

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, the Barry Callebaut Group is the world's leading manufacturer of high-quality chocolate and cocoa products, mastering every step in the value chain from the sourcing of raw materials to the production of the finest chocolates. We are the heart and engine of the chocolate industry and our mission is to be number one in all attractive customer segments. We are a B2B company, fully vertically integrated with a strong position in cocoa-origin countries and a unique global footprint.

- We employ > 13,000 people operating out of > 40 countries.
- We operate 66 production facilities and 26 CHOCOLATE ACADEMY Centers across the globe.
- We generated annual sales of about CHF 8.1 billion in fiscal year 2021/22.
- We have comprehensive competencies in the art of making chocolate and cocoa products - from sourcing and processing cocoa beans to producing the finest chocolates, incl. chocolate fillings, decorations and compounds.
- With > 175 years of chocolate heritage, the Barry Callebaut Group has an unparalleled blend of expertise in cocoa and chocolate.
- With a comprehensive portfolio of brands & products, we are serving three main customer audiences:
 - o Food & Beverages Manufacturers: Global, regional and local food manufacturers use Barry Callebaut's chocolate and cocoa products as ingredients in their consumer products.
 - o Artisans & Chefs: Professional users such as chocolatiers, pastry chefs, bakeries, hotels, restaurants and caterers rely on Barry Callebaut's premium chocolate products and on its convenient, ready-to-use and ready-to-sell products offered under a variety of gourmet brands.
 - o Vending: Barry Callebaut's various beverage brands offer a rich variety of chocolate, cocoa and cappuccino vending mixes to its global customer base in the vending sector.

Barry Callebaut is a company with a purpose. We believe that business should re-invest its knowledge and resources into the greater society. Approximately 30% of the dividend we pay goes to the Jacobs Foundation via our majority shareholder, Jacobs Holding, benefiting future generations by providing children and young people with better opportunities.

In cocoa producing countries, we have been engaging with cocoa farmer communities for more than a decade to provide them with education, know-how, services and access to finance. Through our interactions with farmer cooperatives in origin countries, as well as through our direct sourcing and farm services organization, we have invested and engaged in productivity and community development. The premiums from the sale of our sustainable HORIZONS cocoa and chocolate products flow 100% to the Cocoa Horizons Foundation, funding initiatives to improve smallholder cocoa farmer livelihoods through a mission-driven, non-profit organization. We are also working in partnership with our customers, sustainability initiatives like the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) and the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) and global development institutions such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to further address sustainability issues in our value chain.

But as chocolate manufacturers we have to look beyond cocoa. Our products contain other ingredients, such as dairy, sugar and palm oil, and have an impact on the world's natural resources, incl. forests. To ensure that all the actors in our supply chain will be able to earn an equitable income, engage in responsible labor practices, safeguard the environment, and provide for the basic health and education needs and well-being of their families we need to scale up our reach and our impact. Launched in 2016, the Forever Chocolate targets for 2025 are unique in terms of ambition in the cocoa and chocolate industry. Forever Chocolate is focusing on four pillars, addressing the material challenges in the cocoa and chocolate supply chain

Prospering Farmers

- By 2025, > 500,000 cocoa farmers in our supply chain will have been lifted out of poverty.
- By 2030, we will have mobilized key stakeholders around a transformative cocoa farming model generating living income.

Human Rights

- By 2025, our entire supply chain will be covered by Human Rights Due Diligence, remediating all child labor cases identified.
- By 2030, the farming communities we source from are empowered to protect child rights.

Thriving Nature

- By 2025, we will be forest positive.
- By 2030, we will have decarbonized our footprint in line with global efforts to cap global warming at 1,5 °C.
- By 2050, we will be a netzero company.

Sustainable Ingredients

- By 2030, we will have 100% certified or verified cocoa and other ingredients in all of our products, traceable to farm level.

By this, we want to move beyond sustainable cocoa. By annually reporting our progress in a transparent and measurable way, we hope to unleash the sense of urgency required to find the creative solutions this cause deserves: <https://www.barry-callebaut.com/forever-chocolate>.

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

September 1 2021

End date

August 31 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.

Belgium
Brazil
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China
Côte d'Ivoire
France
Germany
Ghana
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Poland
Russian Federation
Serbia
Singapore
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
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.

CHF

C0.5

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

Operational control

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

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

| | Relevance |
|--------------------------|---|
| Agriculture/Forestry | Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only] |
| Processing/Manufacturing | Direct operations only [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only] |
| Distribution | Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only] |
| Consumption | No |

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

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

Row 1

Primary reason

Do not own/manage land

Please explain

We do not own any farms, but we are sourcing from farmers in the cocoa origin countries.

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

Transportation and distribution is outsourced to third parties.

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

After thorough analysis we have concluded that there are no significant direct emissions of greenhouse gases resulting from the consumption of cocoa and chocolate products since our products are based upon organic raw materials similar to other products in the food chain.

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

Palm Oil

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

10-20%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Depending on product recipes and their market demand, this commodity is on average used in products representing 10-20% of revenue. To calculate this figure, we have considered all of our product sales and its associated revenue in the past financial year.

Agricultural commodity

Soy

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

60-80%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Depending on product recipes and their market demand, this commodity is on average used in products representing 60-80% of revenue. To calculate this figure, we have considered all of our product sales and its associated revenue in the past financial year.

Agricultural commodity

Sugar

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

60-80%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

This commodity is used in virtually all chocolate products, representing 60-80% of revenue. To calculate this figure, we have considered all of our product sales and its associated revenue in the past financial year.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Cocoa)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

More than 80%

Produced or sourced

Both

Please explain

This commodity is used in virtually all products, representing 100% of revenue. To calculate this figure, we have considered all of our product sales and its associated revenue in 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 | CH0009002962 |

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 highest level of direct responsibility for climate-related issues lies with Barry Callebaut's Board of Directors.</p> <p>Rationale of why the position of individual(s) selected has oversight: Climate-related issues impact all areas of Barry Callebaut's business and therefore need oversight and steering at the highest level within the organization.</p> <p>The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the policies and management of the Company. The Board of Directors establishes the strategic, accounting, organizational and financing policies to be followed, and appoints the Executive Committee, to which the Board of Directors has delegated the operational management of the Company.</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 | <p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding employee incentives</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p> | <Not Applicable> | <p>The Board of Directors at Group level determine the business strategy. The board also reviews and approves the annual operational and investment budgets.</p> <p>Progress against climate-related targets and performance of objectives are reported regularly to the board by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). This mechanism ensures the board's oversight of climate-related issues.</p> |

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 | <p>Our criteria used to assess competence of board members on climate-related issues is formal education on sustainability topics.</p> <p>One board member who was appointed to the position of Chief Innovation, Sustainability & Quality Officer and Global Head of Gourmet, effective September 1, 2018 holds an accreditation from Cambridge University in Sustainable Leadership. In addition, he has done many courses on different sustainability topics throughout his life. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of Barry Callebaut since September 1, 2017, serving as Chief Innovations & Quality and Sustainability officer for a year before assuming the additional responsibility for Global Gourmet.</p> <p>Another board member, the former CEO who developed and launched the sustainability strategy called Forever Chocolate, has significant experience in Ivory Coast and Ghana, discussing and finding solutions to deforestation problems with local and national authorities. Using this experience and the deep understanding of sustainability and particularly forests-related issues, he led Barry Callebaut to becoming a leader in sustainability.</p> | <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

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Implementing a climate transition plan
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

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

Quarterly

Please explain

Description of position:

The highest level of responsibility below Board of Director level for climate-related issues lies with the Corporate Sustainability Review, headed by the CEO. The CEO is responsible for setting the company's overall strategy on sustainability-related issues, including climate.

Description of monitoring process for climate-related issues :

For assessing and monitoring climate-related issues, the results and progress against the Forever Chocolate targets are being reviewed on a quarterly basis by the executive committee members who provide feedback and guidance. This guidance includes advice on how to improve results and also how to organize resources and teams to reach these goals. Barry Callebaut also has a sustainability advisory council consisting of a senior team of external experts who annually evaluate and challenge Company's progress.

A rationale of why responsibilities for climate-related issues have been assigned to this position:

Deforestation is one of the biggest causes of global warming. It emits carbon dioxide into the atmosphere through the 'slash and burn' method for clearing forests, and at the same time reduces the amount of trees that will absorb carbon dioxide. At the same time, considerable amounts of CO2 emissions are emitted through chocolate production itself. Therefore, Barry Callebaut has a holistic approach towards managing its CO2 footprint and understanding impacts of climate change. The impacts of this topic fall with Barry Callebaut and its subsidiaries at an operational level and within the supply chain. Therefore, the company's CEO is leading the Forever Chocolate program.

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 Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The incentive plan is based on a collective performance factor (CPF) and an individual performance factor (IPF) weighted 60% and 40%, respectively. For the members of the Executive Committee, the CPF includes a sustainability target of 10%.

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

Linking the sustainability targets to monetary incentives for key decision makers is essential for achieving our goals. A key element of the Forever Chocolate strategy is to reduce climate impact of Barry Callebaut's activities to become a net zero company.

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 | |
| Medium-term | 5 | 10 | |
| Long-term | 10 | 30 | |

C2.1b

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

Definition of 'substantive financial or strategic impact'

Each identified risk is rated on a 6-by-6 Matrix (described below in detail). Risks determined to have SUBSTANTIVE FINANCIAL IMPACT are those that exceed a combined score based on the financial impact and probability of occurrence. For example, this could be a risk having a financial impact of over CHF 600m despite a low probability of occurrence. Likewise, a risk with the probability of occurring once a year would be defined as substantive even if the financial impact is low. Consequently, any combination of financial impact and probability of occurrence that exceeds the equivalency line on the company's risk map would be defined as substantive. In addition, the reputational impact is also assessed. If the reputational impact is determined to be important then this could define a risk as having substantive STRATEGIC IMPACT even if the financial impact and/or probability of occurrence would not.

Description of the quantifiable indicator(s) used to define substantive financial or strategic impact

The 6-by-6 Matrix assesses any identified risk in terms of its probability of occurrence, financial impact, and reputational impact.

Probability of occurrences ranges from risks potentially occurring once every:

1. 32 years 2. 16 years 3. 8 years 4. 4 years 5. 2 years 6. year.

