUDY:</p> <p>Both the risk and opportunity of shifting consumer preferences for sustainability is factored into Group marketing strategy. For example, the Pernod Ricard eco-design policy aims to make the products more sustainable throughout their lifecycle such as bottle weight reduction, increased recycled content, reducing CO2 emissions. The launch of the Absolut paper bottle prototype, marking the brand's first step to a bio-based bottle able to contain spirits is an example of this eco-design. The paper bottle, made of - paper and a thin plastic inner layer, can be successfully recycled in the paper recycling stream</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Climate-related risks influence our supply chain and thus impact our decision-making and sourcing strategy. These climate risks form part of the Group's current global risk mapping process and have influenced strategic decisions such as setting targets. For example, by 2025 we will pilot local models for regenerative farming systems in the Group's vineyards in eight wine regions, capturing more carbon in soils, and share them with the wine industry. To date, this has meant greater engagement with our Agricultural raw materials suppliers to start building resilient agriculture models and progress toward regenerative agriculture practices that can later be shared with the wine industry. Further strategic decisions in our supply chain are being informed by our 'terroir risk mapping tool' work.</p> <p>CASE STUDY:</p> <p>To face extreme variability in both acute and chronic weather patterns, projected to worsen and cause big impact in our agricultural supply chain in the long-term, the Group adopted a hedging strategy to limit the extent to which climate factors influence seasonal volatility by securing fixed prices and volumes, and included environmental factors in our Responsible Procurement Policy and Procurement Code of Ethics.</p> <p>Following the results of our Terroir Mapping analysis, we have also set up a target of 100% of priority terroirs under a high or medium global risk covered by risk mitigation projects by 2030 and are launching both internal and external audits to ensure all our 60 strategic priority terroirs (92% of our annual spend) listed follow the guidelines on our Group-level Regenerative Agriculture & Biodiversity program.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>The Group undertakes investment in research activities as part of its 2030 Sustainability & Responsibility strategy, particularly focused on mitigating climate-related risks that are identified in the Group's global risk mapping. The Group sees new technologies as key to the achievement of 2030 climate change objectives relating to emissions. A Taskforce has for instance been set up with the main distilleries to identify technologies that will help achieve Scope 1 SBTs target. Pernod Ricard invested 9.1 million euros (forecasted) in FY22 on new equipment investments and resources to optimize and track energy consumption and CO2 emissions.</p> <p>We also heavily invest in working with suppliers & farmers to better ensure our terroirs resilience through regenerative agriculture planning and on-field operational derivations depending on terroir local specificities.</p> <p>CASE STUDY:</p> <p>A substantial strategic decision made in R&D influenced by climate-related risks include developing a reporting tool and process to be implemented to better measure progress towards our science-based targets. This will allow us to gather more precisely and more efficiently our CO2e emissions data, have a better knowledge on the effect of the diverse action plans we could implement. This will also give affiliates a way to visualize their own roadmap depending on the actions they will implement. We are still currently reviewing offers for this project.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>Climate-related risks are accounted for as part of our environmental risk mapping that is assessed every year and monitored at Group level; they influence our Operations decision-making in different ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In our own vineyards, we are requesting certification according to sustainable agriculture standards or other environmental standards to make them more resilient to climate change. In 2022, 92% of our sites are ISO 14001-certified (covering 99.6% of our production) and the vast majority of our vineyards are certified according to environmental standards. - We set operational targets for water, energy and CO2 reduction to decrease our dependence on natural resources on all production sites. These include our approved short-term science-based targets for 2030. - Long-term physical risks, such as natural disasters, also represent a danger to our industrial sites and could result in operational disruption of the supply of certain products, either through warehouses content destruction or key facility (distillery, glass factory) business interruption. <p>CASE STUDY:</p> <p>The Group has implemented measures to prevent physical risks to damage its own and its suppliers' facilities, such as: auditing industrial sites along with insurers and establishing business continuity management systems that take into account future climate-related hazards increased intensity.</p> <p>A full update of all own sites Business Continuity Plans has been performed in 2022 following the audits performed, allowing to highlight the sites being the most exposed to any extreme event, and build with our affiliates regarding site-level adaptation planning.</p>

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 Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	<p>REVENUES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company-specific description: Increased revenue has been driven through demand for lower emission products and services. Consumer behavior is changing and an increasing number of people prefer products that are perceived as more responsible. It is a strong driver for fostering innovation in more products designed with sustainability principles (such as less GHG-intensive products). Therefore, it has increased our market share and revenues - in 2022, 18% of the Group's growth comes from innovation. - Case study: The risk of shifting consumer preferences is factored into the Group's marketing strategy. For instance, we implemented an eco-design policy that aims to make products more sustainable throughout their lifecycle. <p>DIRECT COSTS - OPERATING COSTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company-specific description: Pernod Ricard is exposed to future energy and tax regulation and therefore, wants to accelerate the implementation of greenhouse gas emissions and energy efficiency programs within its operational sites as well as in its supply chain. It would reduce both current operational costs compared to our competitors and avoid drastic future increases. - Magnitude of this impact: Between 2010 and 2021, we observed a 17% energy consumption reduction related to both Scope 1 & 2 emissions. This led to a yearly operating costs reduction of 6.8 million euros. This data is taken into consideration in our short, medium and long-term financial planning, as we continuously leverage the required CAPEX to implement and push forward such energy efficiency-focused solutions, as described in C.2 et C.4 sections. In FY22, the investments in energy efficiency of the previous year allowed to limit an increase in our energy consumption: 9%, while our volumes of distilled alcohol increased by 18%. This represents an additional savings due to energy efficiency of 2.9 million euros in FY22. <p>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES / CAPITAL ALLOCATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company-specific description: Risk associated with stricter regulations on carbon emissions and energy is impacting Pernod Ricard and monitored on an annual basis as part of financial planning. This is particularly important since in Europe, the Group's largest distilleries are already subject to the CO2 emissions quota system (EU-ETS), and Pernod Ricard is very likely to see its costs increase given the very likely carbon mechanisms strengthening and widening. To reduce its exposure to this risk, Pernod Ricard invests every year on energy efficiency and carbon emissions reduction, and takes measures to reduce GHG emissions, both directly at production sites through energy efficiency programs and renewable energy, and indirectly with its suppliers and by optimizing the logistics chain - Case study: Minimizing our costs related to carbon taxes and the EU-ETS scheme influenced our strategy to decarbonize our distilleries and set ambitious carbon reduction targets from FY18 to FY30 aligned with and validated by SBTs, which requires significant CAPEX planning on a 10-years basis. To ensure including those considerations within our investment allocations, the Group introduced an internal carbon price of €80/TCO2E for investments, and we are currently thinking of incorporating an increasing internal carbon price aligned with NGFS & IEA scenarios for our most long-term investments. <p>ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTMENTS:</p> <p>Prior to any acquisition, Pernod Ricard conducts a full due diligence evaluation, covering -among others- the various aspects of supply chain and production. In case a major risk is identified, the acquisition project can be reviewed or halted, the time to build a mitigation plan. This notably covers risks linked with energy use, regulatory risks, supply of raw materials, physical risks and natural disasters. The time horizon for this planning takes place on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>ASSETS:</p> <p>Risks related to severe climate change impacts are taken into account in the management of industrial assets, notably through regularly updated Business Continuity Plans that take into account various climate hazards intensity and severity. This is done through the Group's risk assessment process, engaging mitigation plans and adapting long term strategies such as to reduce activity or reduce dependence on climate factors on any climate sensitive site</p> <p>ACCESS TO CAPITAL:</p> <p>Pernod Ricard access to capital may be impacted by climate change through various channels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More stringent requirements coming from investors and reduced ability to secure capital at competitive rates & premiums, following increased regulations and reinforced concerns towards investing into companies on track to reach their climate change related targets, that would limit access to new capital - Increased impairments of our assets and brands, that would reduce existing capital value - Increased investments required to comply with reinforced regulations (emission reduction technologies, energy-efficient infrastructure, and sustainable sourcing practices) <p>Case study: We have secured specific budgets included into our financial planning to collaborate with industry peers & research institutions to share best practices & exchange knowledge. This collaboration helps us stay informed about emerging trends, regulatory changes, and technological advancements, keeping up our ability to access to new capital, as well as ensuring to adapt our brands and product positioning to avoid undergoing any brand value impairment.</p> <p>We maintain transparent and robust reporting on our climate-related risks, adaptation measures, and progress towards sustainability goals. This includes disclosing relevant information through platforms such as CDP and other sustainability reporting frameworks. By providing transparent and reliable data, we enhance trust among investors and lenders, increasing our chances of accessing capital on favorable terms.</p> <p>We also plan to release specific sustainability linked bonds related to our Scope 1 & 2 SBT targets, to further enhance our access to capital and link it further with our sustainability targets reach.</p> <p>LIABILITIES:</p> <p>Pernod Ricard could face a liability risk if the company failed to adapt to climate-related risks, be it within its own operations or regarding its overall supply chain, and may be held liable for misleading investors or failing to transparently disclose material risks related to climate change. We could also face a similar liability risk in case of failure to mitigate emissions within our value chain, given the upcoming regulatory requirements and societal pressures that could lead to enforced litigation claims.</p>

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	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target
Intensity 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, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition

1.5°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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2018

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

250542

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

47429

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

297971

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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 (%)

54

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

137066.66

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

273580

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

28127

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

301706

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]

-2.32125497671474

Target status in reporting year

Revised

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Group submitted a greenhouse gas emission reduction target to the Science-Based Targets (SBT) initiative. In June 2019, the SBT initiative approved our targets, which are aligned with a below 2°C scenario for our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The target has been revised last year and we are now aligned with 1.5°C scenarios, with a 54% reduction target. It covers all production sites for scope 1 and 2.

This KPI covers the absolute value of the GHG emissions of the production sites operated by the Group: Scope 1 emissions (direct emissions from own activities) and Scope 2 emissions (indirect emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam).

The scope of activities taken into account for its assessment is the same as the one used for the environmental reporting and KPIs verified and disclosed by Pernod Ricard in its annual report for its production sites.

It does therefore not include the following activities: ageing sites with no production or no staff, production facilities shut down for an indefinite period, external co-packing

sites not belonging to Pernod Ricard and not located on production sites, distribution sites and other buildings not located on production sites, owned vineyards, commercial fleet.

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

The Group is working on two fronts:

- i) improving energy efficiency
- ii) using less and less carbon-intensive energy

To encourage such transitions, the Group has introduced an internal carbon price of 80€ per ton of CO2 equivalent for investments.

The Group has the objective to replace fossil fuel energy sources and plans to only use renewable electricity by 2025. This year, as part of the acceleration of our carbon reduction roadmap, the Group consolidated projects and reduction opportunities with projected investments to achieve our scope 1 and 2 target.

The main actions and levers identified are: energy efficiency boiler, steam recycling through MVR (mechanical vapor recompression), stop drying, methanization, biofuels usage at distilleries and renewable electricity procurement (PPA, solar panels, EACs).

This year, Scope 1 (direct CO2 equivalent emissions) increased by 2.9% while the volumes produced increased by 18%. This shows a substantive improvement in the carbon emissions intensity of our activities. Scope 2 (indirect CO2 equivalent emissions) decreased with 28,127 tonnes compared to 29,178 tonnes last year due to an increase in renewable electricity sourcing.

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

<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (Metric tonnes CO2e per profit from recurring operations (M€))

Base year

2018

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1321

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

122

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1443

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1443

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
87.8

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
87.8

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
721.5

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
11

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1201

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
132

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1333

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1333

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]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 3 emissions represent the vast majority of Pernod Ricard's GHG emissions, 94% in FY22, therefore it provides a focus to reduce overall emissions.

According to the Science-Based Target, this target is launched to contribute to the "Accords de Paris" to achieve the goal of limiting temperature rise to 2°C by the end of the century.

The target covers 89% of the Scope 3, which represents those categories : "Purchased Goods and Services" (Raw Agricultural Materials and Dry Goods) (75% of the Scope 3) and "Upstream Transportation and distribution" (8% of the Scope 3).

This KPI covers the intensity of indirect GHG emissions associated with Group's activities (Scope 3 emissions).

The scope of activities taken into account for assessment is the same as the one covered by Group's Science-Based Targets initiative commitment, from purchased goods and services (dry goods and wet goods and promotional items), upstream and transportation and distribution activities (>67% Scope 3 coverage as per SBT requirement).

It does therefore not include the following activities: Capital goods, fuel and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, upstream leased assets, downstream transportation and distribution, downstream leased assets, end-of-life sold products, processing of sold products, use of sold products, franchises, investments.

Scope 3 is defined and calculated as set out in the GHG Protocol. Carbon offsets and avoided emissions are not included in the calculation.

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

To help reduce Scope 3, the Group follows a two-step approach consisting of:

- assessing its carbon footprint throughout the supply chain to identify priorities;
- implementing relevant measures to reduce direct and indirect emissions, working with production sites, farmers and suppliers.

Agriculture is the most carbon-intensive activity in Pernod Ricard's value chain. Pernod Ricard's products inherently rely on agriculture. Establishing and helping improve agricultural practices is therefore a strategic priority for the Group. On its own land, the Group promotes regenerative agriculture, which can help capture carbon in the soil. Moreover, the Group works with agricultural suppliers to establish preferred standards for each crop. The goal is to identify the best way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions for each crop.

Packaging and POS materials are the second most carbon-intensive activity in Pernod Ricard's value chain. To reduce their carbon impact, the Group focuses on enhancing the eco-design of its packaging (reducing its weight and increasing recycled content) and working with suppliers to reduce CO2 emissions generated during their manufacturing process.

Pernod Ricard seeks to optimise land transport by improving vehicle loading, adjusting schedules and using more efficient vehicles. In the US, the Group is also a member of Smartways Association, which aims to reduce land transportation emissions. In Europe, the Absolut Company is a member of the Clean Shipping Project.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

190302

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

67

Target year

2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

81

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

42.4242424242424

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

We aim to cover 100% of our electricity consumption with renewable electricity by 2025. This objective is part of our reduction of SCOPE 1 and 2 emissions (market-based); ID Abs1.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our production sites as well as all our other buildings.

The total renewable electricity consumption is calculated with the part covered by green or renewable energy certificates and the amount of renewable electricity produced and used on site.

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

The Group is currently working on its global renewable electricity strategy by investigating several options : PPA (Power Purchase Agreement), Green Tariffs with suppliers, EACs (energy attribute certificates) and on-site self-generation solutions.

The Group has reached 81% renewable electricity consumption at the end of the reporting year (+14% compared to base year).

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Int1

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Group submitted a greenhouse gas emission reduction target to the Science-Based Targets (SBT) initiative. In June 2019, the SBT initiative approved our targets, which are aligned with a below 2°C scenario for our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The target has been revised last year and we are now aligned with 1.5°C scenarios, with a 54% reduction target. It covers all production sites for scope 1 and 2.

Besides this, we also committed to reach a 50% emission intensity reduction in 89% of our scope 3 emissions, corresponding to emissions related to wet goods (FLAG and non FLAG), dry goods and logistics.

We aim to reach a net zero target in 2050 in the global scope of the two near-term targets mentioned above : scope 1 & 2, Scope 3 wet goods FLAG and non FLAG, dry goods and logistics. This represents a global coverage of 91% of our total emissions, which is in line with the SBTi requirements.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Our first investments concern feasibility studies aimed at sizing the potential carbon sinks in our strategic regions. This involves identifying the geographical areas with the highest potential according to the types of permanent carbon removals (mangroves, forests, etc.).

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

As an agricultural business, our Net Zero strategy aims to focus as much of our efforts as possible within our value chain. Mitigation actions will therefore be located first within our territories.

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	42	87360.7
To be implemented*	87	79385.6
Implementation commenced*	12	31362.9
Implemented*	2	48270.2
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix
-------------------------------	----------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

17796

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

246438

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

The CO2 savings were calculated using the average electricity emission factor of the group, and applying it to the amount of renewable electricity we sourced in FY22

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

30473

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)

2938966

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

36870000

Payback period

11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

A 332 million euros CAPEX plan over the FY22-FY30 period, was secured. The investment required was calculated by annualising this amount

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	We use an internal carbon price of 80euros/tCO2 in all of our operating investments.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Energy saving and environmental compliance have been strong drivers of carbon reduction investment projects. Each year, some investments are made in our distilleries for capacity expansion equipment replacement have given the opportunity to improve the energy efficiency of our operations, hence reducing their carbon emissions.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Scope 2 reduction emissions due to purchased Green Energy Certificate by some affiliates. In addition to that, affiliates contribute to the global scope 1 reduction roadmap by defining their reduction initiatives and budget planned. As example, Irish Distillers and Chivas Brothers will invest €50 million and £80 million respectively over the next four years to deliver a carbon neutral operation by the end of 2026, using break-through emissions reducing technology (MVR and bio-plants).
Employee engagement	Long-Term Incentive Plan (for Executive Directors and employees): The Board of Directors has decided in 2021 to grant shares free of charge to employees and Executive Directors of the Company and Group companies, and introduced a criterion based on social responsibility in line with its roadmap in this area. The shares to be allocated would be subject notably to an internal performance condition related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) based on 4 sub-criteria. One of them is related to carbon and related to the implementation of the roadmap to reduce scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions generated by Pernod Ricard's sites.

(C-AC4.4/C-FB4.4/C-PF4.4) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

Yes

C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a

(C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

Agroforestry

Description of management practice

Agroforestry is a practice developed within our communities of coffee growers in Mexico in the province of Veracruz. Its purpose is to shade the coffee plants, regulate the water cycle, structure the soil and intervene in the fertility of the plots.

Primary climate change-related benefit

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

22

Please explain

The presence of trees in the plot limits soil erosion and improves its structure. Thanks to the diversification of the present species, the resilience to climatic events is improved. Thus, fertilizer inputs are reduced.

Estimated CO2 savings based on carbon sequestration potential for agroforestry (4/1000 study) : 207 kg C / Ha / Y.

The surface under agroforestry is 30 Ha.