The *financial impact* is measured as a 1 year impact on EBIT in case the risk occurs. On group level the (logarithmic) scale ranges from a financial impact of:

1. less than CHF 19m 2. CHF 20m - 38m 3. CHF 39m - 75m 4. CHF 76m - 150m 5. CHF 151m - 300m 6. CHF 301m - 600m and more

The *reputational impact* (qualitative impact on the reputation/image of the company) is defined on a six-level scale from:

1. negligible 2. bearable 3. noticeable 4. important 5. dangerous 6. catastrophic

The risks are assessed and rated based in interactive workshops using expert judgements from various functions within the company. The risk assessment approach is applied to risks related to both direct operations and Barry Callebaut's supply chain. Each risk is reviewed annually to reflect changes in any of the three risk dimensions.

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

At Barry Callebaut, climate-related risks and opportunities are managed by the same processes:

The basis for risks and opportunities management is Barry Callebaut's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. All risks as part of the Group's ERM process are prioritized based on a combined analysis of likelihood of occurrence and significance of impact to the business. For each risk, necessary measures for risk mitigation and risk control are defined, and responsibilities and resources are allocated.

Likewise, climate-related opportunities may arise from risks that can be turned into business opportunities. Assessing and realizing the business potential that climate-related opportunities can have for Barry Callebaut is led by the Corporate Sustainability department, which reports to the CEO and Executive Committee via quarterly review meetings. The default time horizon for the enterprise risk management is 5 years. However, time horizons of 20-30 years are considered for climate-related risks and opportunities.

Assessing and prioritization of risks:

All risks as part of the Group's ERM process are prioritized based on a combined analysis of likelihood of occurrence, financial impact, and reputational risk. In addition, for emerging risks with a high level of uncertainty where it is difficult for us to assess and the relevant time horizon exceeds 5 years, an emerging risk overview is established. The consolidated/aggregated results of the annual Enterprise Risk Management Process are presented to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

Process for determining the relative significance of climate-related risks:

Climate-related risks are treated and prioritized like any other business risk based on their significance to impact the company financially and reputationally, and likelihood of occurrence. Due to the long-term aspect of climate-related risks, they tend to have a higher degree of uncertainty when assessing the probability of occurrence. However, the reputational risks play an important role with climate-related issues, which can make such risks become substantive strategic risks for the company.

Case study of physical risk management:

Barry Callebaut's supply chain network for raw materials (cocoa in particular) can be disrupted by acute adverse weather conditions, natural disaster, and long-term climate change such as changing precipitation patterns and temperature changes. Both these chronic and acute physical risks would lead to crop diseases and other factors such as lower rainfall which could impact the ability to produce/source and deliver our products to customers. To manage these risks, the Group's Global Sourcing department has set up a monitoring system that allows to continuously observe weather, harvest, political risk and other indicators to timely anticipate potential supply shortages or interruptions. Mitigation measures include adequate levels of safety stocks and a diversified regional supply network.

In a case study, the potential impact of crop reduction in Ivory Coast and contingency measures were assessed in a realistic scenario. A likely impact of climate change on the cocoa crop in Ivory Coast will be that the main rain season (Apr/May/Jun) would bring more intensive rains over shorter periods of time and the dry season (Noc/Dec/Jan/Feb) would be drier and hotter. As a consequence, the water stress would mean less crop botanical potential for the mid-crop and the beginning of the main crop (Sep/Oct). The rain season would then bring more diseases as a result of too much moisture impacting the coca pods that will be harvested in Jan/Feb. Such events could bring up to 20% crop reduction. A similar volume would need to be sourced from other origins on other continents such as Ecuador and Brazil as neighbouring countries to Ivory Coast (e.g. Ghana) would experience similar impacts on crop production. To minimize the risk of raw material shortages, the result of the case study showed that it is critical to diversify the sourcing to several regions. The financial impact would be significant as lower crops would mean higher prices. Therefore, Barry Callebaut strives to become carbon positive by 2025 to do its part to avoid irreversible, dangerous levels of climate change.

Case study of transitional opportunity management:

Through the company's opportunity management process, Barry Callebaut has realized that the risk of losing business through rapidly shifting consumer trends should be turned into an opportunity. To materialize opportunities like this the Group constantly invests in R&D as part of a well-structured process, enabling the Group to develop products which proactively address new trends and changing demand patterns. As a result, Barry Callebaut introduced a new brand Cabosse Naturals, which was founded by a team of passionate entrepreneurs. With Cabosse Naturals, we craft the entire cacao fruit into 100% natural, added value ingredients. Whereas normally 70% of the cacao fruit is discarded as waste, 'Cacaofruit Experience' unleashes the full power of the cacao fruit as these products make use of the entire fruit: its seeds (beans), its nutrient-dense peel and its fresh and fruity pulp and juice. This results in a range of high-quality ingredients that can be used in applications such as juices, smoothies, desserts, bakery and pastry products and snacks all the way to chocolate: 'WholeFruit' Chocolate. The new range appeals especially to younger generations. For them, food & drinks need to be tasty and nutritious and with a positive impact on the planet and its people. The new category of 'Cacaofruit Experience' caters to all these desires. It is unique in taste, nutrient rich and made of a fruit, that for the most part is typically discarded as waste. As preventing food waste is an important solution to fighting climate change we partner with UFA, The Upcycled Food Association, which is a nonprofit organization that focuses on reducing food waste by developing the upcycled food economy. Together with UFA, we contribute to this movement by developing a low waste supply chain of the upcycled cacao fruit.

C2.2a

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

| Relevance & inclusion | Please explain |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| | |

| | Relevance & inclusion | Please explain |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Current regulation | Relevant, always included | <p>i) DECISION ON RELEVANCE: The Group is subject to both international and national laws, regulations and standards in such diverse areas as product safety, product labelling, environment, and health and safety, in all the countries in which it operates in as well as stock exchange listing and disclosure regulations in an ever-changing regulatory environment. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could expose the Group to investigations, litigation, administrative and/or criminal proceedings potentially leading to significant costs, fines and/or criminal sanctions against the Group and/or its employees with possible reputational damage.</p> <p>ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: Potential regulatory risks are assessed as part of the Group's Enterprise Risk Management. The Group's Legal Department oversees the Group's compliance program, which ensures awareness of the compliance risks and the Group's compliance standards.</p> <p>iii) EXAMPLE: All our European processing facilities are subject to the expansion of the current EU ETS (emission trading scheme) legislation scope.</p> |
| Emerging regulation | Relevant, sometimes included | <p>i) DECISION ON RELEVANCE: Potential emerging regulatory risks such as more stringent reporting requirements, carbon prices, new regulations on farming practices in key sourcing regions such as Ivory Coast and Ghana, or new climate-related regulation for key ingredients such as dairy production are assessed as part of the Group's Enterprise Risk Management.</p> <p>ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: The Group regularly monitors the political and economic situations and developments in the regions with higher uncertainty in order to prepare for various scenarios which may arise.</p> <p>iii) EXAMPLE: The European Commission has published a proposal for a Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (2021/0104) ("CSRD"). The Commission has put forward these measures in response to demand for stronger and wider sustainability reporting standards, over and above what the EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive currently provides. The CSRD will move the EU one step closer to realizing its aim of having sustainability reporting be "on a par" with financial reporting. If the proposal is adopted and standards can be agreed large in-scope companies must comply from financial years starting on or after 1 January 2023, publishing reports from 2024. This poses a risk to Barry Callebaut and its subsidiaries in the EU in case these new legal requirements are not met given the short implementation time frame.</p> |
| Technology | Not relevant, included | Technologies for processing and manufacturing of cocoa products are not expected to shift quickly and/or significantly in the medium to long-term. Therefore, this risk type is currently not considered relevant. |
| Legal | Relevant, always included | <p>i) DECISION ON RELEVANCE: The Group is subject to both international and national laws, regulations and standards in such diverse areas as product safety, product labelling, environment, and health and safety, in all the countries in which it operates in as well as stock exchange listing and disclosure regulations in an ever-changing regulatory environment. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could expose the Group to investigations, litigation, administrative and/or criminal proceedings potentially leading to significant costs, fines and/or criminal sanctions against the Group and/or its employees with possible reputational damage.</p> <p>ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: Potential legal risks are assessed as part of the Group's Enterprise Risk Management. The Group's Legal Department oversees the Group's compliance program, which ensures awareness of the compliance risks and the Group's compliance standards.</p> <p>iii) EXAMPLE: Not complying with the environmental permits for a specific site is a legal risk. The permits specify air and water emission levels that Barry Callebaut must comply with. Noncompliance can lead to fines and even result in site closure.</p> |
| Market | Relevant, always included | <p>i) DECISION ON RELEVANCE: Rapidly shifting consumer trends may disrupt chocolate market and industry dynamics that could impact the future growth of the Group's business.</p> <p>ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: Market risks are assessed as part of the Group's Enterprise Risk Management. Trend analysis by the Group's marketing and customer insight teams, together with cross-functional commercial teams working closely with customers, aim to identify trends early in the marketplace, both positive and negative.</p> <p>iii) EXAMPLE: 100% traceable and or Carbon-neutral chocolate products demand is on the rise. If we are not geared to provide these products we risk losing the business.</p> |
| Reputation | Relevant, always included | <p>i) DECISION ON RELEVANCE: Increased customer demands for climate-friendly cocoa products may put Barry Callebaut at risk of losing its reputation as a driving force for sustainability.</p> <p>ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: Such reputational risks are assessed as part of the Group's Enterprise Risk Management. Under the umbrella of its overall sustainability strategy Forever Chocolate, the Group aims to improve the productivity and livelihood of farmers. Long-term measures also include the continuous evaluation and diversification of supply sources in origin countries, developing improved agricultural practices for cocoa plantations and maintaining industry dialogue with key stakeholders in origin countries.</p> <p>iii) EXAMPLE: Barry Callebaut has aimed high with the 2025 Forever Chocolate mission: our commitment to become carbon and forest positive and have 100% sustainable ingredients in all of our products. Barry Callebaut is the only company in the sector who has committed to such high goals. The risk of not achieving those ambitious goals by 2025 could impact our reputation. However, we have purposefully taken the risk as we believe a tremendous shift is needed to make a difference and create a shift in the market ... and in the world.</p> |
| Acute physical | Relevant, always included | <p>i) DECISION ON RELEVANCE: The Group's supply chain network for raw materials could be disrupted by adverse weather conditions, climate change, disease (human or crop), natural disaster, political instability and other factors which could impact the ability to produce and deliver products to customers.</p> <p>ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: Acute physical risks are monitored and assessed as part of the Group's Enterprise Risk Management. The Group's Global Sourcing department is continuously monitoring weather, harvest and other indicators to timely anticipate potential supply shortages or interruptions.</p> <p>iii) EXAMPLE: Last year the Ivory Coast experienced exceptional rainfall periods. The flooding caused major disruptions to transport and transport infrastructure. This meant that the harvested cocoa beans could not be transported to harbours because roads were washed away. In developing countries the ability to recover from natural disasters is often hampered. Delays due to limited operations or even complete closures of ports and terminals, shipping and truck lanes are normal occurrences but we observe a trend of such incidents rising.</p> |
| Chronic physical | Relevant, always included | <p>i) DECISION ON RELEVANCE: Under the umbrella of its overall sustainability strategy Forever Chocolate, the Group aims to become carbon positive by 2025 thereby doing our part to avoid long-term climate change with potentially catastrophic consequences. Forever Chocolate is our commitment to have more than 500,000 cocoa farmers in our supply chain lifted out of poverty, eradicate child labor from our supply chain, become carbon and forest positive and have 100% sustainable ingredients in all of our products.</p> <p>ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: Chronic physical risks are monitored and assessed as part of the Group's Enterprise Risk Management.</p> <p>iii) EXAMPLE: Climate change has a severe impact on the world in general and agricultural regions in particular. Droughts mean that farmers can no longer rely on the rainfall that's crucial to farming. And on top of all of this, deforestation leads to soil degradation, accelerating the downward spiral. Studies have shown that changes in climate may turn large areas of land unsuitable or less suitable for cocoa growing in two of the major cocoa growing countries of Ghana and Ivory Coast. Cocoa being the main ingredient, this would be a significant risk to Barry Callebaut.</p> |