Management practice reference number

MP2

Management practice

Other, please specify (Regenerative viticulture)

Description of management practice

Our objective is to make our vineyards adaptable to climate change and to build terroirs that are resilient regarding increasingly extreme climatological events to come. The key factor of this adaptation is to nurture a living soil : fertile and with the capacity to keep humidity. Following a precise mapping of our vine terroirs, we defined a three axis program :

- Restoring soils health potential by implementing specific practices, such as selecting appropriate plant cover
- Natural nutrition and protection of vines relying either on plant-soil interactions or on natural inputs
- Conserving and restoring landscape and biodiversity by working on territorial mosaics or by re-introducing functional biodiversity.

Primary climate change-related benefit

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

100

Please explain

Trial on almost 700 hectares (cover crops + low/no tillage + compost + animal grazing + biodiversity areas)

Estimated savings = 10% less on emission factor (ongoing study - does not incorporate sequestration)

Management practice reference number

MP3

Management practice

Other, please specify (Regenerative agriculture)

Description of management practice

For Pernod Ricard, Regenerative agriculture is a holistic approach that aims to protect soil life and natural fertility, improve water retention capacity, and protect and enhance biodiversity.

In the long term, this model aims to improve the global crop vigor, maximize carbon storage in the soil, ensure quality of the harvest and secure yields. As a result, it improves the overall resilience of the terroir (particularly in the face of climate change) and ensures the health and life balance of farming communities, as well as long-term economic viability.

Through our pilot trials, we seek to combine best practices (crop diversification, rotations, cover crops, low/no tillage, biodiversity areas, agroforestry, livestock introduction, etc.) in order to recreate natural balance, reduce impacts and improve resilience.

Primary climate change-related benefit

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

3200

Please explain

This is a long-term adaptation (between 5-7 years) that relies both on the reduction of GHG emissions and on an increase in carbon sequestration in the land. At the moment we depend on bibliographical resources (like PADV and 4/1000 studies) : as our trials only started in 2020, we do not have the necessary insight yet.

Total surface of land covered by regenerative agriculture projects: 19 000 Ha

Estimated savings = 5% less on emission factor (ongoing study - does not incorporate sequestration)

C4.5

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

No

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, a divestment

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

Divestment of one site in France.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The divestment occurred during reporting period 2021-2022. The concerned site represented however a negligible part of our production and energy consumption.

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	This year, the Group's carbon footprint has been reviewed following methodological changes on some agricultural raw materials and on point of sale materials. For agricultural raw materials, the Group used some specific emission factors this year for components within the following categories: cereals, neutral alcohol, sugar, agave, grapes and wine products. This was done thanks to the development of an internal GHG calculation protocol and tools plus third party assessments. More specifically, an initial study was undertaken with a third party to find a more relevant Emission Factor (EF) for Indian grain alcohol, taking into account the local specificities of the raw material (broken rice) and local energy mix for distilleries. Instead of the generic factor for grain alcohol used so far, the emission factor has been revised accordingly in this reporting to more realistically reflect the local context. It remains an interim value, pending more precise data. This updated methodology has resulted in a very significant revision to the Group's carbon emissions (+1.1 MtCO2e). For point of sale materials, the methodology has been revised to better reflect the average weight of each specific material category. This updated methodology has resulted in a slight change to the Group's carbon emissions.

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 3	Pernod Ricard can face different type of changes that might impact their GHG emissions and requires them to recalculate the GHG emissions in the baseline year. This depends on different factors including the type of changes, their materiality to Pernod Ricard's total GHG emissions and the types of GHG emissions reduction targets set by Pernod Ricard. Several changes could require a recalculation: reporting perimeter change, insourcing or outsourcing, methodological changes and emissions inventory changes. Those recalculations will be triggered if the impact of those changes is significant, meaning above a materiality threshold. The materiality threshold has been set to 1%, in line with the industry practice and the Beverage Industry Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Sector Guidance.	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

250542

Comment

N/A

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91685

Comment

N/A

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47429

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3115394

Comment

Due to changes in methodology and switches from generic to semi-specific emission factors, this category has been recalculated for the baseline.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

298567

Comment

N/A

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

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71922

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

286628

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

165

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43784

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20400

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31642

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The emissions associated to the transportation of sold products from our production sites to retailers are included in Upstream Transportation and Distribution emissions because Pernod Ricard does pay for transportation of sold products to retailer. We consider the downstream transportation and distribution emissions not relevant as the emissions from retailers to consumers transportation of sold products, calculated based on an average travelled distance of 10km and a standard diesel vehicle emission factor, represent less than 0,1% of our Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

This category is considered not relevant to Pernod Ricard as our sold products don't need further processing by downstream customers.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

This category is considered not relevant to Pernod Ricard because they do not meet the relevancy criteria stipulated by the Scope 3 Reporting Standard considering Pernod Ricard's products.

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

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5165

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

This category is considered not relevant to Pernod Ricard because Pernod Ricard does not lease assets to third parties.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

This category is considered not relevant to Pernod Ricard because Pernod Ricard does not operate any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

July 1 2017

Base year end

June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

This category is considered not relevant to Pernod Ricard as we don't have any investments that meet the criteria for inclusion in this Scope 3 category.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

N/A

C5.3

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

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

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)

273580

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

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

The Group is using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol database for national electricity emission factors and the DEFRA emission factor for heat/steam/cooling. Consequently, country electricity emission factors were applied for all sites. All these emissions factors are verified by external parties.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

68555

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

28127

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

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?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

We are excluding GHG emissions from cooling gas

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

<Not Applicable>

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

1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded

GHG emissions from these sources have been estimated or calculated during the last 6 years through the Cooling gas emissions. As they represent less than 1% of our scope 1&2 emissions, they are considered not relevant.

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

We evaluated in 2020 the quantity of cooling gas that were being used in our production sites. We have mainly HCFC and HFC gas. From this assessment, we applied the latest emission factors from DEFRA database: R22 gas emission factor for our HCFC use, and for HFC use, and the highest emission factors of the main HFC gas used today, corresponding to R507A gas.

We then applied a percentage of leakage of these gases to get the associated CO₂e emissions from our cooling gas use. Average leakages can represent 5 to 10% of the cooling gas, according to ADEME. Even by taking a pessimistic assumption of 20% of gas leaked, we reach 4,179 tons of CO₂e, representing 1.39% of our total scope 1+2 emissions reported this year. As such, emissions from cooling gas are considered not relevant.

A new assessment of our use of cooling gas in our production sites will be done next year.

Source of excluded emissions

We are excluding GHG emissions from energy use in our agricultural activities (5631 ha)

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

<Not Applicable>

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

2

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded

GHG emissions from the energy use in our agricultural properties are calculated every year and they account almost for less than 2% of our scope 1&2 emissions.

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

The total emissions from our vineyards represent around 8500 tCO₂e. The part related to energy use in vineyards activities accounts for around 5800 tCO₂e. This represents 1,9% of our Scope 1+2 for the reporting year (301 707 tCO₂e). Then, we consider that the part of these emissions that is associated to energy use is not relevant as it accounts for less than these 2% of our Scope 1+2.

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)

3631816

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

100

Please explain

Every affiliate with manufacturing activity reports each year the amounts of wet goods, dry goods, and points of sale purchased. The collected data is then consolidated, and emission factors from various data bases are applied to calculate the associated CO2e emissions. An internal study showed that purchased services have negligible CO2e emissions, so we did not include them this year. This will be reassessed in the next years to ensure it is still negligible. The sum of every emission of purchased item gives a global emission of 3,631,816 tons of CO2e.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

339551

Emissions calculation methodology

Average spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Financial teams report the CAPEX invested during the year following financial categories. The categories are then reorganized to fit with Exiobase process. Exiobase then associates emission factors to the categories for each country. CAPEX figures are then consolidated, and the emission factors are applied to calculate the global emissions of our CAPEX. This calculation gave this year 339,551 tons of CO2e.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

66484

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Each affiliate reports through a dedicated platform the energy consumed by type of energy during the fiscal year. The data is then consolidated, and DEFRA emission factors (WTT fuel, WTT bioenergy, WTT generation, Transport and distribution losses for electricity) are applied to calculate the scope 3 CO2e emissions linked to fuel and energy. This year, the calculation gave emissions of 66,484 tons of CO2e.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

399970

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Upstream transportation is divided in several categories of transportation :

- Upstream transportation between manufacturing sites and the Tier 1 suppliers. Every manufacturing affiliate reports the amount of wet goods and dry goods purchased along with the location of the supplier. A mapping of these flows is then done with associated tonnage of transported goods, and a mode of transport (truck or seaship) is applied to every flow, depending on the geography. A tool is then used to calculate the resulting t.km and CO2e emissions. For other dry goods than glass, an average distance and average emission factors are applied.
- Intersites (only within the same affiliate). Every affiliate fills a form to report their intersite activities. Two methods can be used depending on the available data. They can use an energy method, by reporting the amount of fuel consumed by category of fuel, or a tons.km method where they report the tonnage of goods transported by category of transportation (trucks depending on the weight, rail, sea...). Emission factors are then applied to calculate the CO2e emissions.
- Brand to market transportation : Every affiliate reports through a dedicated tool information on their shipments to markets : Items quantities and weights, information on the shipper, location of the buyer end the delivery, mode of transport. With these data, a mapping is done, as for upstream transportation, and the mapping tool calculates the resulting CO2e emissions.
- In-market transportation (from market companies to wholesale distributors). An internal study defined an average distance for our main market companies for the transport between warehouses and distribution points. Then, with the total volume distributed (9L cases) from each market company, a total tons.km is calculated for in-market transportation, and an average truck emission factor (calculated in the study) is applied to calculate the CO2e emissions.

Transportation of points of sales are not included in the scope of this category. The calculation resulted in emissions of 399,970 tons of CO2e.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

819

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Each affiliate with manufacturing activities reports through a dedicated platform the quantity of solid waste generated in manufacturing sites. The data is then consolidated and DEFRA emission factors are applied to the different types of waste and treatment. The emission calculation resulted in a footprint of 819 tons of CO2e.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9842

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Most of the affiliates are involved in a reporting service for business travel, which compiles all business travels during the year. The service provider sends at the end of the fiscal year an excel file with the CO2e emissions per affiliate. The data is then extrapolated to cover also the non-covered affiliates. This year, business travel accounted for 9,842 tons of CO2e emissions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

31831

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Each year, HR department consolidates the total number of employees working for Pernod Ricard during the year, using an internal tool. An emission factor, specific to each affiliate, and calculated within a study led for the group on Scope 3, is applied to the data to calculate the total amount of CO2e emissions linked to employee commuting. This year, it led to 31,831 tons of CO2e linked to employee commuting.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

28351

Emissions calculation methodology

Asset-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Our upstream leased assets emissions cover all emissions from energy consumed by the offices during fiscal year, as well as fuel consumed by the vehicles owned or leased by the Group. Emission factors from specific databases are then applied to these consumptions. It resulted this year in emissions of 28,351 tons of CO₂e.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

The emissions associated to the transportation of sold products from our production sites to retailers are included in Upstream Transportation and Distribution emissions because Pernod Ricard does pay for transportation of sold products to retailer. We consider the downstream transportation and distribution emissions not relevant as the emissions from retailers to consumers transportation of sold products calculated based on an average travelled distance of 10km and a standard diesel vehicle emission factor represent less than 0,1% of our Scope 3 emissions.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

This category represents 0 CO₂e emissions in Pernod Ricard's activity as our sold products don't need further processing by downstream customers.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

9861

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

0

Please explain

Following the BIER (Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable) latest greenhouse gas emission sector guidance, we calculated the emissions linked to the use of our fridge to cool our products before being consumed. We accounted the number of fridges bought in different countries, applied an emission factor on the associated consumption of electricity. We added emissions linked to the production phase and the end of life phase of the fridges. We extended the figure on ten years of use to take into account the whole life of the fridges, which gave 9,861 tCO₂e. As the result accounts for less than 0.5% of our gross global scope 3 emissions, we considered this category as not relevant.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8686

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

To calculate emissions related to end of life treatment of sold products, data of all glass and cardboard purchased during fiscal year (see Purchased goods and services) are being considered. "European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)" treatment rates and DEFRA waste emission factors are then applied to these datas. All packaging bought by non-manufacturing affiliates, and other than glass and cardboard, as well as all points of sales, are excluded from this category. This year, end of life treatment of sold products generated 8,686 tons of CO2e.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

This category represents 0 CO2e emissions in Pernod Ricard's activity because Pernod Ricard does not lease assets to third parties.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

This category represents 0 CO2e emissions in Pernod Ricard's activity because Pernod Ricard does not operate any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

This category represents 0 CO2e emissions in Pernod Ricard's activity as we don't have any investments that meet the criteria for inclusion in this Scope 3 category.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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?

No

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 (Alcohol)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1857651.93

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Much Higher

Please explain

As we keep studying the effects of agricultural practices on climate, we increase our knowledge of our activities and refine the figures used for emission calculation. As a consequence, we switched from a generic emission factor to a semi-specific one for Grain Neutral Spirit in India. The new emission factor being much higher, the emissions related to alcohol increased significantly from last year.

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

<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities

Sugar

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24220.73

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

About the same

Please explain

We did not identify any change needed for our emissions related to sugar during last year.

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

<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities

Other, please specify (Grapes)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44065.72

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Lower

Please explain

As we keep studying the effects of agricultural practices on climate, we increase our knowledge of our activities and refine the figures used for emission calculation. As a consequence, we switched from a generic emission factor to a semi-specific one for grapes. The new emission factor being lower, the emissions related to grapes decreased compared to last year.

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

<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities

Other, please specify (Cereals)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

346166.87

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

About the same

Please explain

We did not identify any change needed for our emissions related to cereals during last year.

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

<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities

Other, please specify (Agave)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2088.43

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

As we keep studying the effects of agricultural practices on climate, we increase our knowledge of our activities and refine the figures used for emission calculation. As a consequence, we switched from a generic emission factor to a semi-specific one for agave. The new emission factor being lower, the emissions related to agave decreased significantly compared to last year.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

0.0000282

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

301707

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

10701000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

15.5

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain

The carbon scope 1 and 2 intensity has decreased by 15,5% compared to last year due to an increase in renewable electricity sourcing and improvements in energy efficiency. Our guidelines to reach RE100 commitment by 2025 led to encouraging initiatives in all affiliates to source more electricity through renewable supply (Green tariffs, EACs procurement mainly for now).

Intensity figure

1.05

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

301707

Metric denominator

Other, please specify (Kiloliters of absolute alcohol produced (KLAA))

Metric denominator: Unit total

287000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

13

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain

The carbon scope 1 and 2 intensity has decreased by 13% compared to last year due to an increase in renewable electricity sourcing and improvements in energy efficiency of our activities. Our guidelines to reach RE100 commitment by 2025 led to encouraging initiatives in all affiliates to source more electricity through renewable supply (Green tariffs, EACs procurement mainly for now). This allowed to keep the scope 1 and 2 emissions stable while our volumes of distilled alcohol increased more significantly.

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)
Argentina	494.2
Armenia	3027.87
Australia	1033.41
Brazil	14.24
Canada	64018.8
China	13.14
Cuba	3352.66
Spain	793.75
Finland	0
France	7487.39
Greece	42.81
India	37476.5
Ireland	45935.4
Italy	251.97
Mexico	8513.56
New Zealand	414.72
Poland	9.28
Czechia	201.22
Sweden	4106.62
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	95436.6
United States of America	904.06
Germany	51.26

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Ageing	1847.69
Bottling	8367.91
Distillation	259881.15
Others	430.76
Winemaking (including bottling of wine making)	3051.97

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?

No

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

(C-AC7.4c/C-FB7.4c/C-PF7.4c) Why do you not include greenhouse gas emissions pertaining your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure? Describe any plans to do so in the future.

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Other, please specify (Insignificant)	Greenhouse gas emissions pertaining our business activity are considered insignificant to our Scope 1 whereas they have a more important part of our scope 3 emissions.

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)
Argentina	1287.94	1287.94
Armenia	482.73	482.73
Australia	9418.86	9418.86
Brazil	251.91	0
Canada	1406.29	1406.29
China	683.93	683.93
Cuba	1010.57	1010.57
Spain	2440.23	0.32
Finland	236.22	0
France	1215.69	0
Greece	80.83	0
India	4354.89	4354.89
Ireland	13648.35	0
Italy	382.89	0
Mexico	1338.43	1338.43
New Zealand	633.27	0
Poland	8994.49	7018.84
Czechia	298.48	0
Sweden	828.07	1.39
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14844.45	0
United States of America	4558.13	1122.57
Germany	158.29	0

C7.6

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

By activity

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)
Ageing	2229.59	223.56
Bottling	14889.05	2378.13
Distillation	29780.84	7495.5
Others	7164.73	6208.68
Winemaking (including bottling of winemaking)	14490.7	11820.69

C7.7

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

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard Argentina

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

494.2

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

1287.94

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

1287.94

Comment

Subsidiary name

Yerevan Brandy Company

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3027.87

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

482.73

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

482.73

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard Winemakers Australia

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1033.41

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

9418.86

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

9418.86

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard Brasil

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.24

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

251.91

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Hiram Walker & Sons

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64018.84

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

1406.29

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

1406.29

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard Helan Mountain

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.14

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

683.93

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

683.93

Comment

Subsidiary name

Havana Club

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3352.66

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

1010.57

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

1010.57

Comment

Subsidiary name

Jan Becher

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

201.22

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

298.48

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Black Forest Distillers

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51.26

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

158.29

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard España

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304.86

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

705.04

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

0.32

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard Winemakers Spain

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

488.89

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

1735.19

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard Finland

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

236.22

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Martell & Co

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5383.03

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

574.75

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

GH Mumm & Cie / Perrier-Jouët

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

790.96

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

301.38

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard France

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1313.4

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

339.56

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Chivas

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95436.57

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

14844.45

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard Hellas

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42.81

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

80.83

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Irish Distillers

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45935.39

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

13648.35

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard India

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37476.52

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

4354.89

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

4354.89

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard Italia

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

251.97

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

382.89

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

House Of Tequila

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8513.56

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

1338.43

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

1338.43

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard Winemakers New Zealand

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

414.72

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

633.27

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

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Wyborowa

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.28

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

8994.49

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

7018.84

Comment

Subsidiary name

The Absolute Company

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4106.62

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

828.07

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

1.39

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard USA

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

709.24

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

3548.2

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

112.64

Comment

Subsidiary name

Pernod Ricard Winemaker USA

Primary activity

Alcoholic beverages

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Please select

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

194.82

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

1009.93

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

1009.93

Comment

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?