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Climate change has a severe impact on the world in general and agricultural regions in particular. Droughts mean that farmers can no longer rely on the rainfall that's crucial to farming. And on top of all of this, deforestation leads to soil degradation, accelerating the downward spiral. Studies have shown that changes in climate may turn large areas of land unsuitable or less suitable for cocoa growing in two of the major cocoa growing countries of Ghana and Ivory Coast. Barry Callebaut processed 1 million tonnes or approximately 20% of the world crop. Of the total world cocoa harvest in 2021/22 75% is of West African origin and Ivory Coast (43%) and Ghana (20%) make up the lion's share. Therefore, these countries are key for Barry Callebaut to be able to maintain production capacities.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

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)

81000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

405000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Potential loss in production capacity due to climate change might be significant between 1% up to 5% of the company's global revenue. This is based on internal and external expert judgements and studies. At 8.1bn in sales revenue this equates to between 81m to 405m in potentially lost capacity. The calculation is based on the estimated volume impact on sales given that the risk would reduce the availability of the key raw material in chocolate. Calculation: CHF 8,100,000,000 (our sales revenue 2021/22) x 0.01 = 81,000,000 and CHF 8,100,000,000 (our sales revenue 2021/22) x 0.05 =405,000,000.

Cost of response to risk

19500000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Climate change can have severe impacts on agricultural regions. Droughts mean farmers can no longer rely on crucial rainfall, while deforestation leads to soil degradation. If the chocolate industry does not commit to reducing its carbon footprint and achieve a deforestation free supply chain, the ecosystems that provide chocolate ingredients will erode. Under the umbrella of its overall sustainability strategy Forever Chocolate, the Group aims to become carbon positive by 2025 thereby doing our part to avoid long-term climate change with potentially catastrophic consequences. To improve resilience of cocoa farming against climate change, Barry Callebaut has been actively coaching farmers in Ghana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Brazil, Ecuador and Indonesia so that they become more resilient against long-term future changes in climate conditions. We coach farmers in implementing good agricultural practices (GAP) and by making the planting of shade trees an integral part of the farm packages we provide to cocoa farmers. Additionally, we are training these farmers and women's groups in alternative income generating activities. Together with participating farmers, we are developing customized Farm Business Plans. Together with participating farmers, we are developing customized Farm Business Plans. The results continue to be impressive, in 2021/22 120,107 farmers adopted Farm Business Plans. Furthermore in 2021/22 we distributed 6 million cocoa seedlings (+67%) and almost 5 million shade trees (+165%). We also distributed 57,926 productivity packages (+17.4%), which include training on tree pruning techniques and the use of fertilizer.

The cost estimate of 19.5m CHF is based on actual recurring costs, we assumed a high level estimate of FTE required to manage and deliver the above mentioned services. Varying allocations of time depends on the level and involvement of staff resources of the sustainability teams in the origin countries, global sustainability management and strategic project costs, Changes in operational footprint and third party consultation are also cost elements that were taken into account.

Comment

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?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Shifting consumer trends may increase the demand for climate-friendly / carbon neutral chocolate products. As consumers become more aware of climate change issues we anticipate increased pressure to take action against GHG and reduce our carbon footprint. Notably in Europe and America which make up 73% of Barry Callebaut's sales volume we see increased climate change activism which will certainly translate to consumer demand for carbon neutral products.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

81000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Potential gain in revenue due to shifting consumer trends might be significant and add over 1% of the company's global revenue. At 8.1bn in sales revenue this equates to 81m in potential revenue increase. Impact assessment is conservative and based on industry performance of specific brands that have followed key trends and shown growth of up to 4%. Calculation: CHF 8,100,000,000 (our sales revenue 2021/22) x 0.01 = 81,000,000.

Cost to realize opportunity

1854000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Results from market studies indicate consumers are willing to pay 5-15% more for sustainable chocolate. America's and EMEA regions make up 73% of the sales volume so additional surveys were conducted in 7 key countries in these regions to better understand consumer behavior. To be able to realize this market opportunity Barry Callebaut is developing an accounting and implementation framework to claim and sell carbon neutral chocolate products. Products have been tested with pilot customers to better understand market potential and consumer preferences. As a result, we have launched the Cabosse Naturals product range consisting of cacaofruit pulp, juice, concentrate and cascara. A new brand by Barry Callebaut with an innovative and upcycling supply chain that uses the entire cacaofruit, including the 70% of the fruit that used to be discarded as only the seeds were used for chocolate. WholeFruit Evocao, the first signature expression of WholeFruit chocolate, was the first global chocolate to qualify for the Upcycled Certified mark, developed by the Upcycled Food Association to help consumers identify products that prevent food waste. In October 2021, Barry Callebaut also unveiled its first nutraceutical fruit drink Elix. Since it upcycles the whole cacaofruit, Elix positively impacts nature and communities. All these innovations are great drivers to encourage industry players to embrace joint sustainability commitments. At the same time, our global Gourmet brands are leading the charge by transitioning to 100% sustainably sourced cocoa or ingredients, as evidenced by our global vending & beverages brand Van Houten, which switched to 100% sustainable cocoa in the year under review.

The cost estimate of 1.854m is based on recurring direct costs involving mainly staff resources of Group Marketing, Sales department and R&D, technology investments and third-party support. Conducting market surveys, analysis of the results and the relevance for the consumer of chocolate products. To estimate the cost of management a similar cost impact ratio of 1 % is assumed. This equates to 1.34m of the total cost reported for Sales and Marketing. Additionally we estimate 0.5m for technology investments and third-party support.

Comment

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

At Barry Callebaut our values represent a mindset and way of doing business that is committed to generating sustainable earnings over time and creating long-term value for all stakeholders. We are dedicated to running all our operations with transparency and integrity, including reporting on our social, environmental and governance (ESG) management and risks. In 2015, Barry Callebaut identified issues material for the sustainability of its business and the context in which the Company operates. Regular dialogue with stakeholders ranging from farmer cooperatives to customers and from investors to governments helps to inform our approach to these issues. Our level of engagement depends on how material the issue is to us and our stakeholders. We manage and report on all other issues identified as material, while we monitor those of lower relevance. The latest materiality assessment was published in April, 2021. The survey was sent to both internal and external stakeholders and responses from the following stakeholder groups were received and taken into consideration: employees, investors, NGOs, customers, suppliers, industry platforms, donors, implementing partners, analysts, IGOs, and others.

To view our latest materiality index, please visit: <https://www.barry-callebaut.com/en/group/forever-chocolate/forever-chocolate-strategy/thats-what-forever-chocolateall-about>

Barry Callebaut maintains a regular dialogue with stakeholders through both participation in external activities (like workshops and conferences) as well as through organization of own internal activities (such as feedback sessions).

In 2022, Barry Callebaut hosted again a dedicated ESG Investor Roadshow and Governance Roadshow to present and discuss ESG topics with interested investors. Together with the stakeholders, a number of topics were identified in 2015 and re-confirmed in 2018 and 2021: Farmer productivity, poverty alleviation and farmer livelihood, farmer access to finance, child labor, living income, climate change and greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation and forest restoration and supply chain traceability. All of the topics are addressed by Barry Callebaut's Forever Chocolate Strategy and its ambitious targets: Eradicate child labor from Barry Callebaut's supply chain; Lift more than 500,000 farmers out of poverty; Become carbon- and forest-positive; Have 100% sustainable ingredients in all of Barry Callebaut's products.

Frequency of feedback collection

Annually

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

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 | <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 8.5 | Company-wide | <Not Applicable> | <p>To determine the risks presented by climate change Barry Callebaut analysed the results of the work of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) scenario RCP 8.5, which takes into consideration the possible development scenario for future greenhouse gas emissions with a +4°C global temperature increase (worst case scenario). The scenario provides an insight into the eventualities and the most adverse effects to Barry Callebaut's operations and business overall until the middle and end of this century. This time horizon is relevant to our organization because Cocoa farming is a long-term business that requires planning over several decades.</p> <p>Barry Callebaut operates globally and is most exposed to physical risks due to climate change rather than transition risks. The scenarios by the IPCC were selected as they provide insights on a global level covering all of our operations and sourcing for our key ingredients. The results of the scenario shows that if greenhouse gas emissions continue unabated at the current rate, then this could have severe consequences for the capacity to grow cocoa, which is at the core of Barry Callebauts business as 100% of our products contain cocoa. Cocoa can only be grown in certain confined regions in the tropics with the right climatic conditions and Barry Callebaut is dependent on high quality cocoa as a commodity. 78% of the global supply in 2018 was sourced from origins such as Ghana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Brazil and Indonesia. The results of the analysis have helped us shape our Forever Chocolate strategy with the Thriving Nature program as one of its four key pillars. Understanding the potential risks to our business, the scenario analysis has allowed us to formulate concrete targets for our Thriving Nature program that are based on science.</p> <p>Barry Callebaut is the world's leading manufacturer of high-quality chocolate and cocoa products. With continued global growth due to increase in demand in emerging markets in particular, Barry Callebaut needs to ensure sustainable supply of key ingredients like cocoa. The result of the scenario analysis has directly influenced the formulation of our carbon strategy because the analysis showed us that our business is at risk due to climate change. Barry Callebaut has therefore committed to becoming carbon and forest positive by 2025. This goal goes well below a 2°C pathway as Barry Callebaut has realized that bold action is required to avoid the worst consequences.</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

In a business as usual emissions scenario, could cocoa still be grown in the quality and quantity that Barry Callebaut requires to meet our customers' demands ?