Remained the same overall

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	17796.62	Decreased	6.03	If we followed the increase in production, the amount of consumed renewable energy would have increased by 17.7%. It increased by 54% between FY21 and FY22 thanks to actions to source our electricity mainly from renewable fuels/technologies. We considered the gap between the 17.7% theoretical increase and the 54% real increase as an "extra" sourcing coming from concrete actions from our side. This extra accounted for 75,896 MWh. We applied to this amount the average emission factor of our non-renewable energy from 2021 (0.234 tCO2e/MWh).
Other emissions reduction activities	30473.6	Decreased	10.33	We assumed our total energy consumption should have increased of 17.72%, following our increase in production. We calculated the theoretical energy consumption according to this increase: 1,730,231.75 MWh of energy consumed. Our real total energy consumption in FY22 was 1,600,121.04 mwh. The saved 130,120 MWh of consumption compared to a linear increase with production is due to actions in our production sites to be more energy-efficient and lower the needs in energy of our activities. We applied to this save the emission factor of our non-renewable energy consumption (0.234 tCO2e/MWh) We subtracted also the emission reduction due to the divestment. $(1,730,231.75 - 1,600,121.04) * 0.234 = 30,473.6$ tCO2e were saved thanks to gains in energy efficiency. $30,473.6 / 294,997 = 10.33\%$ decrease of emissions.
Divestment	35.34	Decreased	0.012	We sold 1 site, in France. This represents a saving of 35.34 tCO2e compared to last year. $35.34 / 294,997 = 0.012\%$ decrease of emissions.
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	52271.45	Increased	17.72	Between FY21 and FY22, our volumes of distilled alcohol increased by 17.72% Our scope 1 & 2 emissions for FY21 were 294,997 tCO2e $17.72\% * 294,997 = 52,271.45$ If no measures had been introduced, increased production would have generated an extra 17.7% more of emissions.
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other	2744.1	Increased	0.93	As the sourcing energy mix cannot be exactly the same year on year, our average emission factor for non-renewable energy consumed slightly increased, from 0.234 to 0.237. We applied the variation of this EF to our consumption of non-renewable energy in FY22. The calculation gave 2,744.1 tCO2e of increase due to this variation of average emission factor. This variation depends on the mix of our energy suppliers between the two years, and the mix in the consumption of our production sites. $2,744.1 / 294,997 = 0.93\%$ of increase in emissions.

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	No
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)	LHV (lower heating value)	55525.11	1243444.27	1298969.38
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	224357.17	45272.54	269629.71
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	27641.74	27641.74
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	3880.19	<Not Applicable>	3880.19
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	283762.47	1316358.55	1600121.02

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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

29961.5

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

25563.61

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

106708

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

80020.79

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1021130.27

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

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

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

35585.21

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1298969.38

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

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	5073.63	3880.19	5073.63	3880.19
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

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

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

396.43

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

396.43

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4009.81

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

4009.81

Country/area

Armenia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2536.65

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

2536.65

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13284.72

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2374.53

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

15659.25

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2529.16

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

2529.16

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10718.76

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

10718.76

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1114.8

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

1114.8

Country/area

Cuba

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2104.47

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

2104.47

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9450.94

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

219.17

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

9670.11

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2022.45

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

2155.24

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

0

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

4177.69

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22183.9

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6.93

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

22190.83

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

148.62

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

148.62

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5829.84

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1134.07

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

6963.91

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41371.18

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

41371.18

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1248

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

1248

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2941.6

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

145.49

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

3087.09

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5841.92

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]
5841.92

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2797.57

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

20862.5

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

0

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

23660.07

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

604.94

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

604.94

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62156

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

4624

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

0

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

66780

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65250.31

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

65250.31

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11087.65

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

11087.65

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Spain

Sourcing method

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

496.5

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Spain

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2529.16

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Spain

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8953.23

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Spain

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

France

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22183.9

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

France

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Finland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2022.45

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Finland

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Greece

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

148.62

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Greece

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Ireland

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

41371.18

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Italy

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1248

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Italy

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

New Zealand

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5841.92

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

New Zealand

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Poland

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2797.57

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Poland

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Czechia

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

604.94

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Czechia

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Sweden

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62156

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

65250.31

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

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 re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8357

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

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 re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Germany

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

396.43

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Germany

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)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area..

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Finland

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

2155.24

Comment

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Sweden

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

4624

Comment

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation

Australia

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

4.1

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3449.09

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2374.53

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Yes

Type of energy attribute certificate

Comment

Country/area of generation

Spain

Renewable electricity technology type

Geothermal

Facility capacity (MW)

0.2

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

219.17

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

219.17

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation

India

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1.75

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1252.95

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1134.07

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Yes

Type of energy attribute certificate

Indian REC

Comment

Country/area of generation

Mexico

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.5

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

145.49

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

145.49

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Comment

The capacity of the facility has been estimated based on the annual volumes it has produced and the average solar yield in Mexico.

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Pernod Ricard's renewable electricity sourcing strategy is focusing on four options :

- Green Tariffs (bundled EACs);
- Unbundled EACs;
- On-site solar panels;
- PPA (Power Purchased Agreement).

The current strategy is a mix between the first three options. The affiliates are investigating on-site solar panel options where it makes sense. Besides, the Group has started during FY21 to investigate a global PPA strategy (Europe, NA and India). These initiatives will contribute to bring new capacity into the grid in the countries in which we will develop the project.

The objective of the Group is to cover the majority of our consumption load with PPA and on-site options.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific
Row 1	Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate	<Not Applicable>

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Cuba	Other, please specify (Policy barriers)	Country-specific challenges related to market for voluntary procurement of renewable electricity options (green tariffs, unbundled EACs, PPA). Only on-site solar panel options but challenging due to policy barriers.
Argentina	Other, please specify (Policy barriers)	Country-specific challenges related to market for voluntary procurement of renewable electricity options (green tariffs, unbundled EACs, PPA). Only on-site solar panel options but challenging due to policy barriers.
Armenia	Other, please specify (Policy barriers)	Country-specific challenges related to market for voluntary procurement of renewable electricity options (green tariffs, unbundled EACs, PPA). Only on-site solar panel options but challenging due to policy barriers.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Other, please specify (Water Efficiency)

Metric value

22.35

Metric numerator

Total volume of water consumed (cubic metres)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total volume of distilled alcohol

% change from previous year

5.6

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

This year, the continuous improvement in water efficiency measures led to a reduction in water consumption per volumes of distilled alcohol produced in distilleries, down by 5.6% compared to last year.

Description

Waste

Metric value

94

Metric numerator

Tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

36

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

This year, the total quantity of waste sent to landfill has decreased from 147 to 94 tonnes, a significant reduction compared with 10,253 tonnes in FY10. This is the result of our Group campaign towards zero waste to landfill implemented across all production sites.

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	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

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

PER_URD2021_EN_2022_09_27_MEL_4.pdf

Page/ section reference

P162-164 of the registration document attached, section: "Statutory Auditor's report".

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

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

PER_URD2021_EN_2022_09_27_MEL_4.pdf

Page/ section reference

P162-164 of the registration document attached, section: "Statutory Auditor's report".

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

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

PER_URD2021_EN_2022_09_27_MEL_4.pdf

Page/section reference

P162-164 of the registration document attached, section: "Statutory Auditor's report".

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

89.3

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1)	Statutory Auditor's report - Verification standard : ISAE3000	Information about scope 1 verification can be found in our universal registry 2021-2022, p162-164. Our scope 1 emissions are verified each year, allowing us to follow our year-on-year evolution, and assessing our roadmap toward our scope 1 & 2 emission reduction target for 2030 (-54% absolute emissions scope 1&2).
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2)	Statutory Auditor's report - Verification standard : ISAE3000	Information about scope 2 verification can be found in our universal registry 2021-2022, p162-164. Our scope 2 emissions are verified each year, allowing us to follow our year-on-year evolution, and assessing our roadmap toward our scope 1 & 2 emission reduction target for 2030 (-54% absolute emissions scope 1&2).
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	Statutory Auditor's report - Verification standard : ISAE3000	Information about scope 1 and 2 verification can be found in our universal registry for 2021-2022, p162-164. Our scope 1 & 2 emissions are verified each year, allowing us to follow our year-on-year evolution, and assessing our roadmap toward our scope 1 & 2 emission reduction target for 2030 (-54% absolute emissions scope 1&2).
C4. Targets and performance	Change in Scope 1 emissions against a base year (not target related)	Statutory Auditor's report - Verification standard : ISAE3000	Information about scope 1 verification can be found in our universal registry 2021-2022, p162-164. Our scope 1 emissions are verified each year, allowing us to follow our year-on-year evolution, and assessing our roadmap toward our scope 1 & 2 emission reduction target for 2030 (-54% absolute emissions scope 1&2). In case of recalculation needed due to a change in methodology, the recalculated figures are also verified.
C4. Targets and performance	Change in Scope 2 emissions against a base year (not target related)	Statutory Auditor's report - Verification standard : ISAE3000	Information about scope 2 verification can be found in our universal registry 2021-2022, p162-164. Our scope 2 emissions are verified each year, allowing us to follow our year-on-year evolution, and assessing our roadmap toward our scope 1 & 2 emission reduction target for 2030 (-54% absolute emissions scope 1&2). In case of recalculation needed due to a change in methodology, the recalculated figures are also verified.
C4. Targets and performance	Change in Scope 3 emissions against a base year (not target related)	Statutory Auditor's report - Verification standard : ISAE3000	Information about scope 3 verification can be found in our universal registry 2021-2022, p162-164. This is our first year verifying scope 3 emissions. This will help us follow our progress toward our target to reach -50% emission intensity in scope 3 by 2030. In case of recalculation needed due to a change in methodology, the recalculated figures are also verified.
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	Statutory Auditor's report - Verification standard : ISAE3000	Information about energy consumption verification can be found in our universal registry 2021-2022, p162-164. Our energy consumption is verified each year, allowing us to follow our year-on-year evolution, and assessing our roadmap toward our energy-related commitments, such as RE100.

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

17

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

July 1 2021

Period end date

June 30 2022

Allowances allocated

82770

Allowances purchased

8317

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

46450

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Two of our distilleries are regulated by the EU ETS carbon price system

UK ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

15

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

July 1 2021

Period end date

June 30 2022

Allowances allocated

6849

Allowances purchased

38003

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

41286

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Two of our distilleries are regulated by the UK ETS carbon price system

C11.1d

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

“A description of your strategy for complying with the systems in which you participate”

The Group's two largest distilleries are participating to the EU or UK - Emissions Trading Scheme.

For all of them, the strategy is:

- continuous monitoring of energy consumption;
- in-depth energy assessments, with the setting of energy-efficiency targets;
- roll-out of consumption reduction programmes requiring the management of processes and utilities, and which may involve significant investment;
- implementation of energy management systems with ISO 50 001 certification when relevant.

We commit to reduce by 54% absolute scope 1+2 CO₂ emissions from 2018 to 2030 in line with SBTi requirements which will lead to set additional investment plans to reduce significant CO₂ emissions of our main distilleries.

“An example of how you have applied your strategy”

To date, the Nöbbelöv (Sweden), Middleton (Ireland) and Gallienne (France) distilleries and the Campo Viejo (Spain) vinification site are ISO 50001 certified.

In Sweden, the Nöbbelöv distillery has a certified energy management system (ISO 50001), reuse the heat produced during the fermentation and distillation processes. In Ireland, Irish Distillers took advantage of the extension of its Middleton distillery to optimize its processes and select the best available technologies, leading to energy savings and CO₂ emissions reduction.

Therefore, this year, energy consumption per unit produced amounted to 5.57 kWh per liter of pure distilled alcohol, down -7% compared to last year, and -23% compared to 2009/10.

C11.2

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

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Agroforestry

Type of mitigation activity

Carbon removal

Project description

Scolet'e is the world's longest-running ecosystem services project on the Voluntary Carbon Market and traded the world's first voluntary carbon credits. It has served as an international benchmark for other projects and formed the basis for the development of the Plan Vivo system.

The project " Scolet'e" in Mexico is part of Plan Vivo system and contributes to agroforestry systems established and promoted aim to provide social, environmental and economic benefits for local communities.

<https://www.planvivo.org/scolete>

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4689

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

Plan Vivo

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Investment analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Activity-shifting

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The Scolet'e project contributes to the following global sustainable development goals:

- SDG 1: No Poverty
- SDG 4: Quality Education
- SDG 13: Climate Action
- SDG 15: Life on Land

Comment

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Stakeholder expectations

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Static

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

80

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

80

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure
Operations
Procurement
Public policy engagement

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify (To prioritize investments on low-carbon projects)

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

This impacts our business because for each investment, the calculation of the return on investment considers the internal price of carbon as any other elements including the investment amount and all the savings and cash in generated by the investment.
This allows us to invest in low carbon projects.

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

Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers

% of suppliers by number

10

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

41

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

80

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Suppliers for this assessment are selected based on their total scope 3 emissions taken as a proportion of Pernod Ricard Group's emissions. Pernod Ricard prioritises "hotspots" within the supply chain (Purchased goods category including our dry and wet goods purchases). Therefore the percentage of scope 3 emissions covered by this engagement covers all our suppliers from the category 'Purchased goods & services which represents 3 631 816 tCO2e over a total scope 3 of 4 517 350 tCO2e. This led to 80% of supplier-related scope 3 emissions. Engagement is tailored to understand main emissions hotspots in a better way and to reinforce Group's CO2 reduction strategy.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

One of the key steps Pernod Ricard takes is to facilitate adoption of climate transition plan with our suppliers. We engage them to collect better primary CO2 data and share or build CO2 transition plan by 2030. We understand that accurate and comprehensive data is the foundation for informed decision-making. We are running a yearly data collection campaign to collect supplier primary data that will be used to calculate the CO2 footprint of procured goods using internal tools. Besides, we exchange regularly and support suppliers to collect or co-build a climate transition plan focusing on CO2 targets definition and reduction ambition by 2030. The approach is unified across our different categories.

We target 95% of our suppliers-related scope 3 on CO2 engagement (CO2 data and roadmap) as measure of success. In FY22, we have been able to engage and collect more than 95% suppliers' scope 3 coverage on CO2 data collection and more than 65% of suppliers' scope 3 coverage on CO2 reduction plan.

The aim of this activity is to give Pernod Ricard clearer outlook into the suppliers CO2 data using primary data sources and drive CO2 reduction initiatives.

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models to source renewable energy

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

20

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

64

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Suppliers for this assessment are selected based on their total scope 3 emissions taken as a proportion of Pernod Ricard Group's emissions and with a significant Scope 1 & 2-related emissions (representing more than 50% of the product emission factor). Two purchased goods categories are focused: glass and grain neutral spirit. Therefore the percentage of scope 3 emissions covered by this engagement covers all our suppliers from these two categories which represents 1 107 979 tCO2e for glass and 1 761 398 tCO2e for grain neutral spirit over a total scope 3 of 4 517 350 tCO2e. This led to 64% of supplier-related scope 3 emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

PR is exploring new long-term partnerships with its suppliers looking at CO2 reduction through the use of alternative energy sources in suppliers' furnaces for glass or suppliers' distilleries for Grain Neutral Alcohol Spirit (GNS).

Examples include hydrogen pilots and co-investment exploration in electric furnaces, biofuels sourcing.

Measure of success is a reduction in glass and GNS emission factors, 5% yearly as per our SBTi ambition for a total of 50% intensity reduction by 2030. FY22 was the first year to collect data from suppliers and discuss about CO2 reduction plan and long-term partnerships actions. Hence, we can not provide yet a measure of success for this year. We will start to follow emission factors evolution from next year. The aim is to reduce Pernod Ricard Group's Scope 3 emissions in line with our Science Based Targets.

Comment

C12.1d

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

The environmental impact of the Group's activities begins with product, packaging & point of sale material design and continues throughout the life cycle.

The packaging and point of sale material development phases represent a key means of minimising waste and reducing the Group's environmental footprint. For this reason, Pernod Ricard adopts eco-design principles when designing new packaging and point of sale material and ensures it can be used sustainably. It also participates in local packaging collection and recycling schemes to address packaging end-of-life.

Pernod Ricard aims to be recognised as a pioneer in the definition of industry standards relating to the circularity of packaging and point of sale material. With this in mind, Pernod Ricard became a partner of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, a key step towards increased circularity, during FY22.

Most packaging waste produced by the Group's activities is generated after final consumption of products. The key issue is therefore to improve waste sorting solutions for consumers so that packaging can be recycled or reused. Pernod Ricard has set up or joined various programmes worldwide to improve recycling or reuse packaging:

- Europe: Group contribution of around €10 million to national schemes designed to improve the collection and recycling of domestic packaging, including glass;
- United States: joined the "Glass Recycling Coalition" to foster efficient and economically viable recycling channels by involving all players in the chain (glass manufacturers, bottlers, recycling service providers, etc.);
- Brazil: joined the "Glass is Good" project, designed to increase the glass recycling rate by involving all industry players.

Projects are being explored with local partners in 10 key markets (India, US, Canada, China, France, Brazil, Spain, Russia, South Africa and Poland) to increase glass collection, recycling and reuse.

C12.2

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

Yes, climate-related requirements are 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

Other, please specify (Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives and measuring product-level emissions)

Description of this climate related requirement

As part of Pernod Ricard's responsible procurement process, all direct suppliers of packaging, raw materials and promotional items are entitled to sign a CSR Supplier Standard. It includes commitments on environmental impact and is aligned to internationally recognized standards and guidelines like GHG protocol.

The signature is mandatory, and suppliers must also ensure that this document is observed by subcontractors. In the reporting year, 85% of concerned suppliers that are part of responsible procurement have signed the Suppliers Standards document. The other suppliers are being managed directly by the affiliates. If suppliers have equivalent standards, the signature of our standard may not be required.

As part of environmental requirements, suppliers shall identify and assess any potential environmental risk, and act to mitigate or avoid it, assess and measure their CO2e emissions, provide to Pernod Ricard emission factors associated to the production of any product, and set up actions to reduce their emissions. They must also comply with standards regarding their water use and water waste treatment, land use and agricultural practices, and eco-design of their products.