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

Barry Callebaut operates globally and is most exposed to physical risks due to climate change rather than transition risks. The scenario by the IPCC was selected as it provides insights on a global level covering all of our operations and sourcing for our key ingredients. The scenarios by the IPCC were selected as they provide insights on a global level covering all of our operations and sourcing for our key ingredients. The results of the scenario shows that if greenhouse gas emissions continue unabated at the current rate, then this could have severe consequences for the capacity to grow cocoa, which is at the core of Barry Callebauts business as 100% of our products contain cocoa. Cocoa can only be grown in certain confined regions in the tropics with the right climatic conditions and Barry Callebaut is dependent on high quality cocoa as a commodity. 78% of the global supply in 2020 was sourced from origins such as Ghana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Brazil and Indonesia. The results of the analysis have helped us shape our Forever Chocolate strategy with the Thriving Nature program as one of its four key pillars. Understanding the potential risks to our business, the scenario analysis has allowed us to formulate concrete targets for our Thriving Nature program that are based on science.

As part of this, Barry Callebaut has committed to become carbon positive by 2025 and to have 100% sustainable ingredients in all of our products by 2025. This will drive Barry Callebaut towards a leader in offering sustainable cocoa and chocolate products to customers and end consumers. Our newly launched product, a WholeFruit chocolate couverture made from 100% pure cacao fruit is an example for a sustainable product. It contains no refined sugars, no lecithin, no vanilla. For centuries the cacao fruit, one of the most grown fruit in the world, was harvested mainly for its beans to craft chocolate, leaving 70% of the rest of the fruit discarded as waste. Now we are able to use the entire fruit; WholeFruit chocolate answers chefs and artisans' needs to satisfy centennials and millennials search for healthy indulgence by upcycling the cacao fruit, improving farmers' quality of life and being 100% sustainably sourced. After the development of WholeFruit chocolate, which was launched in June 2021, Cacao Barry unleashed WholeFruit Evocao™, the first signature expression of WholeFruit chocolate. WholeFruit Evocao™ was also the first global chocolate to qualify for the Upcycled Certified mark, developed by the Upcycled Food Association to help consumers identify products that prevent food waste.

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>INFLUENCE: Through the company's risk and opportunity management process, Barry Callebaut has realized that there is a risk of losing business through rapidly shifting consumer trends. Shifting consumer trends may increase the demand for climate-friendly / carbon neutral chocolate products. As consumers become more aware of climate change issues, we anticipate increased pressure to reduce our carbon footprint. Results from market studies indicate consumers are willing to pay 5-15% more for sustainable chocolate. Our strategy on products and services has been influenced and Barry Callebaut has started to investigate the potential to offer carbon neutral chocolate products to accommodate shifts in consumer preferences for more sustainable products. The strategy in this area will remain influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities for the long-term.</p> <p>TIME HORIZON: medium-term perspective (5-10 years)</p> <p>CASE STUDIES/STRATEGIC DECISIONS: The most substantial business decision made to date has been the commitment to the Forever Chocolate program in 2017. Within Forever Chocolate, Thriving Nature is one of the four strategic pillars. As part of this, Barry Callebaut has committed to become carbon positive by 2025 and to have 100% sustainable ingredients in all of our products by 2025. This will drive Barry Callebaut towards a leader in offering sustainable cocoa and chocolate products to customers and end consumers.</p> <p>Our newly launched product, a WholeFruit chocolate couverture made from 100% pure cacao fruit is an example for a sustainable product. It contains no refined sugars, no lecithin, no vanilla. For centuries the cacao fruit, one of the most grown fruit in the world, was harvested mainly for its beans to craft chocolate, leaving 70% of the rest of the fruit discarded as waste. Now we are able to use the entire fruit; WholeFruit chocolate answers chefs and artisans' needs to satisfy centennials and millennials search for healthy indulgence by upcycling the cacao fruit, improving farmers' quality of life and being 100% sustainably sourced.</p> |
| Supply chain and/or value chain | Yes | <p>INFLUENCE: Climate change can have severe impacts on agricultural regions. Droughts mean farmers can no longer rely on crucial rainfall, while deforestation leads to soil degradation. If the chocolate industry does not commit to reducing its carbon footprint and achieve a deforestation free supply chain, the ecosystems that provide chocolate ingredients will erode. Barry Callebaut is dependent on a reliable supply of high quality cocoa and other ingredients to make our products. Our supply chain strategy has been influenced strongly by climate-related risks, especially for cocoa farming as all our products contain cocoa. The strategy in this area will remain influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities for the long-term.</p> <p>TIME HORIZON: medium-term perspective (5-10 years)</p> <p>CASE STUDIES/STRATEGIC DECISIONS: The most substantial business decision made to date has been the commitment to the Forever Chocolate program in 2017. Within Forever Chocolate, Thriving Nature is one of the four strategic pillars. As part of this, Barry Callebaut has committed to become carbon positive by 2025 and to have 100% sustainable ingredients in all our products by 2025. To improve resilience of cocoa farming against climate change, Barry Callebaut has been actively coaching farmers in Ghana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon Brazil and Indonesia so that they become more resilient against long-term future changes in climate conditions. We coach farmers in implementing good agricultural practices (GAP) and by making the planting of shade trees an integral part of the farm packages we provide to cocoa farmers. Long-term measures also include the continuous evaluation and diversification of supply sources in origin countries and maintaining industry dialogue with key stakeholders in origin countries.</p> |
| Investment in R&D | Yes | <p>INFLUENCE: Through the company's opportunity management process, Barry Callebaut has realized that the risk of losing business through rapidly shifting consumer trends should be turned into an opportunity. To materialize opportunities like this the Group constantly invests in R&D as part of a well-structured process, enabling the Group to develop products which proactively address new trends and changing demand patterns.</p> <p>TIME HORIZON: The strategy in this area will remain influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities for the LONG-TERM over the next 10 to 30 years.</p> <p>CASE STUDIES/STRATEGIC DECISIONS</p> <p>The most substantial business decision made to date has been the commitment to the Forever Chocolate program in 2017. Within Forever Chocolate, Thriving Nature is one of the four strategic pillars. As part of this, Barry Callebaut has committed to become carbon positive by 2025 and to have 100% sustainable ingredients in all our products by 2025. Investment in R&D plays a crucial role for Barry Callebaut. As a result, Barry Callebaut introduced a next generation food & drink category called 'Cacaofruit Experience'. Whereas normally 70% of the cacao fruit is discarded as waste, 'Cacaofruit Experience' unleashes the full power of the cacaofruit as these products make use of the entire fruit: its seeds (beans), its nutrient-dense peel and its fresh and fruity pulp and juice. This results in a range of high-quality ingredients that can be used in applications such as juices, smoothies, desserts, bakery and pastry products and snacks all the way to chocolate: 'WholeFruit' Chocolate. The new range appeals especially to younger generations. For them, food & drinks need to be tasty and nutritious and with a positive impact on the planet and its people. The new category of 'Cacaofruit Experience' caters to all these desires. It is unique in taste, nutrient rich and made of a fruit, that for the most part is typically discarded as waste.</p> |
| Operations | Yes | <p>INFLUENCE: Cocoa processing is energy intensive and therefore offers great potential to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions. Barry Callebaut is investing heavily by setting up green electricity sourcing strategy, implementing global energy efficiency programs, increasing the use of cocoa bean shells to replace fossil fuels, and to start producing on-site renewable energy.</p> <p>TIME HORIZON: medium-term perspective (5-10 years)</p> <p>CASE STUDIES/STRATEGIC DECISIONS: The most substantial business decision made to date has been the commitment to the Forever Chocolate program in 2017. Within Forever Chocolate, Thriving Nature is one of the four strategic pillars. As part of this, Barry Callebaut has committed to become carbon positive by 2025. To achieve this ambitious target various departments have dedicated resources to investigating in carbon reducing activities at our operations. On top of the large number of efficiency initiatives executed by our operations teams, we are progressively replacing fossil fuels with green electricity wherever possible. In 2021/22, we increased our consumption of renewable energy and 29 of the company's 66 factories are now sourcing 100% renewable electricity.</p> <p>The replacement of fossil fuels with cocoa bean shells and other cocoa by-products (Biochar) to reduce the carbon footprint of its own operations offers further potential to reduce exposure to GHG pricing.</p> <p>We continue to expand our sources of renewable energy with new solar installations. For example, our chocolate factory in Port Klang, Malaysia, switched on a system with more than 4,700 photovoltaic panels in March that will generate 2,500 MWh/year of clean energy, eliminating emissions of 1,500 t of CO2e/year. In May 2022, our factory in Pennsauken, New Jersey (US), went live with a 690 kW rooftop solar array that produces 840 MWh/year, also contributing to reducing our carbon emissions.</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 | Capital expenditures | <p>DESCRIPTION: As part of its Forever Chocolate commitments, which aim to make sustainable chocolate the norm by 2025, Barry Callebaut has set ambitious targets to become carbon and forest positive by 2025. Land-use change (LUC) — forests cleared for cocoa farming — is a significant source of carbon emissions within the company’s supply chain. Addressing LUC and its associated impacts is critical for Barry Callebaut if it is to deliver on its 2025 goals.</p> <p>To do so, the company requires a precise way of accounting for LUC emissions. To effectively tackle deforestation and accurately assess land-use-related carbon emissions, companies need access to comprehensive, farm-level data that provide a realistic snapshot of what is happening on the ground in the regions they source from. By combining spatially explicit information and satellite imagery with farm-level data, companies can better identify where and what kind of interventions are needed.</p> <p>We have continued to put digital innovations in place, increasing our polygon mapping and monitoring of deforestation using the High Carbon Stock (HCS) approach. One of our greatest achievements this year has been a reduction of our Land Use Change (LUC), meaning the carbon emissions resulting from the transformation of forest land to agricultural land, by over –10.0%. Achieving this outstanding feat underlines our commitment to establishing traceability in our supply chain.</p> <p>In addition, Barry Callebaut has been spending significantly on farm mapping on the ground in sourcing countries, which is part of the Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CFI), a multi-stakeholder initiative dedicated to ending cocoa farming induced deforestation in Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire, which we signed in 2017. Farm mapping on the ground is really a critical step to ending deforestation because it tells us if the farm is located in a protected forest area, or how far away it is from there. It also allows us to exclude cocoa purchases from farms fully or partly located within a protected area boundary. Our unique and extensive farm mapping database was expanded to cover 235,817 farmers with full data in 2021/22. This means we have mapped the geographical location and the size of 399,413 active cocoa farms, covering 79.7% of our direct supply chain in 2021/22.</p> <p>In 2021/22, Barry Callebaut published the Deforestation-free Protocol describing the processes developed to reduce deforestation within the company’s supply chains for cocoa and other ingredients.</p> <p>TIME HORIZON. These capital expenditures are SHORT- to MEDIUM TERM measures (up to 10 years) to achieve our Forever Chocolate goals.</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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year