Suppliers considered as risky in our due diligence screening must undertake an EcoVadis or Smeta assessment. If there is no commitment or lack of corrective measures following audits, such may result in Pernod Ricard ceasing to do business, and as a final resort terminating the contract.

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

100

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

85

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification

On-site third-party verification

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

Suspend 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) 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 (Sustainable sourcing practices)

Description of management practice

There are two aspects to the Group's actions in respect of agricultural product purchases and to ensure that our suppliers use sustainable agriculture practices:

- The application of the sustainable sourcing process for ingredients, that allows us to identify and evaluate terroirs and suppliers at risk in terms of S&R in order to develop suitable action plans. We've developed a terroir risk mapping to identify social and environmental risks
- Certification implementation to address environmental and social risks in agricultural activities and collaboration with our suppliers to mitigate risks identified.

Your role in the implementation

Knowledge sharing

Procurement

Other, please specify (Trainings)

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

We encourage implementation of agriculture practices by implementing sustainable agriculture standards and sharing good practices between our suppliers. For instance, In France, at Martell, regular working groups are organised with the Grapes growers to share the impact on new sustainable agriculture principles.

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

Comment

Management practice reference number

MP2

Management practice

Other, please specify (Regenerative agriculture)

Description of management practice

For Pernod Ricard, Regenerative agriculture is a holistic approach that aims to protect soil life and natural fertility, improve water retention capacity, and protect and enhance biodiversity.

In the long term, this model aims to improve the global crop vigor, maximize carbon storage in the soil, ensure quality of the harvest and secure yields. As a result, it improves the overall resilience of the terroir, particularly in the face of climate change, ensures the health and life balance of farming communities as well as long-term economic viability.

Through our pilot trials, we seek to combine best practices (crop diversification, rotations, cover crops, low/no tillage, biodiversity areas, agroforestry, livestock introduction, etc.) in order to recreate natural balances, reduce impacts and improve resilience.

Your role in the implementation

Financial

Knowledge sharing

Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Pernod Ricard invest in pilot testings together with suppliers and farmers to test the best combination of practices. Meaning co-investing in inputs and equipments, in training sessions and knowledge promotion.

Climate change related benefit

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

Comment

(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) 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, we engage directly with policy makers

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)

PER_URD2021_EN_2022_09_27_MEL_4.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

To ensure that our engagement activities are consistent with our climate change strategy, we engage in extensive collaboration with the Public Affairs, S&R and Operations teams. This allows us to best select our engagements, ensuring that our messages are well aligned with our strategy, roadmap and ambitions, as well as our reduction targets.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

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

EU Green Deal

This policy focuses on several categories, more than a unique choice between those available below. Among others :

- On climate change mitigation, the EU Green Deal focuses on climate-related reporting, climate-related targets, climate transition plans and CO2 emissions
- On low-carbon products and services, the EU Green Deal focuses on alternative fuels, circular economy and sustainable finance
- On carbon pricing , taxes, and subsidies, the EU Green Deal focuses on carbon taxes, emissions trading schemes and carbon offsets
- Besides these topics, we can also mention that the EU Green Deal aims to tackle sustainable food systems and green claims.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related reporting

Climate-related targets

Climate transition plans

Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

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

EU27

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

Neutral

Description of engagement with policy makers

We engage with EU policymakers mainly through our relevant trade associations to promote progressive policies including enabling conditions supporting a successful green transition and decarbonization in line with our commitments, including policy coherence, promotion of public(-private) investment and regulatory efforts to ensure proportionate and level playing field regulatory framework.

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

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

The EU Green Deal includes a comprehensive policy and regulatory package that potentially impacts all the relevant stages of our supply chain, from soils to waste, and therefore represents a key enabling policy framework for the achievement of our commitments.

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

For our cognac distillation process we have invested in a research programme aiming at developing a carbon neutral distillation adapted to the specific cognac double distillation in potstill "méthode charentaise".

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Product environmental footprint)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

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

France

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

Neutral

Description of engagement with policy makers

We are engaging the cognac industry to obtain from the regulatory authority the right to test and develop an alternative way of conducting the double distillation with renewable energy. This is expected to replace in future the direct gas firing currently used, which relies on fossil gas.

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

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

As cognac is party of our product portfolio, reducing the carbon footprint of its distillation process is key to reducing our global footprint.

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 (FoodDrinkEurope)

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, and they have changed their 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

The green transition must be a driver of investment, job creation and growth in Europe.

We are consistently promoting progressive policies including enabling conditions supporting a successful green transition and decarbonization in line with our commitments, including policy coherence, promotion of public(-private) investment and regulatory efforts to ensure proportionate and level playing field regulatory framework.

We participate in the consultations and governance bodies of these associations that define their priorities and positions according to their statutory rules.

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

84000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Regular annual membership fees, to support an important organization for our brands and company that is furthering our PR's business & sustainability aims.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Federation of French Industry (MEDEF)

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?

No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

The MEDEF supports all initiatives that encourage companies to start an ecological transition. The organization launched The French Business Climate Pledge, a voluntary commitment by companies based in France to take concrete action to make the transition to a low-carbon economy a success and to innovate and develop low-carbon solutions, technologies, products and services. The aim of this collective mobilization is to show that the voluntary initiative has a key role to play in making a success of the ecological transition and to highlight the diversity of the solutions provided by companies in the fight against climate change. Pernod Ricard is one of the signatory companies.

We did not attempt to influence their position as Pernod Ricard is aligned with their position to enhance the energy transition.

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

10000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

We are affiliated with the MEDEF to be accompagnied regarding business and sustainability issues.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (AFEP (Association française des entreprises privées))

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?

No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

The french association for private companies, AFEP, fully supports the implementation of the Paris Agreement at the European and national levels.

Large companies play a key role in the development of new sustainable production models and technological solutions, while having the capacity to bring together other large companies and SMEs.

The energy transition must be a source of investment, job creation and growth in an attractive Europe. To achieve this, the AFEP defends the need to provide companies with a long-term, stable, coherent and integrated political and regulatory framework.

We did not attempt to influence their position as Pernod Ricard is aligned with their position to enhance the energy transition.

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

70000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

We are affiliated with the AFEP to be accompagnied regarding business and sustainability issues.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (SpiritsEurope)

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, and they have changed their 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

spiritsEUROPE represents one of Europe's most valuable agri-food export sectors and, with it, the interests of 31 associations of spirits producers as well as 11 leading multinational companies.

spiritsEUROPE's mission is to represent, defend and promote the European spirits sector and help members achieve sustainable business growth.

The green transition must be a driver of investment, job creation and growth in Europe. We are consistently promoting progressive policies including enabling conditions supporting a successful green transition and decarbonization in line with our commitments, including policy coherence, promotion of public(-private) investment and regulatory efforts to ensure proportionate and level playing field regulatory framework

We participate in the consultations and governance bodies of these associations that define their priorities and positions according to their statutory rules.

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

325000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Regular annual membership fees, to support an important organization for our brands and company that is furthering our PR's business & sustainability aims.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (CEEV (European comity for wine companies))

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, and they have changed their 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

CEEV aims to promote production and trading practices that are environmentally sound, socially equitable and economically feasible, for the sake of the wine sector's sustainability.

Their objective is, among others :

- to improve the environmental performance of the EU wine sector by preserving natural assets and promoting environmentally sustainable wine-making practices.
 - to foster the wine companies commitment to tangibly improve and communicate their sustainability performance. CEEV is therefore committed to tangibly contribute to the environmental, health, economic and social sustainability of the EU wine system and value chain.
- to support the EU in developing appropriate and adapted tools to measure wines' and wine companies' environmental performance and communicate it to consumers.

We are consistently promoting progressive policies including enabling conditions supporting a successful green transition and decarbonization in line with our commitments, including policy coherence, promotion of public(-private) investment and regulatory efforts to ensure proportionate and level playing field regulatory framework.

We changed their position by participating in the consultations and governance bodies of these associations that define their priorities and positions according to their statutory rules.

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

117000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Regular annual membership fees, to support an important organization for the Wines, Champagne and aromatised wines sector and portfolio of Pernod Ricard that is furthering PR's business & sustainability aims.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (WFA (World Federation of Advertisers))

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, and they have changed their 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

WFA "Planet Pledge" is a Chief Marketing Officers -led framework designed to galvanise action from marketers to promote and reinforce attitudes and behaviours which will help the world meet the challenges laid out in the UN SDGs - including environmental sustainability and climate change related.

They commit to being a part of, and a champion for, the global Race to Zero campaign, and encourage marketing supply chain to do the same.

We are consistently promoting progressive policies including enabling conditions supporting a successful green transition and decarbonization in line with our commitments, including policy coherence, promotion of public(-private) investment and regulatory efforts to ensure proportionate and level playing field regulatory framework.

We participate in the consultations and governance bodies of these associations that define their priorities and positions according to their statutory rules.

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

28000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Regular annual membership fees, to support an important organization for our brands and company that is furthering our PR's business & sustainability aims.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (AIM - European Brand Association)

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, and they have changed their 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

AIM brands fully support the objective of the Green Deal and the new Circular Economy Action Plan to mobilise industry towards a clean, circular and climate neutral economy.