2018

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

107493

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

198748

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

8172380

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)

91609

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

539191

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)

8803180

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

9109421

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)

100

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

<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)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

<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)

100

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

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

35

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

5921123.65

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

103877

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

152280

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

7159688

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)

49806

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

662487

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)

7871981

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

8128138

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

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

30.7776500206294

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Barry Callebaut commits to reduce absolute Scopes 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions 35% by 2025 from a 2018 base year. The target boundary includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

The targets covering greenhouse gas emissions from company operations (scopes 1 and 2) are consistent with reductions required to keep warming to 1.5°C. Barry Callebaut has a financial year running from 1 September through to 31 August. The base year is therefore the financial year 2017/18 and the target year 2024/25

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

We continued to make progress toward our Forever Chocolate objective to make sustainable chocolate the norm by 2025. Since the commencement of Forever Chocolate in 2016, we have reduced our overall corporate carbon intensity per tonne of product by more than 18%. In 2021/22, our overall carbon footprint was 8.11 million t CO2e, which is a +3.4% increase in comparison to our previous reported footprint. This increase was mainly driven by our volume growth (+4.8%). At the same time, we managed to reduce our GHG intensity through increased use of renewable energy in our factories and by sourcing a higher percentage of certified non-cocoa ingredients. In addition, we also reduced our CO2e intensity in factories.

Cutting emissions begins by improving the energy efficiency of our operations and the type of energy that we use. In 2021/22, we increased our consumption of renewable energy and 29 of the company's 66 factories are now sourcing 100% renewable electricity. Within our scope 3 emissions, Land Use Change (LUC) forms the biggest part of our carbon liability. In 2020/21 we made great strides in terms of increasing traceability and developing a more refined understanding of LUC in our supply chain. The sourcing of dairy is one of the major contributors to our corporate greenhouse gas emissions. The use of animal feed additives is widely recognized as an effective means of reducing methane emissions in dairy cattle. However, in the past, there was no way to credibly verify the actual level of CO2e reduction within our supply chain. To establish the most effective method to reduce our emissions, we worked in collaboration with Gold Standard and Agolin to develop a new methodology to quantify and certify carbon insetting for dairy within our chocolate supply chain. By developing this methodology we can also work more closely with our dairy suppliers to produce low carbon milk.

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?

Net-zero target(s)

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

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 Net Zero target covers all Scopes and is company-wide. There are no relevant exclusions.

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

Together with its partner, The Gold Standard Foundation, Barry Callebaut has developed a methodology to verify how much carbon emissions can be reduced and removed at farm level and in cocoa growing communities (scope 3). Through carbon insetting projects, such as tree planting or the selling of cook stoves and solar home systems, Barry Callebaut was the first company to have scope 3 value chain interventions verified – resulting in a sequestration of 90'000 tonnes of CO2e from these activities. Furthermore, Barry Callebaut is now exploring new innovative ways of reducing its carbon footprint and is currently testing the viability of biochar. Biochar consists of the residue of cocoa bean shells which were used to generate energy in the factories and can further be used as a fertilizer in Barry Callebaut's Farm Services business, to improve soil quality and reduce the carbon impact of cocoa production. Alternatively, biochar can be used by dairy suppliers for cow feed production to reduce methane production.

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

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 | 0 | 0 |
| To be implemented* | 0 | 0 |
| Implementation commenced* | 0 | 0 |
| Implemented* | 6 | 24416 |
| 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)

22916

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)

120000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

In 2021/22 the number of factories using only renewable electricity sources increased to 29 factories.

Initiative category & Initiative type

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Low-carbon energy generation | Solar PV |
|------------------------------|----------|

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1500

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)

500000

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

3500000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

One of our chocolate factories switched to a system with more than 4,700 photovoltaic panels that will generate 2,500 MWh/year of clean energy, eliminating emissions of 1,500 t of CO₂ e /year.

C4.3c

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

| Method | Comment |
|---|--|
| Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D | Under the umbrella of its overall sustainability strategy Forever Chocolate, the Group aims to become carbon positive by 2025. In order to achieve this ambitious target departments such as Sustainability, R&D, Cocoa sourcing, Non-cocoa sourcing, and OSCO have dedicated resources to investigating in carbon reducing activities. As an example of the commitment to these efforts we have developed an internal quarterly carbon report in order to track the impact of these carbon reducing efforts and to ensure that we reach our goal. |
| Internal price on carbon | The internal carbon price is applied company-wide with the main application being capital expenditure decisions. As of now, applying the carbon price is still voluntary. After completing the pilot phase, and evaluation, the shadow price may become mandatory. |

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?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

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 | No | <Not Applicable> |

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107493

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

260078

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

198748

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8172380

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

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

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91609

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

539191

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

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

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

September 1 2017

Base year end

August 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

C5.3

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

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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)

103877

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

271861

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

152280

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

GHG emissions from leakage of refrigerant gases.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1

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

<Not Applicable>

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

The efforts to collect and monitor this data are too high for the limited increase in transparency regarding sources of GHG emissions, as they are negligible compared to emissions from energy use.

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

Industry benchmarks for similar types of operations were applied to estimate the GHG emissions from refrigerant leakage. The production processes involved do not require substantial cooling power. Mainly offices with air conditioning might lead to some GHG emissions from refrigerant leakage.

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)

7159688

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Average product method

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

2.5

Please explain

GHG emissions were calculated based on a sophisticated model taking into account emissions from sourcing and growing of all ingredients used to produce cocoa/chocolate. In total, over 2,300,000 tonnes of products and raw materials are used every year. Emission factors are derived from the latest available ecoinvent database v3.4 (not publicly available) and from other scientific sources. The emission factors are commodity and country specific (and proprietary). Emissions from Land Use Change (LUC) are also included.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Compared with the amounts of raw materials and ingredients used for production, GHG emissions associated with capital goods are negligible and therefore not relevant for Barry Callebaut.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

49806

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method
Site-specific method

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

0

Please explain

GHG emissions were calculated based on fuel and energy consumption data for all of Barry Callebaut's factories with over 1.5m MWh of energy consumption per year. Emission factors were used from the latest available ecoinvent database v3.4 (not publicly available). GWPs of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) were used.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

662487

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

GHG emissions were calculated based on tonnages of products purchased and sold to customers. A transport model was created by calculating distances for key transport routes and by determining the modal split between the primary transport modes road, rail, and ocean freight. In total, over 2,300,000 tonnes of products were transported. Emission factors were used from the latest available ecoinvent database v3.4 (not publicly available). GWPs of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) were used.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

GHG emissions associated with waste generated in operations are negligible compared to the emissions associated with raw material consumption for production. In addition, the most relevant waste stream are cocoa bean shells, which are used as a renewable energy source to replace fossil fuels like natural gas for cocoa production.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

GHG emissions associated with business travel are negligible compared to the emissions associated with raw material consumption for production.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

GHG emissions associated with employee commuting are negligible compared to the emissions associated with raw material consumption for production.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Barry Callebaut's organizational boundary is based on operational control therefore GHG emissions related to potential upstream leased assets are already accounted for under Scope 1 and 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

GHG emissions associated with the transport of Barry Callebaut's products are accounted for under the Scope 3 category "Upstream transportation and distribution" as Barry Callebaut manages and pays for the transportation services.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

While there are GHG emissions associated with the further processing of chocolate and cocoa products by Barry Callebaut's customers, they are estimated to be small compared to the emissions associated with raw material consumption for production. In addition, Barry Callebaut has little to no control over its customers' production processes.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Barry Callebaut's products do not use energy or directly generate GHG emissions from consumption.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Barry Callebaut makes food products primarily in a B2B model. There are no direct GHG emissions unless the products are not used and sent to landfill. There is also waste from product packaging used for transportation. However, the magnitude of these emissions is negligible compared to the emissions associated with raw material consumption for production.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Assets lease to third parties is not relevant for Barry Callebaut's business, as the company does not generally lease assets to third parties.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Barry Callebaut does not operate a franchise business.

Investments**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Barry Callebaut does not operate an investment business. Generally, GHG emissions from investments due to acquisitions are already accounted for under Scope 1 & 2.

Other (upstream)**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

No other upstream categories have been identified to be relevant for the company.

Other (downstream)**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

No other downstream categories have been identified to be relevant for the company.

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

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

Yes

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

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

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)**Emissions (metric tons CO2)**

44138

Methodology

Default emissions factors

Please explain

CO2 emissions are generated by the burning of waste cocoa bean shells that are used as a renewable energy source to replace fossil fuels. CO2 emissions were calculated based on 26,534 tonnes of cocoa bean shells with an average calorific value of 15.6 MJ/kg and a carbon content of dry mass of 47%.

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

Palm Oil

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

477623

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Higher

Please explain

We have been collecting data for all of our sourced ingredients in our supply chain.

GHG emissions were calculated based on a sophisticated model taking into account emissions from sourcing and growing of all ingredients used to produce cocoa/chocolate. In total, over 2,300,000 tonnes of products and raw materials are used every year. Emission factors are derived from the latest available ecoinvent database v3.4 (not publicly available) and from other scientific sources. The emission factors are country specific. Emissions from Land Use Change (LUC) are also included.

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

<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities

Soy

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47168

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Lower

Please explain

We have been collecting data for all of our sourced ingredients in our supply chain.

GHG emissions were calculated based on a sophisticated model taking into account emissions from sourcing and growing of all ingredients used to produce cocoa/chocolate. In total, over 2,300,000 tonnes of products and raw materials are used every year. Emission factors are derived from the latest available ecoinvent database v3.4 (not publicly available) and from other scientific sources. The emission factors are country specific. Emissions from Land Use Change (LUC) are also included.

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)

423499

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Lower

Please explain

We have been collecting data for all of our sourced ingredients in our supply chain.

GHG emissions were calculated based on a sophisticated model taking into account emissions from sourcing and growing of all ingredients used to produce cocoa/chocolate. In total, over 2,300,000 tonnes of products and raw materials are used every year. Emission factors are derived from the latest available ecoinvent database v3.4 (not publicly available) and from other scientific sources. The emission factors are country specific. Emissions from Land Use Change (LUC) are also included.

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 (Cocoa)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3239478

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Higher

Please explain

We have been collecting data for all of our sourced ingredients in our supply chain.

GHG emissions were calculated based on a sophisticated model taking into account emissions from sourcing and growing of all ingredients used to produce cocoa/chocolate. In total, over 2,300,000 tonnes of products and raw materials are used every year. Emission factors are derived from the latest available ecoinvent database v3.4 (not publicly available) and from other scientific sources. The emission factors are country specific. Emissions from Land Use Change (LUC) are also included.

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

0.0000316559

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

256157

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

8091900000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

16.9

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain

The main reason for the decrease in the emissions intensity - despite an increase in sales revenue of 12.3% - is due to emissions reduction activities related to extending green electricity procurement to more factories in FY21/22.

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) |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Belgium | 8378 |
| Brazil | 7549 |
| Cameroon | 1978 |
| Canada | 4417 |
| Chile | 245 |
| China | 265 |
| France | 14614 |
| Germany | 7892 |
| Ghana | 1022 |
| India | 134 |
| Indonesia | 6630 |
| Italy | 4962 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 7953 |
| Japan | 506 |
| Malaysia | 17891 |
| Mexico | 2297 |
| Netherlands | 118 |
| Poland | 1371 |
| Russian Federation | 1317 |
| Singapore | 140 |
| Spain | 936 |
| Sweden | 759 |
| Switzerland | 532 |
| Turkey | 495 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 1096 |
| United States of America | 9991 |
| Serbia | 388 |

C7.3

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

By business division

C7.3a

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

| Business division | Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Cocoa factories | 70034 |
| Chocolate and integrated factories | 28394 |
| Speciality factories | 5449 |

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

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

Yes

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

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

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

103877

Methodology

Region-specific emissions factors

Please explain

Energy consumption at all our factories has been monitored to calculate the GHG emissions. We applied region-specific emission factors from the ecoinvent database v3.4 for the consumption of natural gas and heating oil.

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) |
|--|--|--|
| Belgium | | 0 |
| Brazil | | 0 |
| Cameroon | | 1177 |
| Canada | | 432 |
| Chile | | 0 |
| China | China | 4778 |
| France | | 0 |
| Germany | | 1365 |
| Ghana | | 5809 |
| India | India | 0 |
| Indonesia | | 15422 |
| Italy | Italy | 15852 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 8130 |
| Japan | | 3650 |
| Malaysia | | 42614 |
| Mexico | | 17566 |
| Netherlands | | 0 |
| Poland | | 0 |
| Russian Federation | | 9789 |
| Singapore | | 6872 |
| Spain | | 0 |
| Sweden | | 0 |
| Switzerland | | 0 |
| Turkey | | 0 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | 1095 |
| United States of America | | 13763 |
| Serbia | | 3966 |

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

| Business division | Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e) | Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e) |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Cocoa factories | | 69280 |
| Chocolate and integrated factories | | 74616 |
| Speciality factories | | 8384 |

C7.7

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

No

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

| | Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e) | Direction of change in emissions | Emissions value (percentage) | Please explain calculation |
|---|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Change in renewable energy consumption | 22916 | Decreased | 8.3 | Emissions decreased by 22,916tCO2e compared to FY2020/21 due to increased purchases of green electricity products at three of our factories. The reduction for increased green electricity products is based on what the emissions would have been if these factories had stayed with the old electricity tariffs. Total Scope 1&2 emissions in the previous year were 274,722tCO2e. Calculation: -22,916 tCO2e / 274,722tCO2e = -0.083 --> -8.3% |
| Other emissions reduction activities | 0 | No change | 0 | There were no specific other emission reduction initiatives in FY2021/22 apart from the increase in renewable energy consumption. |
| Divestment | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Acquisitions | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Mergers | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Change in output | 4500 | Increased | 1.6 | Production activity increased by 5.3% compared to FY2020/21 as measured by sales volumes. New factories were opened while production activity decreased at one of our highest CO2-intensive factories when compared to FY2020/21. The combined effects led to an increase in GHG emissions of 4,500tCO2e compared to the previous fiscal year's Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Total Scope 1&2 emissions in the previous year were 274,722tCO2e. Calculation: +4,500 tCO2e / 274,722tCO2e = +0.016 --> +1.6% |
| Change in methodology | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Change in boundary | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Change in physical operating conditions | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Unidentified | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Other | | <Not Applicable > | | |

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 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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 | No |

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) | 126273 | 573980 | 700253 |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | <Not Applicable> | 554035 | 255922 | 809957 |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat | <Not Applicable> | 0 | 3118 | 3118 |
| 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> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Total energy consumption | <Not Applicable> | 680308 | 833020 | 1513328 |

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 | No |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling | No |
| Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation | No |

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

126273

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

LHV

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

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

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

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value

LHV

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

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4571

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

569409

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

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

Heating value

LHV

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

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

700253

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2e

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Belgium

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Hydro, Wind, Solar)

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

89902

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Belgium

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>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Brazil

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Hydro, Wind, Solar)

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

46595

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Brazil

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Hydro, Wind, Solar)

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

52843

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Canada

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>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

France

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Hydro, Wind, Solar)

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

53769

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

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>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Hydro, Wind, Solar)

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

35903

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

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>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Côte d'Ivoire

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Hydro, Wind, Solar)

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

39009

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Côte d'Ivoire

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>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Poland

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Hydro, Wind, Solar)

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

28624

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

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>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sweden

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Hydro, Wind, Solar)

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

38438

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Sweden

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Hydro, Wind, Solar)

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

20120

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Hydro, Wind, Solar)

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

63971

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

United States of America

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2g

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

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

89902

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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]

89902

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46595

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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]

46595

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62152

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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]

62152

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53769

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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]

53769

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38765

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

3118

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

0

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

41883

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26357

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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]
26357

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
41176

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

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]
41176

Country/area

Côte d'Ivoire

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
55190

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

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]
55190

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
66429

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

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]
66429

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
37594

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

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]
37594

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28624

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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]

28624

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38438

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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]

38438

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22772

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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]

22772

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95107

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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]

95107

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Please select

Metric value

Metric numerator

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

Direction of change

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Forever Chocolate Assurance Report 2022 Barry Callebaut .pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 2-4 and KPI 6.1 (page 30)

"The company uses a tailored tool [...], which includes calculation for scopes 1-3 emissions in line with the GHG Protocol. All 7 gasses as defined by the Kyoto Protocol are included in this calculation. Barry Callebaut is reporting its "cradle to gate of customers" carbon footprint, which covers all processes involved in the life-cycle of the production of all products of Barry Callebaut up to the supply of products to customers."

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

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

Forever Chocolate Assurance Report 2022 Barry Callebaut .pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 2-4 and KPI 6.1 (page 30)

"The company uses a tailored tool [...], which includes calculation for scopes 1-3 emissions in line with the GHG Protocol. All 7 gasses as defined by the Kyoto Protocol are included in this calculation. Barry Callebaut is reporting its "cradle to gate of customers" carbon footprint, which covers all processes involved in the life-cycle of the production of all products of Barry Callebaut up to the supply of products to customers."

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

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

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

Forever Chocolate Assurance Report 2022 Barry Callebaut .pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 2-4 and KPI 6.1 (page 30)

"The company uses a tailored tool [...], which includes calculation for scopes 1-3 emissions in line with the GHG Protocol. All 7 gasses as defined by the Kyoto Protocol are included in this calculation. Barry Callebaut is reporting its "cradle to gate of customers" carbon footprint, which covers all processes involved in the life-cycle of the production of all products of Barry Callebaut up to the supply of products to customers."

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

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 |
|---|---|-----------------------|---|
| C6. Emissions data | Year on year emissions intensity figure | ISAE3410 | Under the umbrella of its overall sustainability strategy Forever Chocolate, the Group has committed to become Carbon and Forest positive by 2025. Therefore, the year on year emissions intensity is externally verified. See also KPI 6.2, page 30 in assurance statement. Forever Chocolate Assurance Report 2022 Barry Callebaut .pdf |
| C8. Energy | Renewable energy products | ISAE3000 | Under the umbrella of its overall sustainability strategy Forever Chocolate, the Group has committed to become Carbon and Forest positive by 2025. Therefore, the number of factories using renewable electricity sources is a key metric and is verified. A factory is considered to be using renewable electricity sources if more than 99% of electricity used at the factory comes from renewable sources (e.g. hydroelectric) as at the year ended 31 August 2022. See also KPI 6.3, page 30 in assurance statement. Forever Chocolate Assurance Report 2022 Barry Callebaut .pdf |

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)?

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

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

Strategy for complying with tax systems:

Barry Callebaut has dedicated regional and local functional managers, supported by specialized corporate functions and external advisors, who ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The Group has robust policies and procedures in place in the relevant areas. The Group's Legal Department oversees the Group's compliance program, which ensures awareness of the compliance risks and the Group's compliance standards globally, including any regulations such as carbon taxes that would be owed by the company. The Code of Conduct and other Group policies set out the legal and ethical standards of behavior expected from all employees working within the Group. All employees participate in ongoing compliance training sessions administered by Group Legal. We anticipate some EU countries will implement regulations in 2023-2025.

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your upstream emissions (Scopes 3)

% of suppliers by number

95

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

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

60

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Barry Callebaut's core business depends on long-term supply of cocoa. By 2025, we aim to have 100% sustainable ingredients in all of our products. Investing in community development and cocoa farmer productivity will remain two important pillars of our strategy for a sustainable supply chain. Therefore, the company engages with all its cocoa suppliers and farmers who make up the majority of the company's supplier base.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Impact of engagement: Through our engagement with cocoa farmers, we help them increase productivity while at the same time reduce carbon emissions during farming. Through the combination of data and technology we are mapping the structural sustainability challenges in the chocolate supply chain. This then forms the basis for our solutions to make sustainable chocolate the norm. Farm mapping, combined with farmer census inter-views, provides us with key insights into the geographical location, farm size, crops grown, as well as the household composition and income of thousands of cocoa farmers and their farms.

In 2021/22 the data from 399,413 farms where we have conducted both geographical mapping and census interviews describes the current situation of cocoa farmers, allowing us to offer more targeted advice on how to improve the productivity of cocoa farms via Farm Business Plans. These plans cover multiple years during which we offer advice on the best mix of planting cocoa seedlings, the use of fertilizers and diversifying income-generating activities and help farmers to access inputs and training on credit. The measure of success: The goal is to have 100% of our cocoa supply be sourced from certified sustainability programs. In 2021/22, we sourced 73.4% (+10.9%) of our ingredients, excluding cocoa, from sustainable sources. Including cocoa, we sourced 50% (+4.8%), of our ingredients from sustainable sources.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Education/information sharing | Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services |
|-------------------------------|---|

% of customers by number

100

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

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Barry Callebaut' goal of having 100% sustainable ingredients in all of its products by 2025, means that we are engaging with all of our customers to promote the sale of certified sustainable cocoa products.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Impact of engagement: Through our engagement with our suppliers, we aim to completely stop deforestation related to commodities we procure and promote farming practices that increase carbon sequestration. By choosing our certified sustainable products our customers help reduce carbon emissions and improve the livelihoods of cocoa farmers. For example, through the premiums that they paid, customers of Cocoa Horizons products invested CHF 37.4 million (+30%) in improving cocoa farmer livelihoods in fiscal year 2021/22.

The measure of success: The goal is to have 100% of our cocoa supply be sourced from certified sustainability programs. In 2021/22 50% of our agricultural raw materials were sustainably sourced. Consequently, that means that we aim to sell 100% certified sustainable cocoa products from 2025 onwards. Our financial planning tracks our sales of sustainable product, which are growing at significantly higher rates than standard products, in 21/22 49% of products sold contained 100% sustainable Cocoa.

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

Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement

The Supplier actively manages its emissions, especially with regards to greenhouse gases. This includes efforts and strategies to measure and reduce the companies' emissions. The Supplier is publicly reporting on its greenhouse gas emissions, including emissions of upstream activities, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard as well as its emissions of other hazardous substances and has set targets and strategies to reduce its overall climate impact. In order to do so, the Supplier is encouraged to engage in science-based target setting. Ideally, the Supplier is able to report the emissions intensity by product.

% 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

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Retain and engage

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

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

Yes

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

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

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

Agroforestry

Description of management practice

Increase planting density and mitigate solar evaporation

Your role in the implementation

Financial
Knowledge sharing
Operational

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

We have developed a Farm Services business to offer cocoa farmers products and services that improve their productivity.

Climate change related benefit

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Comment

Management practice reference number

MP2

Management practice

Composting

Description of management practice

Increase of organic matter through the natural nutrient recycling system of trees

Your role in the implementation

Financial
Knowledge sharing
Operational

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Offering support and knowledge and promoting the concept to farmers

Climate change related benefit

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Comment

Management practice reference number

MP3

Management practice

Crop diversity

Description of management practice

planting extra species within the cocoa area

Your role in the implementation

Financial
Knowledge sharing
Operational

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Offering support and knowledge and promoting the concept to farmers

Climate change related benefit

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Comment

Management practice reference number

MP4

Management practice

Diversifying farmer income

Description of management practice

Investing in extra crops

Your role in the implementation

Financial
Knowledge sharing
Operational

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Offering support and knowledge and promoting the concept to farmers

Climate change related benefit

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Comment

livelihood assurance and resilience

Management practice reference number

MP5

Management practice

Low tillage and residue management

Description of management practice

Promote zero tillage

Your role in the implementation

Knowledge sharing

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Offering support and knowledge and promoting the concept to farmers

Climate change related benefit

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Comment

Management practice reference number

MP6

Management practice

Timing of farm operations

Description of management practice

Knowledge sharing about the natural biological cycle of the crops

Your role in the implementation

Knowledge sharing

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Offering support and knowledge and promoting the concept to farmers

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Comment

Management practice reference number

MP7

Management practice

Permanent soil cover (including cover crops)

Description of management practice

Zero burn policy and promoting maximum coverage of crops

Your role in the implementation

Financial
 Knowledge sharing
 Operational

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Offering support and knowledge and promoting the concept to farmers

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)
 Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Comment

avoid burning organic material and holding of moisture into the soil

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

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

Yes

C12.3

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

Row 1

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

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

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

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

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

Barry Callebaut has internal processes in place which ensure that all our direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with our overall strategy. Operationally, this is the responsibility of the External Affairs function, whose role it is to coordinate messaging with key stakeholders including policy makers. As an example, the Memorandum of Understanding that was signed between Barry Callebaut and the Government of Cote d'Ivoire was the result of 3+ months of engagement and coordination to ensure that the key points agreed would be consistent with our sustainability goals including climate change goals.

Furthermore, the Group's Legal Department oversees the Group's compliance program, which ensures awareness of the compliance risks and the Group's compliance standards. The Code of Conduct and other Group policies set out the legal and ethical standards of behavior expected from all employees working within the Group. This ensures that company policies are consistently implemented at all sites.

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

The frameworks include an end to the conversion of any forest land for cocoa production, a moratorium on the traceable direct sourcing of cocoa from national parks and reserves per January 1, 2018 and the development of an action plan by signatory companies and governments to eliminate cocoa production and sourcing from National Parks and Reserves.

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

Climate change adaptation

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

International agreement related to climate change adaptation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

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

Côte d'Ivoire

Ghana

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

At the UN Climate Change Conference (COP23), top cocoa-producing countries Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana with leading chocolate and cocoa companies have announced far-reaching Frameworks for Action to end deforestation and restore forest areas. Central to the Frameworks is a commitment to no further conversion of any forest land for cocoa production. Barry Callebaut was one of the driving companies behind the Cocoa and Forest Initiative Frameworks for Action (CFI). This is a unique achievement as there is no other commodity that has united governments, industry and NGOs behind a framework to eradicate deforestation from the supply chain.

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 Deforestation Regulation ("EUDR") mandates extensive due diligence on the value chain for all operators and traders dealing with certain products derived from cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soya and wood. The EUDR requires seven commodities, including cocoa, to be "deforestation-free" in order to be sold on the EU market. Operators and traders wanting to market such products in the EU must conduct extensive diligence, down to the geolocation of all plots of land where the relevant commodities were produced, as well as the date or time range of production, or face dissuasive penalties. In light of the this new regulation, the Cocoa and Forest Initiative Frameworks for Action (CFI) is key to both helping Barry Callebaut source deforestation-free cocoa as well as achieving our climate transition plan.

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

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Barry_Callebaut_Annual_Report_2021-22_Sustainability_2.pdf

Page/Section reference

pages 37-40

Content elements

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 | World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Other, please specify (Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)) | As members of both WBCSD and FSC we are actively involved in pushing the agendas of these initiatives towards decarbonization of food supply chains. |

C13. Other land management impacts

(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?

No

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 | Please select | <Not Applicable> | <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 | Please select | <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

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

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?

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 | Please select | <Not Applicable> |

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 | Please select | 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 |
|-------------|------------------|---|
|-------------|------------------|---|

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 | Chief Financial Officer | Chief Financial Officer (CFO) |

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, the Barry Callebaut Group is the world's leading manufacturer of high-quality chocolate and cocoa products, mastering every step in the value chain from the sourcing of raw materials to the production of the finest chocolates. We are the heart and engine of the chocolate industry and our mission is to be number one in all attractive customer segments. We are a business-to-business company, fully vertically integrated with a strong position in cocoa-origin countries and a unique global footprint.

Barry Callebaut:

- We employ more than 12,500 people operating out of more than 40 countries
- We operate more than 64 production facilities and 25 CHOCOLATE ACADEMY Centers across the globe
- We generated annual sales of about CHF 7.2 billion in fiscal year 2020/21
- We have comprehensive competencies in the art of making chocolate and cocoa products - from sourcing and processing cocoa beans to producing the finest chocolates, including chocolate fillings, decorations and compounds.
- With more than 175 years of chocolate heritage, the Barry Callebaut Group has an unparalleled blend of expertise in cocoa and chocolate.
- With a comprehensive portfolio of brands & products, we are serving three main customer audiences:
 - Food & Beverages Manufacturers: Global, regional and local food manufacturers use Barry Callebaut's chocolate and cocoa products as ingredients in their consumer products.
 - Artisans & Chefs: Professional users such as chocolatiers, pastry chefs, bakeries, hotels, restaurants and caterers rely on Barry Callebaut's premium chocolate products and on its convenient, ready-to-use and ready-to-sell products offered under a variety of gourmet brands.
 - Vending: Barry Callebaut's various beverage brands offer a rich variety of chocolate, cocoa and cappuccino vending mixes to its global customer base in the vending sector.

Barry Callebaut is a company with a purpose. We believe that business should re-invest its knowledge and resources into the greater society in which it operates. Approximately half of the dividend we pay goes to the Jacobs Foundation via our majority shareholder, Jacobs Holding, benefiting future generations by providing children and young people with better opportunities for development.

In cocoa producing countries, we have been engaging with cocoa farmer communities for more than a decade to provide them with education, know-how, services and access to finance. Through our interactions with farmer cooperatives in origin countries, as well as through our direct sourcing and farm services organization, we have invested and engaged in productivity and community development for the past decade. The premiums from the sale of our sustainable HORIZONS cocoa and chocolate products flow 100% to the Cocoa Horizons Foundation, funding initiatives to improve smallholder cocoa farmer livelihoods through a mission-driven, non-profit organization.

We are also working in partnership with our customers, sustainability initiatives like the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) and the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) and global development institutions such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to further address sustainability issues in our value chain.

But as chocolate manufacturers we have to look beyond cocoa. Our products contain ingredients other than just cocoa, such as dairy, sugar and palm oil, and have an impact on the world's natural resources, including forests. The urgency of taking action through a holistic approach on sustainable chocolate has never been greater.

To ensure that all the actors in our supply chain will be able to earn an equitable income, engage in responsible labor practices, safeguard the environment, and provide for the basic health and education needs and well-being of their families we need to scale up our reach and our impact. This is why we launched Forever Chocolate; an ambition for the entire chocolate industry to make sustainable chocolate the norm. To achieve this, we need to start a movement, including farmers, civil society, industry, governments and chocolate lovers around the world. The task is too big for any organization alone.

We have committed to four bold targets that we expect to achieve by 2025 and that address the biggest sustainability challenges in the chocolate supply chain.

- We will eradicate child labor from our supply chain.
- We will lift more than 500,000 cocoa farmers out of poverty
- We will be carbon and forest positive
- We will have 100% sustainable ingredients in all of our products

By setting four ambitious, time-bound targets on eradicating child labor, prospering farmers, thriving nature and sustainable chocolate we want to move beyond sustainable cocoa. By annually reporting our progress against these targets in a transparent and measurable way, we hope to unleash the sense of urgency required to find the creative solutions this cause deserves: <https://www.barry-callebaut.com/forever-chocolate>.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

| | Annual Revenue |
|-------|----------------|
| Row 1 | 8091855000 |

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

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

410467

Uncertainty (±%)

20

Major sources of emissions

According to our records, your company purchased 111'558 MT of products from Barry Callebaut in the fiscal year ending 31 August 2022, mainly milk chocolate, compounds and white chocolate. The major footprint drivers of these products are cocoa land use change, non-cocoa ingredient land use change, dairy ingredients and factory and transport energy consumption. While the volume is higher vs PY +2.2% the carbon emissions have reduced -1% , the disproportionate decrease is due to the carbon emission reduction activities employed by Barry Callebaut.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

111558

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The calculation is based on a module in our organizational carbon footprint which allocates GHG emissions factors to different product categories. EG Dark/Milk/White Chocolate, Cocoa Butter/Liquor/Powder, Compounds.

Requesting member

Kellogg Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

39108

Uncertainty (±%)

20

Major sources of emissions

According to our records, your company purchased 11'896 MT of products from Barry Callebaut in the fiscal year ending 31 August 2022 mainly dark and milk chocolate as well as fillings and compounds. The major footprint drivers of these products are cocoa land use change, non-cocoa ingredient land use change, and factory and transport energy consumption. While the volume is lower vs PY -37% the carbon emissions have decreased -40% vs PY, the disproportionate decrease is due to the carbon reduction activities employed by Barry Callebaut.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11896

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The calculation is based on a module in our organizational carbon footprint which allocates GHG emissions factors to different product categories. EG Dark/Milk/White Chocolate, Cocoa Butter/Liquor/Powder, Compounds

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

73145

Uncertainty (±%)

20

Major sources of emissions

According to our records, your company purchased 23'387 MT of products from Barry Callebaut in the fiscal year ending 31 August 2022, mainly dark and milk chocolate and cocoa powder. The major footprint drivers of these products are cocoa land use change, non-cocoa ingredient land use change, and factory and transport energy consumption. While the volume is higher vs PY 7.6% the carbon emissions have increased by 2.3% vs PY, the disproportionate change is due to the carbon emission reduction activities employed by Barry Callebaut.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

23387

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The calculation is based on a module in our organizational carbon footprint which allocates GHG emissions factors to different product categories. EG Dark/Milk/White Chocolate, Cocoa Butter/Liquor/Powder, Compounds.

Requesting member

UNFI

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3233

Uncertainty (±%)

20

Major sources of emissions

According to our records, your company purchased 1210 MT of products under the name Whole Foods Market from Barry Callebaut in the fiscal year ending 31 August 2022, mainly dark chocolate. The major footprint drivers of these products are cocoa land use change, non-cocoa ingredient land use change, and factory and transport energy consumption. While the volume is higher vs PY 49% the carbon emissions have decreased by 40% vs PY, the disproportionate change is due to the carbon emission reduction activities employed by Barry Callebaut.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1210

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The calculation is based on a module in our organizational carbon footprint which allocates GHG emissions factors to different product categories. EG Dark/Milk/White Chocolate, Cocoa Butter/Liquor/Powder, Compounds.

Requesting member

The Coca-Cola Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2638

Uncertainty (±%)

20

Major sources of emissions

According to our records, your company purchased 819 MT of products from Barry Callebaut in the fiscal year ending 31 August 2021, mainly vending beverages. The major footprint drivers of these products are cocoa land use change, non-cocoa ingredient land use change, and factory and transport energy consumption. While the volume is higher vs PY +5.6% the carbon emissions have reduced by -4.5% vs PY, the disproportionate change is due to the carbon emission reduction activities employed by Barry Callebaut.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

819

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The calculation is based on a module in our organizational carbon footprint which allocates GHG emissions factors to different product categories. EG Dark/Milk/White Chocolate, Cocoa Butter/Liquor/Powder, Compounds.

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

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

100

Major sources of emissions

According to our records we have no direct sales to your company and therefore we cannot calculate the allocation of emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Normally the calculation is based on a module in our organizational carbon footprint which allocates GHG emissions factors to different product categories. EG Dark/Milk/White Chocolate, Cocoa Butter/Liquor/Powder, Compounds.. However we cannot find any sales records to your company.

Requesting member

British American Tobacco

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

19

Uncertainty (±%)

20

Major sources of emissions

According to our records, your company purchased 5 MT of products from Barry Callebaut in the fiscal year ending 31 August 2022, mainly cocoa powder. The major footprint drivers of these products are cocoa land use change, non-cocoa ingredient land use change, and factory and transport energy consumption.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The calculation is based on a module in our organizational carbon footprint which allocates GHG emissions factors to different product categories. EG Dark/Milk/White Chocolate, Cocoa Butter/Liquor/Powder, Compounds..

Requesting member

Post Holdings, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1627

Uncertainty (±%)

20

Major sources of emissions

According to our records, your company purchased 425 MT of products from Barry Callebaut in the fiscal year ending 31 August 2022, mainly cocoa powder. The major footprint drivers of these products are cocoa land use change, non-cocoa ingredient land use change, and factory and transport energy consumption.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

425

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The calculation is based on a module in our organizational carbon footprint which allocates GHG emissions factors to different product categories. EG Dark/Milk/White

Requesting member

Royal Friesland Campina

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6616

Uncertainty (±%)

20

Major sources of emissions

According to our records, your company purchased 1976 MT of products from Barry Callebaut in the fiscal year ending 31 August 2022, mainly cocoa powder and dark chocolate compounds. The major footprint drivers of these products are cocoa land use change, non-cocoa ingredient land use change, and factory and transport energy consumption.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1976

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The calculation is based on a module in our organizational carbon footprint which allocates GHG emissions factors to different product categories. EG Dark/Milk/White Chocolate, Cocoa Butter/Liquor/Powder, Compounds.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

The carbon footprint published in the below link is used as the basis for the above calculations: <http://forever-chocolate.barry-callebaut.com>

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 |
|---|---|
| Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective | Work ongoing to provide more specificity and reporting power in our carbon footprint calculator. Ideally a bottom up calculation based in the inputs of raw material and the subsequent Scope 1,2&3 CO2e per input would be used to calculate each products CO2e. |

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Work ongoing to provide more specificity and reporting power in our carbon footprint calculator. Additionally we have published an online calculator for customers to assess the carbon footprint of their recipes or of a selection of types of chocolate. <https://www.barry-callebaut.com/en/manufacturers/sustainability-in-action/carbon-footprint-calculator>

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

3-5 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

In addition to purchasing almost 100% of their chocolate products as RFA certified, Unilever has also to Barry Callebaut have already concluded the CFI Action Plan Côte d'Ivoire agreement. A multi partner project aimed at ending deforestation and forest degradation in the cocoa supply chain, by protecting and regenerating forest and improving livelihoods. Additionally you may be interested in our award winning* Cabosse Naturals range of ingredients (*Sustainable Food Awards 2021 - Sustainable Ingredient Award).

Requesting member

UNFI

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

3-5 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

While your product purchases are Fair Trade certified we would like to further collaborate on potential agroforestry projects. Please contact your Barry Callebaut Sales representative or Sustainability Business Development Manager to discuss. We are developing carbon neutral products. Additionally our Cocoa Horizons Certification program is investing in environmental projects to help protect against deforestation in the cocoa origin countries. You may be interested in our award winning* Cabosse Naturals range of ingredients (*Sustainable Food Awards 2021 - Sustainable Ingredient Award).

Requesting member

Kellogg Company

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

3-5 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

In FY2022 Kellogs only purchased 9% of their chocolate products as sustainable from Barry Callebaut. Please contact your Barry Callebaut Sales representative or Sustainability Business Development Manager to discuss. We are developing carbon neutral products. Additionally our Cocoa Horizons Certification program is investing in environmental projects to help protect against deforestation in the cocoa origin countries. You may be interested in our award winning* Cabosse Naturals range of ingredients (*Sustainable Food Awards 2021 - Sustainable Ingredient Award).

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

3-5 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

Only 6% of the total volume purchased in FY2022 by PEPSICO was sustainable chocolate products. Please contact your Barry Callebaut Sales representative or Sustainability Business Development Manager to discuss. We are developing carbon neutral products. Additionally our Cocoa Horizons Certification program is investing in environmental projects to help protect against deforestation in the cocoa origin countries. You may be interested in our award winning* Cabosse Naturals range of ingredients (*Sustainable Food Awards 2021 - Sustainable Ingredient Award).

Requesting member

The Coca-Cola Company

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

3-5 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

Only 1% of the chocolate or cocoa products purchased by Coca-Cola in FY 2022 were sustainably certified. Please contact your Barry Callebaut Sales representative or Sustainability Business Development Manager to discuss. We are developing carbon neutral products. Additionally our Cocoa Horizons Certification program is investing in environmental projects to help protect against deforestation in the cocoa origin countries. You may be interested in our award winning* Cabosse Naturals range of ingredients (*Sustainable Food Awards 2021 - Sustainable Ingredient Award).

Requesting member

Post Holdings, Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

3-5 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

1% of the chocolate or cocoa products purchased by Post Holdings Inc were sustainably certified in FY 2022. Please contact your Barry Callebaut Sales representative or Sustainability Business Development Manager to discuss. We are developing carbon neutral products. Additionally our Cocoa Horizons Certification program is investing in environmental projects to help protect against deforestation in the cocoa origin countries. You may be interested in our award winning* Cabosse Naturals range of ingredients (*Sustainable Food Awards 2021 - Sustainable Ingredient Award).

Requesting member

British American Tobacco

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

3-5 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

0% of the chocolate or cocoa products purchased by BAT were sustainably certified in FY 2022. Please contact your Barry Callebaut Sales representative or Sustainability Business Development Manager to discuss. We are developing carbon neutral products. Additionally our Cocoa Horizons Certification program is investing in environmental projects to help protect against deforestation in the cocoa origin countries. You may be interested in our award winning* Cabosse Naturals range of ingredients (*Sustainable Food Awards 2021 - Sustainable Ingredient Award).

Requesting member

Royal Friesland Campina

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

3-5 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Estimated payback

3-5 years

Details of proposal

0% of the chocolate or cocoa products purchased by Royal Friesland Campina were sustainably certified in FY 2022. Please contact your Barry Callebaut Sales representative or Sustainability Business Development Manager to discuss. We are developing carbon neutral products. Additionally our Cocoa Horizons Certification program is investing in environmental projects to help protect against deforestation in the cocoa origin countries. You may be interested in our award winning* Cabosse Naturals range of ingredients (*Sustainable Food Awards 2021 - Sustainable Ingredient Award).

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