Brands are in a unique position to promote environmental sustainability, health and well-being of citizens and their communities, and to shape consumer behaviour and choices in line with the SDGs. They do this by focusing on:

- Innovating to develop and market goods and services that have a more sustainable life cycle.
- Optimising the economic and environmental efficiency as well as the social impact of current products and activities in the supply chain.
- Communicating their efforts on sustainable development based on proven science and in line with EU policy on advertising and claims.

AIM member companies are integrating circular thinking into their business strategies through sustainable product and packaging design, optimised resource use and efficient waste management and recycling of their products, but also efficient production processes, responsible sourcing practices (AIM-Progress) and consumer involvement (Brands Nudging for Good).

Brands are united in these efforts, commitments and progress towards a sustainable future, in terms of achieving a clean and circular economy but also to reach the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals,

However, in order to reach the objective of a truly circular and climate neutral economy, much more needs to be done and invested in the upcoming years. These aspects are highlighted in our AIM position on the Circular Economy Action Plan.

AIM supports the Commission's various initiatives regarding product sustainability information for consumers, substantiating green claims and tackling greenwashing, to ensure the continuing veracity and relevance of product claims related to environmental attributes. We need a coordinated, harmonised and holistic approach, bringing together the different measures that relate to the various aspects of consumer information.

We are consistently promoting progressive policies including enabling conditions supporting a successful green transition and decarbonization in line with our commitments, including policy coherence, promotion of public(-private) investment and regulatory efforts to ensure proportionate and level playing field regulatory framework.

We participate in the consultations and governance bodies of these associations that define their priorities and positions according to their statutory rules.

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

28000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Regular annual membership fees, to support an important organization for our brands and company that is furthering our PR's business & sustainability aims.

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

PER_URD2021_EN_2022_09_27_MEL_4.pdf

Page/Section reference

For the Governance : page 49, section "Governance Structure"

For the Strategy, Emissions figures, Emission targets and Other metrics : page 124 to 136, section 3.3.3 "Circular Making"

The four pillars of the Good Times from a Good Place roadmap, p102 and between p108-142

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Comment

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	Business Ambition for 1.5C RE100	<p>Pernod Ricard is committed to RE100 since 2019, and has set an goal to reach 100% of renewable electricity consumption for its offices and productions sites in 2025.</p> <p>Pernod Ricard has joined the Business Ambition for 1.5°C in 2021. As part of this initiative we have taken ambitious commitment and we are now in the process of defining our specific 2050 CO2 reduction targets.</p>

C13. Other land management impacts

C-AC13.1/C-FB13.1/C-PF13.1

(C-AC13.1/C-FB13.1/C-PF13.1) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Yes

C-AC13.1a/C-FB13.1a/C-PF13.1a

(C-AC13.1a/C-FB13.1a/C-PF13.1a) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Biodiversity

Soil

Water

Other, please specify (Cost)

Description of impact

We use and promote functional biodiversity (cover crops, flower bands, sheeps, agroforestry...) and mechanical practices to globally reduce agrochemicals use and avoid the more dangerous ones.

Moreover, 100% of vineyards (by hectares) are certified according to environmental standards.

As a consequence, we expect positive impacts on soil fertility and moisture, natural balance and biodiversity expansion. And this management practice reduces also our costs due to less chemical product usage.

Have you implemented any response(s) to these impacts?

No

Description of the response(s)

We have not implemented any response as we did not identify any negative impacts caused by this management practice.

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

Other, please specify (Cost)

Description of impacts

The direct purchasing of agricultural products by affiliates results in a number of partnership initiatives being undertaken with the Group's agricultural suppliers.

For example, In Sweden, 100% of the wheat bought by The Absolut Company is produced locally in line with rigorous specifications and monitored in terms of sustainable agriculture.

In France, the majority of the fennel used for the production of Ricard is grown by farmers in Provence in accordance with sustainable agriculture principles.

Our goal is to improve the crop yield while protecting the environment.

Furthermore, it reduces the production cost of our suppliers due to less chemical product usage. Therefore, ours is also reduced.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

No

Description of the response(s)

We have not implemented any response as we did not identify any negative impacts caused by this management practice.

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	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	As we are 100% dependent on natural ingredients, climate issues are for us closely linked to biodiversity issues. Under the S&R steering committee (part of board members) and executive management responsibility (Operations and S&R department), each terroir/supply chain has been the subject of a risk analysis, including biodiversity, pollution, scarcity of resources and deforestation. Then, we aim to eliminate all negative impacts through regenerative agriculture and biodiversity programs by 2030.	<Not Applicable>

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	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

France

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Les Plaines de Barbezières à Gourville (n° FR 5412023)
Coteaux calcaires entre les Bouchauds et Marsac (n° FR5400405)

Proximity

Up to 5 km

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

Our site close to these areas gathers both distillation and bottling activities.

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

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

France

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

La Vallée de la Charente (moyenne Vallée) (n° FR5400472)
La Vallée de la Charente (entre Cognac et Angoulême) (n° FR5402009)
La Vallée de l'Antenne (n°FR5400473)

Proximity

Up to 10 km

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

Our site close to these areas gathers distillation activities.

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

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

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	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

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
No publications	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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.

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	EVP, Integrated Operations	Other C-Suite Officer

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

N/A

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	10701000000

SC1.1

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

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

676.2

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Fossil fuel energy used in our production sites (Distillery, winery, Bottling and ageing sites).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

We have identified GHG sources allocated to Ahold Delhaize based on the percentage of the turnover (in Euros) made by Pernod Ricard with Ahold Delhaize. We have multiplied this percentage to our Total Scope 1 emissions to have an estimation of GHG emissions that could be allocated to Ahold Delhaize.

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

69.52

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Electricity and other indirect energy used in our production sites (Distillery, winery, Bottling and ageing sites).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

We have identified GHG sources allocated to Ahold Delhaize based on the percentage of the turnover (in Euros) made by Pernod Ricard with Ahold Delhaize. We have multiplied this percentage to our Total Scope 2 emissions to have an estimation of GHG emissions that could be allocated to Ahold Delhaize.

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

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 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11165.47

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions generated through the purchase of our agricultural raw materials, packaging and services (transport, etc.).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

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

We have identified GHG sources allocated to Ahold Delhaize based on the percentage of the turnover (in Euros) made by Pernod Ricard with Ahold Delhaize. We have multiplied this percentage to our Total Scope 3 emissions to have an estimation of GHG emissions that could be allocated to Ahold Delhaize.

Requesting member

Costco Wholesale Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

470.56

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Fossil fuel energy used in our production sites (Distillery, winery, Bottling and ageing sites).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

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

We have identified GHG sources allocated to Costco Wholesale Corporation based on the percentage of the turnover (in Euros) made by Pernod Ricard with Costco Wholesale Corporation. We have multiplied this percentage to our Total Scope 1 emissions to have an estimation of GHG emissions that could be allocated to Costco Wholesale Corporation.

Requesting member

Costco Wholesale Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

48.38

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Electricity and other indirect energy used in our production sites (Distillery, winery, Bottling and ageing sites).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

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

We have identified GHG sources allocated to Costco Wholesale Corporation based on the percentage of the turnover (in Euros) made by Pernod Ricard with Costco Wholesale Corporation. We have multiplied this percentage to our Total Scope 2 emissions to have an estimation of GHG emissions that could be allocated to Costco Wholesale Corporation.

Requesting member

Costco Wholesale Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

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 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

7769.86

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions generated through the purchase of our agricultural raw materials, packaging and services (transport, etc.).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

We have identified GHG sources allocated to Costco Wholesale Corporation based on the percentage of the turnover (in Euros) made by Pernod Ricard with Costco Wholesale Corporation. We have multiplied this percentage to our Total Scope 3 emissions to have an estimation of GHG emissions that could be allocated to Costco Wholesale Corporation.

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

758.91

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Fossil fuel energy used in our production sites (Distillery, winery, Bottling and ageing sites).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

We have identified GHG sources allocated to J Sainsbury Plc based on the percentage of the turnover (in Euros) made by Pernod Ricard with J Sainsbury Plc. We have multiplied this percentage to our Total Scope 1 emissions to have an estimation of GHG emissions that could be allocated to J Sainsbury Plc.

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

78.02

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Electricity and other indirect energy used in our production sites (Distillery, winery, Bottling and ageing sites).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

We have identified GHG sources allocated to J Sainsbury Plc based on the percentage of the turnover (in Euros) made by Pernod Ricard with J Sainsbury Plc. We have multiplied this percentage to our Total Scope 2 emissions to have an estimation of GHG emissions that could be allocated to J Sainsbury Plc.

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

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 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12531.13

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions generated through the purchase of our agricultural raw materials, packaging and services (transport, etc.).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

We have identified GHG sources allocated to J Sainsbury Plc based on the percentage of the turnover (in Euros) made by Pernod Ricard with J Sainsbury Plc. We have multiplied this percentage to our Total Scope 3 emissions to have an estimation of GHG emissions that could be allocated to J Sainsbury Plc.

SC1.2

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

The data we used for scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are publically available in our Universal Registration Document available on our website.

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	

SC1.4

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

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

We have a too large and diverse customer base to accurately track emissions to the Customer Level Additionally, diversity of product lines which makes accurately accounting for each product / product line cost ineffective. Consequently, we do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to our customers as it would require too much resources (human and Financial).

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

No

SC4.1

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

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms