



Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

English

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

Select from:

USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

The Estée Lauder Companies Inc. (referred to herein as the “Company,” “ELC,” “our,” or “we”) is one of the world’s leading manufacturers, marketers, and sellers of quality skin care, makeup, fragrance, and hair care products, and is a steward of luxury and prestige brands globally. Our products are sold in approximately 150 countries and territories under a number of well-known brand names including: Estée Lauder, Aramis, Clinique, Lab Series, Origins, M·A·C, La Mer, Bobbi Brown Cosmetics, Aveda, Jo Malone London, Bumble and bumble, Darphin Paris, TOM FORD, Smashbox, AERIN Beauty, Le Labo, Editions de Parfums Frédéric Malle, GLAMGLOW, KILIAN PARIS, Too Faced, Dr. Jart, BALMAIN Beauty, and the DECIEM family of brands, including The Ordinary and NIOD. The responses to this questionnaire contain information about our social impact and sustainability goals, targets, initiatives, commitments, and activities. These efforts involve certain risks and uncertainties, such as changes in our business (e.g., acquisitions, divestitures, or new manufacturing or distribution locations), financial performance, the standards by which achievement is measured, the assumptions underlying a particular goal, and our ability to accurately report particular information. Actual results could differ materially from our stated goals or the results we expect. Our disclosures concerning Social Impact and Sustainability, including as part of CDP questionnaire responses, may use certain terms like “substantive” that third parties refer to as “material” in connection with certain social impact and sustainability matters. Used in the context of our disclosure and our CDP response, these terms are distinct from, and should not be confused with, the terms “material” and “materiality” as defined by, or construed in accordance with, securities or other laws and regulations. Therefore, matters considered to be material for purposes of our disclosures and CDP responses may not be considered material in the context of our financial statements, reports with the U.S. Securities and Exchange

Commission (“SEC”), or our other public statements, and the inclusion of information on our website or in our CDP disclosure is not an indication that such information is necessarily material to the Company in those contexts. This disclosure covers ELC’s Fiscal Year 2024 (FY24) – July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024.
 [Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	06/30/2024	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

15608000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

	Does your organization use this unique identifier?	Provide your unique identifier
Ticker symbol	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	NYSE: EL

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyprus |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Panama |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Israel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latvia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ukraine |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand |

- Colombia
- Malaysia
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- Lithuania
- Singapore
- Kazakhstan
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Taiwan, China
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- United Arab Emirates

- Viet Nam
- Argentina
- Australia
- Indonesia
- New Zealand
- Philippines
- Switzerland
- Saudi Arabia
- South Africa
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, this is confidential data	N/A

[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

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

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

20067

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

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

Kilogram

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

Divide by 1000.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Secondary packaging
- Tertiary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- 11-20%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- 100%

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

Select from:

- Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

- Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Timber-based packaging materials are considered significant to our business in terms of revenue.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Manufacturing

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

Select from:

- Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

3295

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

Select from:

- Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

- Kilogram

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

Divide by 1000.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Palm kernel oil derivatives
- Palm oil derivatives
- Refined palm oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

61-70%

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

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Palm oil is considered significant in terms of impact on revenue as 61-70% of revenue is estimated to depend on products with ingredients containing palm-based components.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

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

Select from:

No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Hides/ leather

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

Unknown

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

Select from:

No, not disclosing

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

Select from:

No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

Small volume

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Leather made up a small volume of our packaging volumes in FY24.

(1.22.19) Please explain

Not applicable - see previous column.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

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

Select from:

Direct soy only

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

Select from:

No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Soybean oil
- Soy derivatives

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- Unknown

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

Select from:

- No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

For key forest risk commodities, we are implementing commodity-specific action plans, such as our Palm Action Plan and Timber Action Plan. We report to CDP on these commodities annually.

(1.22.19) Please explain

Not applicable - see previous column.

Rubber

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

Less than 1%

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

Select from:

No, not disclosing

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

Less than 1%

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

Select from:

No, not disclosing

Coffee

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

Less than 1%

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

Select from:

No, not disclosing

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- Smallholders relevant but not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In fiscal 2024, we continued using Transparency-One, a digital network and supply chain mapping platform, to trace timber-based packaging and several sensitive ingredient supply chains. This platform enables suppliers to share sourcing data, contributing to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains and enhancing our visibility from Tier 1 to upstream sources. Additionally, ELC is also a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance of cosmetic industry brands and suppliers committed to working collectively to map their supply chains across the entire value chain on Transparency-One. Through our membership in Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD), ELC is committed to advancing traceability of palm-based materials to the point in the supply chain where suppliers can demonstrate that the palm ingredients meet our sourcing principles. We participate in an annual traceability exercise to identify supply chain actors to plantation level and map risks at a province and mill level.

[Fixed row]

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

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

Tier 4+ suppliers

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

Tier 4+ suppliers

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

This 1-year time horizon references our annual budget cycle. Budgets are determined on a fiscal year basis and assessed monthly during the estimate process.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

This 3-year time horizon references our long-range budget planning and strategy cycles. Long-range budget planning covers 3 years and is submitted annually. Similarly, our corporate strategy is updated every year and looks out over the next three years.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

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

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

This 10-year time horizon references our strategic compass.

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	Select from:

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods

Other

- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought

- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heat waves
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- Water stress
- Sea level rise
- Temperature variability
- Precipitation or hydrological variability
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

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

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- Other technology, please specify :Transition to increasing renewable content, Transition to recyclable plastic products, Transition to increasing recycled content

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators
- Suppliers

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

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

ELC conducts a climate risk assessment periodically (with the prior assessment conducted in FY22) to assess both physical and transition risks and identify opportunities. As disclosed in questions 5.1.1 and 5.1.2, in FY25, we conducted scenario analyses to assess the resilience of our global business strategy under a range of plausible climate futures. The assessment evaluated several potential financial and strategic outcomes for both physical climate risks and transition risks and opportunities. The physical climate risks assessed included damage due to acute weather events, business interruption costs due to physical climate and water risk, increased water utility spend related to increased water stress, and suitability and yield shifts and related price changes for key commodities linked to physical and acute climate risks. The physical climate risk assessment covered 1700+ sites—including free-standing stores, manufacturing, distribution, offices, and innovation sites—as well as certain supply chain nodes such as ports, glasshouses, paper and pulp facilities, and data centers. Multiple climate scenarios (SSP2-4.5, SSP3-7.0, and SSP5-8.5, with RCP equivalents where relevant) were applied across the time horizons of 2030 and 2050 to capture medium- and long-term uncertainties. For transition risks and opportunities, we analyzed the potential cost implications of renewable electricity purchases, regulatory compliance, potential reputational risks and opportunities, and increased spend on virgin plastic. Focusing on these outputs helped ensure that the analysis systematically considered both potential risks and opportunities across operations, supply chains, and markets. We continually evaluate areas of risk and opportunity for our business as part of our strategic planning process. As part of our periodic assessments, we evaluate the relevance of social impact and sustainability topics in relation to our corporate strategy and objectives, as well as their significance to both internal and external stakeholders across the value chain. Our most recent assessment was completed in fiscal 2025. We also embed risk management into existing practices and business operations across ELC. The GCCS team provides periodical updates to Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) on key identified social impact and sustainability risks, including climate-related risks, when applicable. ERM is a structured and dynamic process to understand the Company's risks and their interrelationships, and to drive proactive risk mitigation. This process is supported by a formalized governance and committee structure that facilitates appropriate oversight of key risks and associated mitigation strategies. The risks (e.g., Social Impact and Sustainability, Geopolitical, Privacy, Cybersecurity, etc.) are aggregated into the ERM portfolio and presented to senior management and the Board of Directors on a periodic basis.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Forests

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

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers
- Tier 3 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- Sustainability Policy Transparency Toolkit (SPOTT)
- Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- Global Forest Watch

Other

- External consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- Change in land-use
- Declining ecosystem services
- Water stress

Market

- Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Local communities

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

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We annually assess risks associated with palm sourcing by undertaking a traceability exercise through ASD to map our supply chain and monitor risk at the province and mill level using Global Forest Watch (GFW) Pro and the Sustainability Policy Transparency Toolkit (SPOTT). This partnership allows us to assess deforestation risk based on geographical and supply chain player levels. In 2024, ELC continued working with ASD on the Sustainable Palm Index (SPI), an annual evaluation scorecard for key suppliers of palm oil/palm kernel oil derivatives in which SPOTT is also used as a tool. Through the SPI, ELC palm suppliers are evaluated on commitments, processes, and achievements. Among other things, the results provide insights on how suppliers manage risks of non-compliance with NDPE commitments and upcoming regulatory requirements in palm supply chains. In FY23, we undertook a nature assessment through a partnership with BSR. The assessment methodology was informed by guidance from the Science Based Target Network (SBTN) and Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). The methodology leveraged the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Risk Filter to assess and identify our most significant nature-related issues, as linked to our ingredient, packaging feedstocks, and direct operations. Please refer to the biodiversity row within this question for more information on the updated assessment. Forest-related issues are assessed internally on an ongoing basis whereby individual departments across ELC including Procurement, Packaging, and Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability (GCCS) regularly assess potential forest-related issues to identify if a particular issue may have a significant impact on ELC's operations. The GCCS team provides quarterly updates to Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) on key identified social impact and sustainability risks, including forests-related risks when applicable. ERM is a structured and dynamic process to understand the Company's risks and their interrelationships, and to drive proactive risk mitigation. This process is supported by a formalized governance and committee structure that facilitates appropriate oversight of key risks and associated mitigation strategies. The risks (e.g., Social Impact and Sustainability, Geopolitical, Privacy, Cybersecurity, etc.) are aggregated into the ERM portfolio and presented to senior management and the Board of Directors on a periodic basis.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Water

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

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- WRI Aqueduct
- WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

- Regional government databases

Other

- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Scenario analysis
- Source Water Vulnerability Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- Water stress
- Groundwater depletion
- Declining water quality
- Poorly managed sanitation
- Declining ecosystem services
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- Changes to national legislation
- Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
- Limited or lack of river basin management
- Limited or lack of transboundary water management
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
- Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated

Market

- Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)
- Other market, please specify :Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

At ELC, we follow a data-informed approach to identify, assess, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. In FY24, we engaged an external consulting firm to update our global water risk assessment, using the WRI Water Risk Atlas tool (version 4.0) to reflect changes in our FY24 portfolio, that included 1,895 locations (incl. 64 third-party manufacturers). The consultants applied a scoring & weighting methodology based on WRI's Overall Water Risk, Baseline Water Stress, and 2030 Baseline Water Stress to develop a Combined WRI Score. This Combined score was used to identify & prioritize high-risk sites for further analysis. In FY25, non-retail sites that received a Combined WRI Score of 3.75 or above were validated by water resource experts who assigned ratings and provided local context on indicators like business risk, supply quantity, municipal infrastructure, regulatory environment, social/media impacts, and projected water risk through 2030. Those ratings were aggregated with the Combined WRI scores (from FY24) to produce a Composite Risk Rating, with sites scoring 3.0 or higher classified as medium to high risk. We selected the 3.0 threshold to evaluate the severity of water risks related to state of nature changes, ecosystem services status, regulatory/policy changes, and inform the process for determining if the site is exposed to substantive water-related risks and/or opportunities. A survey was distributed to the prioritized sites with the highest environmental dependencies to help uncover water-related impacts & opportunities for improving efficiency, education, and business resiliency. The water risk assessment methodology (annual public data and tri-annual local data insights analysis) is used by ELC to determine withdrawals from water stress areas and exposure to other water-related business risks, such as water quality, flood risk, regulatory, and social/reputational risks within our operations. The results inform our business decision making, financial planning (e.g., CAPEX and OPEX), annual Global Supply Chain risk register process, and Business Continuity Planning at our manufacturing sites and DCs. Along with this water-specific process, we conduct internal ISO compliance audits at our manufacturing sites every 2 years, while third-party audits ensure conformance and certification to the ISO 14001 standard. We also

integrate environmental risk management into existing practices across ELC. Our EHS and Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability (GCCS) teams provide quarterly updates to Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) function on key identified social impact and sustainability risks, including water-related risks, when applicable. ERM is a structured and dynamic process to understand the Company's risks and their interrelationships, and to drive proactive risk mitigation. This process is supported by a formalized governance and committee structure that facilitates appropriate oversight of key risks and associated mitigation strategies. The risks (e.g., Social Impact and Sustainability, Geopolitical, Privacy, Cybersecurity, etc.) are aggregated into the ERM portfolio and presented to senior management and the Board on a periodic basis. Through these integrated efforts, ELC is ensuring that environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are systematically identified, prioritized, and managed to support long-term business resilience and sustainability.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water

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

Select all that apply

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- EcoVadis

Enterprise Risk Management

Enterprise Risk Management

Other

Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

Other policy, please specify :Environmental policies

Reputation

Impact on human health

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

Technology

Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

Suppliers

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

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

ELC considers supply chain risk through the following mechanisms: 1. Enterprise Risk Management: As outlined above, Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) at ELC is a structured and dynamic process to understand the risks, interrelationships and to drive proactive mitigation. This is supported by a formalized governance and committee structure that ensures appropriate oversight of key risks and associated mitigation strategies. 2. We take a risk-based approach to supplier due diligence. We conduct due diligence as part of new supplier qualifications and assess risk of existing direct and indirect suppliers annually. We risk-rank direct and indirect suppliers globally based on preestablished criteria, such as location of operations, type of goods or services being sourced, and potential impact to our business. Based on the risk ranking of the supplier, we conduct additional due diligence using third-party on-site audits or assessments, as appropriate. To help us determine country risk, we use a third-party provider that assesses each country based on its approaches to social impact and sustainability topics including water risks. We use EcoVadis to help us assess direct and indirect suppliers on environmental impact, labor and human rights, and ethical procurement practices. The assessment integrates water risks. We expect our direct strategic suppliers to achieve an “advanced” EcoVadis score and other direct suppliers to achieve at least a “satisfactory” score. Strategic suppliers include those that are highly critical suppliers with broad and unique capabilities, proven value creation in one or multiple pillars, and highest level of collaborative partnership. These suppliers comprised more than half of ELC direct spend in FY24.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water

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

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- WRI Aqueduct
- WWF Water Risk Filter

Databases

- Regional government databases

Other

- External consultants
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- Water stress
- Groundwater depletion
- Declining water quality
- Poorly managed sanitation
- Declining ecosystem services

Policy

- Changes to national legislation

- Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level

- Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

- Regulation of discharge quality/volumes contaminants
- Limited or lack of river basin management
- Limited or lack of transboundary water management
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

- Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated

Market

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

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In FY24, we executed an enterprise-wide multi-phased water risk assessment including other value chain stages (e.g., key Third Party Manufacturers; TPMs). These key TPMs include highly critical suppliers with broad and unique capabilities, proven value creation in one or multiple pillars and the highest level of collaborative partnership. We engaged an external consulting firm to analyze data from the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool (version 4.0) to assess indicators for water availability, water quality, aquatic ecosystem health, and impact on human health at the basin/catchment level. The consultants applied a scoring & weighting methodology based on WRI's Overall Water Risk, Baseline Water Stress, and 2030 Baseline Water Stress to develop a Combined WRI Score. This Combined score was used to identify and prioritize high-risk TPMs for further analysis. In FY25, TPMs that received a Combined Score of 3.75 or above were validated by water resource experts who assigned ratings and provided local context on indicators such as business risk, supply quantity, municipal infrastructure, regulatory environment, social/media impacts, and projected water risk through 2030. These locally derived ratings were aggregated with WRI scores (from FY24) to produce a Composite Risk Rating, with TPMs scoring 3.0 or higher classified as medium to high risk. Sites were prioritized for further assessment based on overall risk, baseline water stress and projected water stress indicators. The consultant's Regional Water Experts provided more insights on conditions of local water supplies, infrastructure, stakeholder conflicts, water regulatory frameworks, and social issues within the local communities of the prioritized sites. These Experts then validated the WRI data by providing ratings on Overall Business Risk, Supply Quantity, Municipal Infrastructure, Regulations & Governance, Social/Media Impact, as well as a qualitative assessment of water as a business risk projected to 2030. These scores were equally weighted with WRI scores to derive a Composite Risk Rating; scores of 3.0 were classified as medium to high water risk. We selected the 3.0 threshold to evaluate the severity of water risks related to state of nature changes (e.g., water availability & quality), ecosystem services status (regulation, flood control), and regulatory or policy changes (e.g., institutions and governance, management instruments), and inform the process for determining if the site is exposed to substantive water-related risks and/or opportunities. The water risk assessment is used by ELC to determine exposure to water-related business risks such as water quality, flood risk, regulatory, and social/ reputational risks within other stages of our value chain. We also evaluated the 2024 CDP disclosures of these TPMs to help uncover water-related dependencies (e.g., dependence on stressed water supplies), impacts (e.g., withdrawal and discharge limitations, facility emissions to water from discharges, etc.), usage (compared to other water users in the community, etc.), and opportunities for improving efficiency, education, and business resiliency, and collaboration. We plan to use the insights gained from the updated water risk assessment and CDP analysis to expand our engagement strategy with key, high water risk TPMs.

Row 6

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

Dependencies

- Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Databases

- Other databases, please specify :EPI Index

Other

- External consultants

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2023, a third-party consultant performed a high-level assessment of our nature impacts and dependencies for our direct operations, upstream (with a focus on extraction/ production value stage points) and some downstream activities (linked to circularity, packaging and waste). To inform our assessment we carried out both an impact-lens analysis but also a strategic, financial and feasibility lens to capture the realities of our business and the different stakeholders impacted by our operations. This exercise was mostly qualitatively driven yet specific public domains and sources were used to sense-check internal assumptions, such as the EPI Index or the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) tool. Once key priority commodities and direct operations activities were identified, we prioritized key direct operation sites and sourcing regions at different levels of granularity, which specific geolocation data to the site level for direct operations and a mix of national and sub-national data for upstream activities. We then leveraged the WWF BRF to assess the state of nature within these locations so as to further contrast our potential pressures on nature and biodiversity with the state of nature within those locations. This work was also replicated to assess our water risks. The results of this exercise allowed us to better understand our impacts and dependencies for these locations. In 2024, we expanded the nature assessment to identify key geographies exhibiting a higher biodiversity risk or heightened biodiversity pressures. This assessment was conducted across more than 1,500 sites, which included distribution centers, manufacturing facilities, offices, retail stores, and warehouses. This screening found less than 1% of these sites to be considered high-risk, with risk mostly concentrated around distribution centers in the APAC region. We also piloted steps 1 and 2 of the SBTN methodology to support the prioritization and ranking of activity-location pairs focusing on our direct operations and upstream sourcing.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

At ELC, we recognize the interconnections between nature, climate, and water, and are actively evolving our approach to assess and manage these interdependencies across our operations and value chain. In FY24, we advanced this work by updating our analysis of two key tools: the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter and the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. This assessment enabled us to evaluate where high-risk water and biodiversity indicators intersect in our direct operations. The analysis used protocols developed internally and evaluated our direct manufacturing, R&D sites, and DCs, as these facilities have greater dependencies and impacts on nature. The analysis identified poor water quality, not enough water (water stress), or too much water (e.g., floods, extreme weather) as key drivers. For example, poor water quality leads to biodiversity loss through pollution and invasive species. Deforested watersheds are unable to properly filter water and regulate water supply, causing increasing erosion, flood and landslide risks. Water stress disrupts ecosystems and threatens native species. Climate driven impacts like increasing severe heat and drought can fuel wildfires, while drought and heat compound the stress to wildlife. Finally, flooding and rising sea levels contaminate land and water resources, also damaging water and sanitation infrastructure and negatively impacting wildlife. The FY24 analysis update indicated one or more of these key drivers were identified within 8 geographical clusters of our direct operations. We are conducting further analysis to refine these prioritized locations, focusing on those that could have exposure to substantive water-related risks and/or opportunities. We are leveraging guidance from the CEO Water Mandate and the Alliance for Water Stewardship to support the development of context-based water targets that also aim to restore and protect freshwater ecosystems. This work began in FY25 and includes vetting external consultants to ensure a science-based, watershed-specific approach. In FY24, we also piloted Steps 1 and 2 of the Science Based

Targets for Nature (SBTN) methodology to better understand and prioritize our most material nature-related impacts. This process assessed how our operations and sourcing may contribute to pressures, such as land use and land use change, water use, and pollution, and layered in ecosystem vulnerability data to identify regions facing the greatest environmental stress. These insights can help inform our strategy development around risk mitigation, supplier engagement, and ecosystem restoration, and may guide future science-informed nature targets aligned with SBTN guidance. In parallel, we began aligning with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) voluntary framework. This marks a step forward in how we assess, manage, and disclose nature, climate, and water-related risks and opportunities across our value chain in response to growing stakeholder expectations.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas important for biodiversity
- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
- Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In FY24, we expanded the FY23 nature assessment by leveraging the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter Tool to identify key geographies facing elevated biodiversity risks & pressures. This assessment covered 1,500+ sites, incl. DCs, manufacturing facilities, offices, retail stores, & warehouses. Less than 1% were classified as high risk, with most of the risk concentrated around DCs in the APAC region. To better understand intersecting risks, we integrated outputs from the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter and our FY24 & FY25 water risk assessments (WRI Aqueduct tool), outlined in Q2.2.2. This helped identify where high-risk water and biodiversity indicators overlap. Key shared indicators included water quality (coastal eutrophication potential), water scarcity (baseline water stress), & excess water (flooding). For more, see Q2.2.7. The initial analysis (completed FY23; updated FY24) revealed 8 geographic areas where multiple operational sites are exposed to one or more intersecting risk drivers. Where multiple sites are within the same watershed, we combined them to streamline risk mitigation planning & resource allocation. In FY25, we further prioritized sites with a composite water risk score above 3.0 (per FY25 assessment), have ELC manufacturing operations, and/or are located within watersheds designated as “Priority Basins” by the CEO Water Mandate. As noted in Q2.2.2, a composite score of 3.0 is our threshold for identifying facilities potentially exposed to substantive water-related risks. We also began to apply guidance from the CEO Water Mandate & the Alliance for Water Stewardship to support the development of context-based water targets. This work, started in FY25, includes engaging external consultants to ensure a science-based, watershed-specific approach that aims to deliver positive outcomes for freshwater ecosystems in our prioritized locations. In FY24, we also piloted steps 1 & 2 of the SBTN methodology. First, we ran SBTN’s Materiality Screening Tool and value chain assessment, in partnership with an external firm. We were able to calculate biodiversity pressures for our direct operations (site-level) and estimate pressures for our upstream value chain (country-level) via spatial allocation models (trade-base input-output models) for sourcing locations without sufficient traceability. This analysis estimated our pressures on land use, land use change, soil pollution, water use & water pollution. It also assessed the state of nature across those dimensions and the state of biodiversity in our activity/commodity-location pairs, using indicators like Nature’s Contribution to People, Biodiversity Intactness Index; Species Threat Abatement; and Areas of Global Importance. We then followed SBTN’s Step 2b combined ranking approach to rank & prioritize locations based on their pressure-sensitivity and the state of biodiversity. The granularity of this ranking varied across direct operations & upstream, given our different levels of traceability.

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

Select from:

No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

An environmental risk may be considered to have a substantive financial impact depending on its potential effect on net operating profit or sales growth; however, this is not a definitive metric that defines our assessment of financial significance, and any environmental risk is subject to further evaluation prior to any conclusion on financial impact. The financial impact metric is only one component for environmental risk evaluation. There are additional contributing factors ELC considers (e.g., if a risk could impact our ability to comply with regulations, cause an operational disruption, or impact the reputation of ELC). In addition, if the identified environmental risk meets the above criteria, it may be further evaluated through the Enterprise Risk Management framework, which is a structured risk-based approach to review, prioritize, and monitor risks. ELC assigns a rating based on the residual risk measured by our assessment of velocity (time for impact to materialize), impact (e.g., financial, operational, reputational, etc.), and probability (likelihood of a risk occurring). With respect to water-related business risks, these are also informed through our annual water risk assessment process. See question 3.2 for further details.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

Other, please specify :Magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We continually evaluate areas of risk and opportunity for our business as part of our strategic planning process. As part of our periodic assessments, we evaluate the relevance of social impact and sustainability topics in relation to our corporate strategy and objectives, as well as their significance to both internal and external stakeholders across the value chain. Our most recent assessment was completed in fiscal 2025.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Potential water pollutants were identified and classified for our new manufacturing facility in Japan, which began operating in FY22, during the business licensing and permitting process and are based on local, prefectural, and national regulations, including the Japanese Water Pollution Prevention Act. This facility has a tertiary wastewater treatment system that was designed to recycle approximately 60% of the city water we use back into operations. The remaining treated wastewater is permitted to discharge to fresh surface water. In-line monitoring of select parameters including pH and COD, as well as monthly sampling and analysis are performed to measure success and confirm compliance with permit requirements. During the reporting year, this facility was compliant with wastewater permit requirements. At this facility and our other directly owned manufacturing operations, we follow national (e.g., United States Clean Water Act, Canadian Environmental Protection Act, European Union Water Framework Directive), state/provincial/regional, and local regulations to identify and classify potential water pollutants. The most relevant metrics and/or indicators used to identify water pollutants at our manufacturing facilities include chemical indicators (e.g., nitrates, phosphates, heavy metals), physical indicators (e.g., turbidity, temperature), and aggregate metrics (e.g., Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, total dissolved solids, pH, conductivity). These indicators/metrics are monitored at varying frequencies based on regulatory requirements, risk assessments, and operational priorities. Additionally, ELC's environmental protection policy applies to all ISO 14001:2018 Certified ELC Locations, and all other supply chain distribution centers and global R&D facilities not included within the scope of the ISO certification. The policy supports the identification and classification of potential water pollutants through activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems and human health including spill prevention, critical infrastructure and containment, unloading transfer operations, wastewater management and monitoring, stormwater, waste and recycling, air emissions, and property inspection. The objectives to meet our

commitment to protect the environment and the communities in which we operate is also documented in our Global Environment, Health, and Safety Policy Statement.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

While naturally occurring in the environment, inorganic pollutants, such as zinc, could be released to the environment from direct operations due to improperly treated wastewater, industrial and chemical accidents, or improper management of solid waste. High concentrations of zinc in freshwater can be toxic to fish and aquatic plants.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Water recycling
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We have an established environmental protection policy that applies to all ISO 14001:2018 Certified Estée Lauder Companies Locations, and all other supply chain distribution centers and global R&D facilities not included within the scope of the ISO certification. The environmental protection policy includes spill prevention, critical infrastructure and containment, unloading transfer operations, wastewater management and monitoring, stormwater, waste and recycling, air emissions, and property inspection. The specific objectives to meet our commitment to protect the environment and the communities in which we operate is also documented in our Global Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Policy Statement. At the Japan facility referenced in 2.5, we deploy tertiary treatment prior to discharging to the fresh surface water body. The treated effluent is sampled and analyzed monthly for zinc to measure success and confirm compliance with local requirements. In FY24, this facility was compliant with local requirements regarding wastewater effluent.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

While naturally occurring in the environment, phosphates could be released to the environment from direct operations due to improperly treated wastewater. In excess amounts, phosphates can cause water quality problems such as eutrophication.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Water recycling

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We have an established environmental protection policy that applies to all ISO 14001:2018 Certified Estée Lauder Companies Locations, and all other supply chain distribution centers and global R&D facilities not included within the scope of the ISO certification. The environmental protection policy includes spill prevention, critical infrastructure and containment, unloading transfer operations, wastewater management and monitoring, stormwater, waste and recycling, air emissions, and property inspection. The specific objectives to meet our commitment to protect the environment and the communities in which we operate is also documented in our Global Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Policy Statement. At the Japan facility referenced in 2.5, we deploy tertiary treatment prior to discharging to the fresh surface water body. The treated effluent is sampled and analyzed monthly for total phosphorus to measure success and confirm compliance with local requirements. Phosphates are included in the concentration of total phosphorus. In order to be able to estimate the concentration of phosphates, we added analysis of phosphates to the effluent sampling plan. Our ratio of phosphates to total phosphorus was used to estimate the phosphates emissions to water for FY24 data. During the reporting year this facility was compliant with local requirements regarding wastewater effluent. We will be moving away from estimates beginning in the FY25 reporting year.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants impact water quality through the depletion of dissolved oxygen. These types of pollutants could be released to the environment from direct operations due to improperly treated wastewater, industrial and chemical accidents, or improper management of solid waste.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Water recycling
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We have an established environmental protection policy that applies to all ISO 14001:2018 Certified Estée Lauder Companies Locations, and all other supply chain distribution centers and global R&D facilities not included within the scope of the ISO certification. The environmental protection policy includes spill prevention, critical infrastructure and containment, unloading transfer operations, wastewater management and monitoring, stormwater, waste and recycling, air emissions, and property inspection. The specific objectives to meet our commitment to protect the environment and the communities in which we operate is also documented in our Global Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Policy Statement. At the Japan facility referenced in 2.5, we deploy tertiary treatment prior to discharging to the fresh surface water body. The treated effluent is sampled and analyzed monthly for Biological Oxygen Demand and Chemical Oxygen Demand to measure success and confirm compliance with local requirements. In FY24, this facility was compliant with local requirements regarding wastewater effluent.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil and other fuel derivatives such as diesel fuel could be released to the environment from direct operations due to improperly treated wastewater, industrial and chemical accidents, or improper management of solid waste. When released into the environment, oil spreads over surfaces, which can prevent oxygen from getting to plants and animals that live in water.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Water recycling
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We have an established environmental protection policy that applies to all ISO 14001:2018 Certified Estée Lauder Companies Locations, and all other supply chain distribution centers and global R&D facilities not included within the scope of the ISO certification. The environmental protection policy includes spill prevention, critical infrastructure and containment, unloading transfer operations, wastewater management and monitoring, stormwater, waste and recycling, air emissions, and property inspection. We have secondary containment and robust spill prevention management for any tanks stored outdoors. The specific objectives to meet our commitment to protect the environment and the communities in which we operate is also documented in our Global Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Policy Statement. Where applicable, we also treat our industrial wastewater to remove oil and grease (e.g., through interceptors) in compliance with regulatory requirements. At the Japan facility referenced in 2.5, we deploy tertiary treatment prior to discharging to the fresh surface water body. The treated effluent is sampled and analyzed monthly for oil to measure success and confirm compliance with local requirements. In FY24, this facility was compliant with local requirements regarding wastewater effluent.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

While naturally occurring in the environment, nitrates could be released to the environment from direct operations due to improperly treated wastewater. In excess amounts, nitrates can cause water quality problems such as eutrophication.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Water recycling
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We have an established environmental protection policy that applies to all ISO 14001:2018 Certified Estée Lauder Companies Locations, and all other supply chain distribution centers and global R&D facilities not included within the scope of the ISO certification. The environmental protection policy includes spill prevention, critical infrastructure and containment, unloading transfer operations, wastewater management and monitoring, stormwater, waste and recycling, air emissions, and property inspection. The specific objectives to meet our commitment to protect the environment and the communities in which we operate is also documented in our Global Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Policy Statement. At the Japan facility referenced in 2.5, we deploy tertiary treatment prior to discharging to the fresh surface water body. The treated effluent is sampled and analyzed monthly for total nitrogen to measure success and confirm compliance with local requirements. Nitrate is included in the concentration of total nitrogen. In order to be able to estimate the concentration of nitrate, we added analysis of nitrates to the effluent sampling plan. Our ratio of nitrate to total nitrogen was used to estimate the nitrate emissions to water for FY24 data. During the reporting year this facility was compliant with local requirements regarding wastewater effluent. We will be moving away from estimates beginning in the FY25 reporting year.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

ELC's FY22 climate scenario analysis only covered direct operations. At the time of this submission, we recently completed the refresh of our climate risk assessment that was initiated in FY25. We intend to disclose any additional, relevant risks that could have a substantive effect in future CDP responses.

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

- Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have identified risks arising from specific issues in timber and palm raw material production: timber-focused regulation and increasing precipitation variability in key palm production areas. These risks relate to raw material production, which takes place in our upstream value chain rather than in our direct operations or our downstream value chain. Forest-related issues are assessed internally on an ongoing basis whereby the individual departments across ELC including Procurement, Packaging and Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability (GCCS) regularly assess potential forest-related issues to identify if a particular issue may have a significant impact on ELC's operations.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

- Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Please refer to our cautionary note in question 1.3 when considering the following response. As one of the world's leading manufacturers and marketers of quality skin care, makeup, fragrance and hair care products, ELC relies on the ongoing operation of its manufacturing facilities. Based on the Water Risk Assessment performed in FY24, our manufacturing site located in Melville, NY is exposed to medium to high water risk. The primary risk driver for this site is water stress. Disruption to operations due to water stress at this site has the potential to result in a strategic and financial impact. The Melville site draws water from two separate water supplies. Most of the water supply is from groundwater beneath the site, and the rest is from the municipal supplier, the South Huntington Water District, and originates from the glacial aquifers that run beneath the entire island and supply the Long Island region. The region is considered high water stress based on 40-80% of the available water resources are in demand for consumption. Future risks expect this region to become increasingly stressed due to climate change impacting the hydrological cycle and recharge of the aquifer. At Melville, we manufacture skincare products and fill fragrances that make up a substantive part of our business. Therefore, without the necessary quantity of groundwater for production, the site would not be able to operate at the same capacity, resulting in a disruption to production capacity.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

Long-term

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

Select from:

About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

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

The 2030 water stress scenario analysis indicates this region is anticipated to become increasingly water stressed. The primary risk driver for this site is water stress. We understand this may be a risk to our company because Long Island shows high stress levels for both water quantity and quality based on: An increase in population; an increase in water pollution; increasing regulation in New York State; and water utility infrastructure is getting older. The risk of disruptions at our Melville manufacturing site due to water stress could have a substantive strategic impact for ELC, given that Melville is one of our largest manufacturing sites. We manufacture skincare products, fill fragrances, and conduct Research and Development at our Melville campus. All of these processes require water, so if the Melville campus was without water or had to significantly reduce water usage, the anticipated effect is a disruption to production capacity, which could result in a loss of sales. This does not assume any mitigating actions that we would take, including a shift of production to other facilities.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

45000000

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

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We manufacture skincare products, fill fragrances, and conduct Research and Development at our Melville campus. All of these processes require water, so if the Melville campus was without water or had to significantly reduce water usage for two weeks, we estimate that we could potentially lose sales of roughly 45 to 50 million. Our approach to calculating this figure uses the estimated value of finished goods produced and sold over two weeks to assess the potential sales value. This does not assume any mitigating actions that we would take, including a shift of production to other facilities. We understand this may be a risk to our company because Long Island shows high stress levels for both water quality and quantity based on an increase in population, an increase in water pollution, increasing regulation in New York State, and aging water utility infrastructure. The risk of disruptions at our Melville manufacturing site due to water stress could have a strategic impact for ELC, given that Melville is one of our largest manufacturing sites.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1657375

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response represents the total investment in capital projects and studies aimed at enhancing water management at the site. This includes \$190,000 for a well water bypass reduction system completed in FY22; \$210,000 for water meter installations, \$51,000 for a water reuse study, \$5,000 for valve replacements, and \$34,000 for a landscape study—all completed in FY23. Additional costs during the reporting year include \$100,000 for the development of a real-time water monitoring dashboard, \$1,054,575 for the initiation of a two-year capital project to decommission the site's groundwater HVAC system, and \$12,800 for the installation of smart water sensors for landscape irrigation. The total cost of response, calculated by summing these investments (\$190,000 + \$210,000 + \$51,000 + \$5,000 + \$34,000 + \$100,000 + \$1,054,575 + \$12,800), amounts to \$1,657,375. We anticipate further CAPEX and OPEX investments will be necessary to continue advancing our water stewardship program at this site.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In FY22 we implemented a project to reduce groundwater withdrawal at our plant in Melville, New York. This plant uses a groundwater chilling system for comfort cooling; prior to FY22 it utilized two open-loop groundwater wells. The well water bypass project reduced pumping from two wells to one, resulting in a 21.3% reduction in withdrawals in FY22 compared to FY21. Further reductions of 18.8% were achieved in FY23, as compared to FY22. During the reporting year (FY24), we

initiated a two-year capital project to decommission the site's groundwater HVAC system, which is on track to reduce our water withdrawal by approximately 500 megaliters per year. By investing in this capital project, we are eliminating this withdrawal from the Magothy Aquifer. We are also leveraging the results of our previous Source Water Vulnerability Assessment and a combined energy/water efficiency study performed at this site to raise employee awareness on the local watershed conditions and guide our action plan for achieving our public-facing commitments. For example, we continue to improve efficiency by enhancing water metering and real-time monitoring, optimizing maintenance practices, and replacing valves – measures that collectively reduced water withdrawal and discharge by an estimated 13,000 m³ during the reporting year. In FY23, we initiated a water reuse study to explore opportunities for reusing non-contact cooling water. This study, which included the installation of several submeters, is scheduled for completion in FY25. Furthermore, we installed smart irrigation controllers in FY24 that reduced the site's landscaping water usage by approximately 30%, supporting outdoor water conservation efforts. Aligned with our water withdrawal reduction targets and UN Sustainable Development Goal 6, we are advancing new initiatives to further minimize freshwater use. These investments are helping to reduce withdrawals in a water-stressed region, thereby lowering our water-related risks.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Italy
- Spain
- France
- Latvia
- Poland
- Finland
- Germany
- Hungary
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- Sweden
- Croatia
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Slovenia
- Australia
- Lithuania
- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Please refer to our cautionary note in question 1.3 when considering the following response. Changes to legislation could impact procurement costs of timber-based packaging materials if suppliers face increased compliance costs and pass these onto our business or if we need to change sources or materials. Products using timber in secondary or tertiary packaging or in finished products impact 100% of our revenue. Changes in the price of timber would impact ELC's costs of doing business. ELC currently complies with timber regulations in the countries from which we source timber. This includes the EU Timber Regulation in Europe (estimated between 30-40% of our known origin timber), the Lacey Act in the United States (estimated between 30-40% of our known origin timber) and Australian Timber Regulations (estimated as less than 1% of our timber). There is a risk that these regulations will increase in their coverage or that other regulations in our sourcing countries will be developed, impacting larger percentages of our sourced timber-based packaging materials. This could result in a need for procurement teams to switch suppliers or make changes in packaging materials used. For example, the implementation of a more stringent regulation in Europe, where we source a significant portion of our timber, would have an impact on our procurement of timber-based packaging. The magnitude of the impact would depend on the particular regulation and the various reactions to it.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased production costs

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

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

The anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons is between \$4M and \$27M.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

4000000

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

27000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial impact assumes increased costs for timber-based packaging materials that are compliant with new legislation. Using our experience changing materials and the costs associated with changing suppliers as a proxy, we have estimated that an increase in timber-related regulations could lead to an increase in procurement costs within a range based on historical increases in price related to new legislation. We factor in potential increases to procurement costs with an estimate of the

share of the materials that may be affected by new legislation. This is not a financially substantive risk for our business, but strategically it is important for ELC because of its reputational impact and because products associated with timber-based materials constitute up to 100% of our revenue. These impacts would potentially be expected to materialize after the introduction or implementation of a new/enhanced legislation.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Greater traceability of commodities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

263000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

If national legislation were to require more rigorous supplier due diligence, we may need to enhance our traceability approach. The estimated cost of making these enhancements was obtained by multiplying the number of Tier 1 suppliers by cost per supplier.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

ELC is currently implementing a Due Diligence System (DDS) which includes collecting traceability information through a traceability platform on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The TRASCE consortium was formed to address traceability across the cosmetics industry at scale. The members have committed to working collectively to map their supply chains across the entire value chain on a common digital platform, Transparency-One. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources. Additionally, supplier FSC certification helps to improve timber traceability because the FSC system includes a certified chain of custody. This tracks materials and products through every stage in the supply chain from the forest or point of reclamation, to the point where it is finished and labelled. In FY24, 95% of folding cartons are FSC certified in support of our goal to have 100% of our forest-based fiber cartons source FSC-certified by the end of 2025.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Upper Glacial Aquifer (groundwater) and city water (Glacial and Magothy aquifers)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Please refer to our cautionary note in question 1.3 when considering the following response. As one of the world's leading manufacturers and marketers of quality skin care, makeup, fragrance and hair care products, ELC relies on the ongoing operation of its manufacturing facilities. Based on the Water Risk Assessment performed in FY24, our manufacturing site located in Melville, NY is exposed to medium to high water risk. The primary risk driver for this site is water stress. Disruption to operations due to water stress at this site has the potential to result in a strategic and financial impact. The Melville site draws water from two separate water supplies. Most of the water supply is from groundwater beneath the site, and the rest is from the municipal supplier, the South Huntington Water District, and originates from the glacial aquifers that run beneath the entire island and supply the Long Island region. The region is considered high water stress based on 40-80% of the available water resources are in demand for consumption. Future risks expect this region to become increasingly stressed due to climate change impacting the hydrological cycle and recharge of the aquifer. At Melville, we manufacture skincare products and fill fragrances that make up a substantive part of our business. Therefore, without the necessary quantity of groundwater for production, the site would not be able to operate at the same capacity, resulting in a disruption to production capacity.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

- Long-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

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

The 2030 water stress scenario analysis indicates this region is anticipated to become increasingly water stressed. The primary risk driver for this site is water stress. We understand this may be a risk to our company because Long Island shows high stress levels for both water quantity and quality based on: An increase in population; an increase in water pollution; increasing regulation in New York State; and water utility infrastructure is getting older. The risk of disruptions at our Melville manufacturing site due to water stress could have a substantive strategic impact for ELC, given that Melville is one of our largest manufacturing sites. We manufacture skincare products, fill fragrances, and conduct Research and Development at our Melville campus. All of these processes require water, so if the Melville campus was without water or had to significantly reduce water usage, the anticipated effect is a disruption to production capacity, which could result in a loss of sales. This does not assume any mitigating actions that we would take, including a shift of production to other facilities.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

45000000

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

50000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We manufacture skincare products, fill fragrances, and conduct Research and Development at our Melville campus. All of these processes require water, so if the Melville campus was without water or had to significantly reduce water usage for two weeks, we estimate that we could potentially lose sales of roughly 45 to 50 million. Our approach to calculating this figure uses the estimated value of finished goods produced and sold over two weeks to assess the potential sales value. This does not assume any mitigating actions that we would take, including a shift of production to other facilities. We understand this may be a risk to our company because Long Island shows high stress levels for both water quality and quantity based on: An increase in population; an increase in water pollution; increasing regulation in New York State; and the aging water utility infrastructure. The risk of disruptions at our Melville manufacturing site due to water stress could have a strategic impact for ELC, given that Melville is one of our largest manufacturing sites.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1657375

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response represents the total investment in capital projects and studies aimed at enhancing water management at the site. This includes \$190,000 for a well water bypass reduction system completed in FY22; \$210,000 for water meter installations, \$51,000 for a water reuse study, \$5,000 for valve replacements, and \$34,000 for a landscape study—all completed in FY23. Additional costs during the reporting year include \$100,000 for the development of a real-time water monitoring dashboard, \$1,054,575 for the initiation of a two-year capital project to decommission the site's groundwater HVAC system, and \$12,800 for the

installation of smart water sensors for landscape irrigation. The total cost of response, calculated by summing these investments (\$190,000 + \$210,000 + \$51,000 + \$5,000 + \$34,000 + \$100,000 + \$1,054,575 + \$12,800), amounts to \$1,657,375. We anticipate further CAPEX and OPEX investments will be necessary to continue advancing our water stewardship program at this site.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In FY22 we implemented a project to reduce groundwater withdrawal at our plant in Melville, New York. This plant uses a groundwater chilling system for comfort cooling; prior to FY22 it utilized two open-loop groundwater wells. The well water bypass project reduced pumping from two wells to one, resulting in a 21.3% reduction in withdrawals in FY22 compared to FY21. Further reductions of 18.8% were achieved in FY23, as compared to FY22. During the reporting year (FY24), we initiated a two-year capital project to decommission the site's groundwater HVAC system, which is on track to reduce our water withdrawal by approximately 500 megaliters per year. By investing in this capital project, we are eliminating this withdrawal from the Magothy Aquifer. We are also leveraging insights from our previous Source Water Vulnerability Assessment and a combined energy/water efficiency study to raise employee awareness about local watershed conditions and guide our action plan toward meeting public-facing commitments. For example, we continue to improve efficiency by enhancing water metering and real-time monitoring, optimizing maintenance practices, and replacing valves – measures that collectively reduced water withdrawal and discharge by an estimated 13,000 m³ during the reporting year. In FY23, we initiated a water reuse study to explore opportunities for reusing non-contact cooling water. This study, which included the installation of several submeters, is scheduled for completion in FY25. Furthermore, we installed smart irrigation controllers in FY24 that reduced the site's landscaping water usage by approximately 30%, supporting outdoor water conservation efforts. Aligned with our water withdrawal reduction targets and UN Sustainable Development Goal 6, we are advancing new initiatives to further minimize freshwater use. These investments are helping to reduce withdrawals in a water-stressed region, thereby lowering our water-related risks.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Belgium

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Centraal Kempisch System

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Please refer to our cautionary note in question 1.3 when considering the following response. As one of the world's leading manufacturers and marketers of quality skin care, makeup, fragrance and hair care products, ELC relies on the ongoing operation of its manufacturing facilities. Based on the Water Risk Assessment performed in FY24, one manufacturing sites located in Oevel, Belgium is exposed to medium to high water risk. The primary risk driver for this site is water stress. Disruption to operations due to water stress at this site has the potential to result in a strategic and financial impact at a corporate level. The Oevel site draws water from two separate water supplies. In FY24, approximately 64% of the water supply was from groundwater sourced from the municipal water supplier, Pidpa, which originates from the Centraal Kempisch System. The rest of the water supply was treated and recycled on-site for reuse in cleaning operations. The region is considered extremely high-water stress based on 80% of the available water resources being in demand for consumption. Future risks expect this region to remain stressed due to climate change. At Oevel, we manufacture skincare products and cosmetic products that make up a substantive part of our business. Therefore, without the necessary quantity of groundwater for production, the Oevel site would not be able to operate at the same capacity, resulting in a disruption to production capacity.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

- Long-term

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

Select from:

About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

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

The 2030 water stress scenario analysis indicates this region is anticipated to remain extremely water stressed. The primary risk driver for this site is water stress. We understand this may be a risk to our company because the region shows high stress levels for both water quantity and quality. For example, the regional population is increasing and future consumer demand on the local utility is expected to increase, especially in combination with the climate pressures and current and future water stress. Additionally, the region is subject to periodic droughts that are causing public concerns with relation to the groundwater levels within the Centraal Kempisch System, which is a source of water for the facility. With respect to water quality, the local aquifer is highly permeable and there has been an increase in water pollution. Additionally, the water utility infrastructure is getting older. The risk of disruptions at our Oevel manufacturing site due to water-related risks could have a strategic impact for ELC, given that Oevel is one of our largest manufacturing sites. We manufacture skincare products, fill fragrances, and conduct Research and Development at our Oevel campus. All of these processes require water, so if the Oevel campus was without water or had to significantly reduce water usage, the anticipated effect is a disruption to production capacity, which could result in a loss of sales. This does not assume any mitigating actions that we could take, including a shift of production to other facilities.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

45000000

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

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We manufacture skincare products, fill fragrances, and conduct Research and Development at our Oevel campus. All of these processes require water, so if the Oevel campus was without water or had to significantly reduce water usage for two weeks, we estimate that we could potentially lose sales of roughly 45 to 50 million. Our approach to calculating this figure uses the estimated value of finished goods produced and sold over two weeks to assess the potential sales value. This does not assume any mitigating actions that we would take, including a shift of production to other facilities. We understand this may be a risk to our company because the region shows high stress levels for both water quantity and quality. For example, the regional population is increasing and future consumer demand on the local utility is expected to increase, especially in combination with the climate pressures and current and future water stress. Additionally, the region is subject to periodic droughts that are causing public concerns with relation to the groundwater levels within the Centraal Kempisch System, which is a source of water for the facility. With respect to water quality, the local aquifer is highly permeable and there has been an increase in water pollution. Additionally, the water utility infrastructure is getting older. The risk of disruptions at our Oevel manufacturing site due to water-related risks could have a strategic impact for ELC, given that Oevel is one of our largest manufacturing sites.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs with timescales in FY24 include wastewater treatment plant operation (\$70,000), a feasibility study and on-site pilot of a new wastewater treatment system with expanded recycling capabilities (\$95,000), and a valve assessment and cleaning efficiency study (\$35,000). The total cost of response, calculated by summing these investments (\$70,000 + \$95,000 + \$35,000) amounts to \$200,000. We anticipate further CAPEX and OPEX investments will be necessary to continue advancing our water stewardship program at this site.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We continue to invest in our tertiary wastewater treatment at this facility to reduce our reliance on locally stressed freshwater supplies. During the reporting year (FY24), we recycled approximately 36% of our treated wastewater back into process cleaning. We also completed a pilot project and feasibility study to test an innovative wastewater treatment approach. The project, which includes a rainwater collection system, is a multi-year capital initiative designed to increase the

recycling rate to 85% of incoming water. We are also using the results of a water efficiency assessment and Source Water Vulnerability assessment completed at this site to build employee awareness on the local watershed conditions and inform ways that we can reduce our water withdrawal. For example, we are continuing to drive efficiency in manufacturing by improving water metering and monitoring and improving maintenance regimes. We are also conducting studies to improve our cleaning times and improve water efficiency through product scheduling and batch campaigning. Aligned with our water withdrawal reduction targets and UN Sustainable Development Goal 6, we are advancing new initiatives to further minimize freshwater use. These investments are helping to reduce withdrawals in a water-stressed region, thereby lowering our water-related risks.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Palm oil

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Precipitation or hydrological variability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Malaysia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Please refer to our cautionary note in question 1.3 when considering the following response. ELC has identified that flooding caused by heavy precipitation and sea level rise could impact the availability of palm oil in some of our sourcing regions. An analysis of 2030 climate risks across key raw material supply chains found that potential flooding and drought events in Indonesia and Malaysia could lead to a decline in the supply of palm oil, which could in turn drive up the price. Although ELC is a comparatively low-volume user of palm-based ingredients, these ingredients are currently projected to be used in finished products that make up 61-70% of our revenue. Therefore, risks related to the supply and price of palm are important to ELC. In particular, we have identified that Malaysia is vulnerable to flooding as a projected impact of climate change. For instance, the Muar River Basin, which flows through the states of Johor, Negeri, Sembilan and Pahang in Malaysia, is subject to frequent flood events. ASD's CY2024 palm transparency study found that a portion of our palm-based ingredients came from these states with approximately 35% of our palm supply coming from Malaysia as a whole.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased production costs

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

Select all that apply

- Long-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

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

The potential financial effects we anticipate pertain to the rising production costs of palm oil and its derivatives. We have projected a range of potential price increases for the palm oil and derivatives we procure applicable to long-term scenarios to account for the uncertainty in projected climate change impacts. We calculated the potential financial effect to be volumes of palm-based ingredients multiplied by a range of possible market price hikes. The potential effects are not a financially substantive risk for our business.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2000000

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

2500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial impact relates to increased production cost for palm oil and derivatives. Using insights from an analysis of climate risks across key raw material supply chains and a study on climate-related risks for palm oil, we have assumed a range of increase in the market pricing of the palm oil and derivatives we procure. This is not a financially substantive risk for our business, but strategically it is important for ELC because of the potential impact from fluctuations in the palm oil market. We have assumed a range to account for these fluctuations and to account for the uncertainty in projected climate change impacts. We calculated the potential financial effect to be volumes of palm-based ingredients multiplied by a range of increase of possible market price hikes to give the minimum annual financial impact of \$2M and the maximum annual financial impact of \$2.5M.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

600000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is the sum of ELC’s annual RSPO and ASD memberships (A), EcoVadis membership (B), SPI supplier evaluation (palm assessment) (C), and the estimated incremental costs of sourcing certified materials (D). The costs of memberships and the SPI supplier evaluation were derived from absolute costs with no additional assumptions applied. The incremental costs of sourcing certified materials were estimated based on forecast palm-based ingredient volumes and historical price information. The cost of response is estimated as (A) plus (B) plus (C) plus (D).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To respond to this risk ELC aims to purchase 100% RSPO-certified palm-based derivatives, to ensure all purchased palm products adhere to the RSPO criteria. The RSPO Principles & Criteria ‘Principle 7’ aims to minimize the industry’s climate impact. Sustainable agriculture practices that members follow can increase the resilience of the palm value chain to manage climate impacts. In CY24, 100% of our palm-based derivatives were RSPO certified, and ELC intends to maintain this. In FY24, the Estée Lauder Companies Charitable Foundation (ELCCF) continued to support the ASD Impact Fund. Funding from ELCCF and other donors allowed Kaleka to continue implementing the Mosaik Initiative, a proven jurisdictional certification approach to sustainable palm production and landscape management/restoration in Kalimantan. Ecosystem restoration can improve wildlife habitats, water regulation, soil protection and carbon sequestration, while sustainable agricultural practices can improve resilience to climate change impacts. Achievements reported since the project’s inception include more than 4000 ha of forest protected through Social Forestry schemes and the restoration of more than 250 ha of degraded land.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :United States, City Water- Glacial and Magothy Aquifer

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

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

Select from:

Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

ELC's threshold for exposure to substantive water-related risks includes a Composite Risk Score of 3.0 in the water risk assessment, along with other factors such as regulatory compliance, operational disruption, and reputational impact. This site, located on Long Island, is considered a water stressed region based on our FY24 water risk assessment and received a Composite Risk Score greater than 3.0 in our FY25 water risk assessment. The region's water supply is a federally designated Sole Source Aquifer, meaning that 100% of the water we depend on at this manufacturing site (e.g., for product development, testing, cleaning, cooling, as an ingredient, and for our employee usage) comes from one place - our aquifers. The region's water stress is typically highest in summer months due to increased community water usage, coinciding with lower natural recharge rates due to higher temperatures and reduced precipitation. Population growth has also increased the demand for water. These conditions represent a high inherent risk to operations. While no water restrictions were reported for the facility in FY24, the site team is working to reduce our impact on the groundwater aquifer. For example, we initiated a 2-year project in FY24 to decommission the site's groundwater-cooled HVAC system, which is on track to reduce our water withdrawal by approximately 500 megaliters per year. By investing in this capital project, we are eliminating this groundwater withdrawal from the Magothy Aquifer. Furthermore, we installed smart irrigation controllers in FY24 that reduced the site's landscaping water usage by approximately 30%, enhancing our outdoor water conservation efforts. In alignment with our water withdrawal reduction target, new initiatives are underway to further minimize freshwater use. These investments help reduce our withdrawal from a water-stressed region which lowers our water-related risks. We track mitigation effectiveness quarterly through our ERM process, which evaluates residual risk measured by our assessment of velocity (time for impact to materialize), impact (e.g., financial, operational, reputational, etc.), and probability (likelihood of a risk occurring). For short-term disruptions, ELC has business continuity plans at campus level. These plans describe the business continuity governance and procedures to minimize impacts on production and speed up response and recovery to business disruptions.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Belgium

Other, please specify :Belgium, Centraal Kempisch System

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

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

Select from:

Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

ELC's threshold for exposure to substantive water-related risks includes a Composite Risk Score of 3.0 in the water risk assessment, along with other factors such as regulatory compliance, operational disruption, and reputational impact. This site is located in a water stressed region according to our water risk assessment completed in FY24 and received a Composite Risk Score greater than 3.0 in our FY25 water risk assessment. The site depends on municipal provided water for product development, testing, cleaning, as an ingredient, and for our employee usage. The municipal provider sources water from the groundwater aquifer, Central Kempisch System, which is influenced by rainfall and rivers in the Nete watershed. Belgium has faced periods of significant water stress in recent years, most notably in summer 2022, primarily due to a combination of climate change, population density, and industrial activity. Drought conditions exacerbated water stress across the country and highlighted the vulnerability of Belgium's water resources to climate variations and increased demand. These conditions represent a high inherent risk to operations and water availability. While no water restrictions were reported for the facility in FY24, the site team is working to reduce our impact on the groundwater aquifer. For example, in FY24, approximately 36% of the site's total water usage was treated and recycled back into process cleaning, decreasing dependence on the municipal water supply. Additionally, a multi-year capital project was launched in FY24, incorporating innovative water recycling methods, including rainwater harvesting, to further boost recycling rates and lower operational expenditures. In alignment with our water withdrawal reduction target, new initiatives are underway

to further minimize freshwater use. These investments help reduce withdrawals from a water-stressed region, lowering our water-related risks. We track mitigation effectiveness quarterly through our ERM process, which evaluates residual risk measured by our assessment of velocity (time for impact to materialize), impact (e.g., financial, operational, reputational, etc.), and probability (likelihood of a risk occurring). For short-term disruptions, ELC has business continuity plans at campus level. These plans describe the business continuity governance and procedures to minimize impacts on production and speed up response and recovery to business disruptions.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify :Yellow Sea & East China Sea (Ziya He, Interior; Minor Basin Taihu Lake)

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

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

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

1

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

ELC's threshold for exposure to substantive water-related risks includes a Composite Risk Score of 3.0 in the water risk assessment, along with other factors such as regulatory compliance, operational disruption, and reputational impact. One of our key Third Party Manufacturer (TPM) facilities is in a water stressed region according to our FY24 water risk assessment. The facility also received a Composite Risk Score greater than 3.0 in our FY25 water risk assessment. The TPM operates within the Yellow Sea and East China Sea (Ziya He, Interior) watershed, which is designated as a Priority Basin by the CEO Water Mandate. The region primarily depends on surface water sources, which are heavily influenced by monsoon-driven seasonal variability. Industrial discharges and urban wastewater have

contributed to surface water contamination, particularly in the Taihu Lake basin (minor basin of the facility). Additionally, the region is vulnerable to flooding during the summer monsoon season. These conditions collectively represent a high level of inherent risk to water availability and operational continuity. In fiscal 2024, we continued to partner with our top third-party manufacturers, or TPMs, including this supplier, to help them develop sustainability goals aligned with our goals and to drive progress through best practice sharing. We encourage participating suppliers to set and meet goals covering water withdrawal reduction. To facilitate progress, we provide resources and conduct best practice sharing webinars on key sustainability impact areas. For example, our training on water withdrawal and consumption reduction practices draws from ELC's internal expertise and lessons learned throughout our water stewardship journey. We also reviewed this TPM's 2024 CDP disclosures to better understand their water-related dependencies (e.g., reliance on stressed water supplies), impacts (e.g., discharge limitations, emissions to water), and opportunities for improvement in efficiency, education, resilience, and collaboration. Insights from both the updated water risk assessment and CDP analysis will inform our evolving engagement strategy with this TPM.

[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

ELC is partnering with its suppliers and evaluating the impact of the systems we could be subject to in the future. We anticipate that some affiliates could have financial impacts due to the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Belgium
- Canada
- Japan
- Switzerland
- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Many of our operations have the opportunity for energy efficiency. These efforts are intended to reduce the carbon-intensity of our operations via investments with our climate action capital fund and progress against our science-based emissions targets. Since FY19, we have updated our lighting to be more energy efficient in 13 of our locations including Agincourt (Canada), Blaine (USA), Melville (USA), PADC and PALC (USA), Trevose (USA), Whitman (UK), Oevel (Belgium), and Lachen (Switzerland) sites. In FY24, we installed new solar PV systems in our manufacturing facilities in Japan and Belgium. We installed a heat transfer station and connection point to municipal district heat for our facility Switzerland, helping to reduce scope 1 emissions at that location. We improved HVAC systems at two of our US facilities. We enhanced our energy monitoring system at our facility in Canada to better track energy usage at the site. We also installed an air leak detection system in our manufacturing facility in Belgium. In FY24 ELC consumed 182,811 MWh of purchased electricity; we see these continued efforts to improve our resource efficiency as an opportunity to help achieve our RE100 target.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Long-term
- The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

- More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

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

Installing and implementing such energy efficiency projects requires an initial investment in capital. Implementing 8 energy efficiency projects in FY24 required an initial investment of approximately \$3,144,000. We leveraged our dedicated climate action capital fund to execute these projects.

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

Based on our project plans and estimations, we would expect year-over-year savings, likely in the form of reduced direct costs, over the useable lifetime of these projects.

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

3144055

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

10500000

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

15300000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our approach to estimate these figures is based on the annual cost savings, where estimated and available, that were realized as a result of implementing multiple energy efficiency projects over FY24 and multiplying those savings out over the expected minimum and maximum lifetime range of the initiatives/equipment. These potential financial impact figures represent the realized and projected future range of cost savings of 4 energy efficiency projects (of the 8 implemented in FY24) where we calculated an annual savings. The total savings are approximately 10.5M to 15.3M over 6-30 years, depending on the life/use of the project. These savings were generated through investing in 4 energy efficiency projects across our direct operations in FY24. Of these 4 projects, 2 were to install solar PV systems, 1 was to implement LED lighting, and 1 was to improve heating system efficiency. The figure assumes an estimated lifetime of 6-10 years for LED projects. The solar PV systems assume a lifetime of 21-30 years. The improved heating system assumes a lifetime of 6-10 years. This calculation also assumes constant annual savings (approximately \$562,000 total across 4 projects in FY24) being projected over the course of these projects' estimated lifetimes.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3144055

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity was calculated by aggregating the one-time investments in 8 different energy efficiency projects across our direct operations in FY23, which totals to roughly \$3,144,055.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As part of our overall strategy, we are aiming to reduce our carbon emissions through energy efficiency. We are already investing against our capital fund to take advantage of the cost reduction, risk mitigation and other opportunities presented by climate change. Energy savings projects are approved based on return on investment and potential energy reductions and carbon savings. We are implementing this strategy on an ongoing basis and expect to continue to implement energy efficiency initiatives in the medium- and long-term.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp3

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyprus |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Panama |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Israel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latvia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |

- ☑ Mexico
- ☑ Austria
- ☑ Belgium
- ☑ Czechia
- ☑ Denmark
- ☑ Finland
- ☑ Bulgaria
- ☑ Colombia
- ☑ Malaysia
- ☑ Portugal
- ☑ Slovakia
- ☑ Singapore
- ☑ Kazakhstan
- ☑ Luxembourg
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ New Zealand
- ☑ Republic of Korea
- ☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ☑ United Arab Emirates
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- ☑ Turkey
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Hungary
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Romania
- ☑ Ukraine
- ☑ Viet Nam
- ☑ Argentina
- ☑ Australia
- ☑ Indonesia
- ☑ Lithuania
- ☑ Philippines
- ☑ Switzerland
- ☑ Saudi Arabia
- ☑ South Africa
- ☑ Taiwan, China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The 2024 Global Sustainability Study conducted by Simon-Kucher & Partners based on surveys with more than 6120 consumers around the world found that 64% indicated Sustainability is a top purchasing consideration, up from previous studies, with 18% considering environmental sustainability "extremely important" when purchasing consumer goods, including beauty and personal care products. Brands that have a strong positioning in terms of sustainability are best placed to benefit from this trend by growing their revenues. ELC endeavors to source ingredients/materials responsibly. This includes our NDPE commitment. ELC believes this presents an opportunity for our brands to meet consumer demand for product sustainability.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

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

We have calculated the anticipated effect as the portion of potential future revenue from selected brands' products that leverage FSC certified timber-based packaging that may be purchased by consumers for whom environmental sustainability is an important factor in their consumer goods purchasing decisions.

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

Select from:

- Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

12000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We have calculated this 12M-30M opportunity as the portion of potential future revenue from selected brands' products that leverage FSC certified timber-based packaging that may be purchased by consumers for whom environmental sustainability is an important factor in their consumer goods purchasing decisions. We calculated these figures based on the assumption that this group of consumers prioritizes responsible sourcing of timber-based products and would consider a company's policies and performance on timber in their purchasing decisions. The portion of potential future revenue from products that leverage FSC certified timberbased materials of selected brands was calculated considering all packaging components containing FSC-certified timber-based materials and used by the selected brands. The revenue forecast includes the expected sales of finished goods that contain those components. Sources for consumer purchase preference data are the 2024 Global Sustainability Study conducted by Simon-Kucher & Partners and "The Elusive Green Consumer," Harvard Business Review, 2019.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

263000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity has been calculated by adding the estimated cost of sourcing FSC certified materials and the cost of managing our timber traceability and due diligence program

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy to realize the opportunity is to use responsibly sourced paper products where possible, aiming for 100% FSC certified forest-based fiber cartons by 2025. In FY24, 95% of folding cartons are FSC certified. Additionally, ELC is currently implementing a Due Diligence System (DDS) which includes collecting traceability information through a traceability platform on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The TRASCE consortium was formed to address traceability across the cosmetics industry at scale. The members have committed to working collectively to map their supply chains across the entire value chain on a common digital platform, Transparency-One. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp6

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Upper Glacial Aquifer (groundwater) and city water (Glacial and Magothy aquifers)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In FY22 we implemented a project to reduce groundwater withdrawal at our plant in Melville, New York. This plant uses a groundwater HVAC system for comfort cooling; prior to FY22 it utilized two open-loop wells. The well water bypass project reduced pumping from two wells to one, resulting in a 21.3% reduction in withdrawal in FY22 compared to FY21. Further reductions of 18.8% were achieved in FY23, compared to FY22. During the reporting year (FY24), we initiated a 2-year capital project to decommission the site's groundwater HVAC system, which is on track to reduce withdrawal by approximately 500 megaliters per year. By investing in this project, we are eliminating this withdrawal from the Magothy Aquifer. We're also leveraging insights from our previous SVA and combined energy/water efficiency study at this site to build employee awareness of local watershed conditions and guide our actions for meeting public-facing commitments. For example, we are continuing to drive efficiency in manufacturing by improving water metering and monitoring and improving maintenance regimes, which reduced our withdrawal and discharge by approximately 13,000 m3 during FY24. A water reuse study launched in FY23 to explore non-contact cooling water reuse is set to complete in FY25. Smart irrigation controllers installed in FY24 reduced landscaping water use by approximately 30%. These efforts support our water reduction targets and SDG 6, helping lower water-related risks in a stressed region.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

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

Based on our project plans and estimations, we would expect savings (including costs avoided) in the form of reduced indirect operating costs, over the useable lifetime of this project.

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

Select from:

- Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

717400

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

717400

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The well water bypass project is anticipated to save approximately \$30,000 per year through reduced pumping energy related costs. With respect to valve repairs and improved maintenance regimes, this reduced withdrawal and industrial discharge in FY23 and saved approximately \$600,000 (fee associated with 3-year permit renewal) on wastewater permitting fees, approximately \$17,000 per year on incoming water costs, and approximately \$58,000 per year in wastewater treatment and discharge costs. Further savings attributed to real-time water metering and irrigation control enhancements made during the reporting year (FY24) include approximately \$12,400 in reduced incoming water costs. Cost saving estimates were made based on the water and electricity invoices or the cost per m3 of operating the wastewater treatment system. Once the groundwater HVAC system is decommissioned in FY25, an additional savings of approximately \$30,000 per year through the elimination of pumping energy-related costs will be recognized. However, this will be off set by the increase in electricity costs to power the new HVAC equipment and therefore, was not included in our estimate of the short-term anticipated financial effect. The anticipated financial effect in the short-term was determined by adding the savings associated with project implementation, for example: \$30,000 plus \$600,000 plus \$17,000 plus \$58,000 plus \$12,400 equals \$717,400.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1657375

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost to realize opportunity represents the total investment in capital projects and studies aimed at enhancing water management at the site. This includes \$190,000 for a well water bypass reduction system completed in FY22; \$210,000 for water meter installations, \$51,000 for a water reuse study, \$5,000 for valve replacements, and \$34,000 for a landscape study—all completed in FY23. Additional costs during the reporting year include \$100,000 for the development of a real-time water monitoring dashboard, \$1,054,575 for the initiation of a two-year capital project to decommission the site's groundwater HVAC system, and \$12,800 for the installation of smart water sensors for landscape irrigation. The total cost of response, calculated by summing these investments ($\$190,000 + \$210,000 + \$51,000 + \$5,000 + \$34,000 + \$100,000 + \$1,054,575 + \$12,800$), amounts to \$1,657,375. We anticipate further CAPEX and OPEX investments will be necessary to continue advancing our water stewardship program at this site.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy to realize this opportunity includes our target to reduce water withdrawal at direct manufacturing sites by 20% by the end of calendar year 2025 (baseline: FY'19), focusing on our largest manufacturing facilities in water-stressed regions. We are progressing toward our goal through implementation of efficiency measures (e.g., the projects described in the previous columns including the well water bypass project, water metering and monitoring, improving maintenance regimes, replacing valves, outdoor water conservation), closed-loop cooling systems, and advanced wastewater treatment technologies. Through innovation and initiatives to reduce/reuse/recycle water, we are advancing water circularity within direct manufacturing.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Belgium

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Centraal Kempisch System

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In FY22, we completed water efficiency studies and true cost of water analyses at our Oevel, Belgium site to inform future action plans. In FY23, we integrated the identified opportunities into our local action plan and anticipate completing the associated water reduction projects within the next three years. These efforts are particularly critical given that the Oevel campus is located in a region of extremely high baseline water stress, as defined by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, due to factors such as groundwater vulnerability, unpredictable rainfall, and high population density. To address these risks and support long-term business continuity, we

developed a business case to secure capital funding for rainwater harvesting and to pilot an innovative wastewater treatment and recycling system. In FY24, we completed bench and site-level pilot testing, which confirmed the feasibility of the new wastewater treatment approach. The system is expected to increase our internal recycling rate, reduce operational expenses, and improve wastewater quality. This initiative directly supports our corporate water stewardship goals and mitigates operational risks tied to water scarcity, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. It also reflects our broader strategy to embed circular water practices across high-risk sites and aligns with our public-facing commitments and SDG 6.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

- Long-term

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

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

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

The innovative approach to wastewater treatment will increase the water recycling rate to 85%, use rainwater as alternative supply versus city water, save an additional 23,000 m³ of water, reduce OPEX for Oevel wastewater treatment by approximately 69%, and reduce annual sludge waste generation by 4,000 MT upon project completion. Additionally, the innovative system is a chemical free process, thereby improving the quality of our industrial discharge.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

4620000

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

6270000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The wastewater treatment and recycling system upgrades are planned to be completed in the medium term. Once the system is installed, we anticipate a cost savings of 330,000 for the first year of operation. Assuming a lifetime of 15-20 years (the treatment equipment itself could last longer depending on use and proper care of the equipment), the cost avoided by installing this system could range from 4,620,000 (operating from years 2 – 15) up to 6,270,000 (operating from years 2 – 20). The anticipated financial effect for the long term represents a cumulative range for the years covered by the time horizon of equipment operation. The savings and cost avoidance do not include the potential government subsidy that could be obtained for the project.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4330000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We continue to invest in our tertiary wastewater treatment at the Oevel, Belgium facility to reduce our reliance on locally stressed freshwater supplies. Costs incurred in FY23 include the conceptual design of a new wastewater treatment system with expanded recycling capability (30,000). A wastewater treatment and recycling pilot project is planned to launch at this site in FY24 to invest capital of 0.4M into pilot trials and design engineering. An additional capital request of up to approximately 3.9M will be made in FY25 to execute a 2-year project to achieve maximum water recycling capability, add rainwater harvesting, and complete upgrades to increase the life of existing assets. This project is anticipated to be completed in the medium term with savings realized in the long term.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy to realize this opportunity includes our target to reduce water withdrawal at direct manufacturing sites by 20% by the end of calendar year 2025 (baseline: FY'19), focusing on our largest manufacturing facilities in water-stressed regions. We are progressing toward our goal through implementation of efficiency

measures, closed-loop cooling systems, and advanced wastewater treatment technologies (e.g., as described in the previous columns of this row). Through innovation and initiatives to reduce/reuse/recycle water, we are advancing water circularity within direct manufacturing.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Canada

United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

ELC views investments in renewable energy, such as a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA), as an opportunity as they help enable us to support the development of new renewable energy and meet our RE100 commitment. In addition, depending on the market conditions, certain investments may provide a return on investment for ELC. In FY20, ELC supported the development of a wind farm in Oklahoma, through a VPPA. The VPPA is the company's largest renewable energy contract globally. This agreement covers ELC's United States and Canadian electricity footprints with 100% renewable electricity. ELC implemented this North American VPPA in FY20, with a contract life of 15 years. We continue to monitor the VPPA's success on a quarterly basis. In addition, we are evaluating opportunities to expand renewable energy solutions globally and expect these may be implemented within the next 3-5 years.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Returns on investment in low-emission technology

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

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

ELC recognized revenue (\$429,678) for this project in the reporting year, FY24

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

We continued making a net positive cash flow on our Oklahoma VPPA in FY24.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

429678

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

1014255

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1014255

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The primary potential financial impact of renewable energy is realized through revenue generated from large-scale projects, specifically ELC's Oklahoma VPPA. The potential financial impact figure provided for the reporting year is the actual revenue recognized in fiscal 2024. For the short term (0-1 years), this single figure is the actual revenue realized in FY25.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

There were no additional significant costs to ELC in the reporting year to realize the FY24 revenue. The implementation of renewable energy projects is considered to be part of ELC employees' jobs and therefore does not require additional employee costs. Timescale of Implementation: We are currently implementing this strategy and expect that we will continue to implement it over the next 10 years.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy to realize this opportunity is to evaluate new large-scale renewable energy projects in areas where we have the largest electricity footprint and where we can support additional renewable energy. We then propose projects for implementation to our Environmental Subcommittee. We have already implemented a VPPA for the United States and Canada and continue to evaluate opportunities to support the development of renewables globally.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp5

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Palm oil

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Peru
- Chile
- China
- India
- Italy
- France
- Greece
- Japan
- Spain
- Brazil
- Canada
- Cyprus
- Norway
- Panama

- ✓ Israel
- ✓ Latvia
- ✓ Mexico
- ✓ Austria
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Czechia
- ✓ Denmark
- ✓ Finland
- ✓ Bulgaria
- ✓ Colombia
- ✓ Malaysia
- ✓ Portugal
- ✓ Slovakia
- ✓ Singapore
- ✓ Kazakhstan
- ✓ Luxembourg
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ New Zealand
- ✓ Republic of Korea
- ✓ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ✓ United Arab Emirates
- ✓ United States of America
- ✓ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- ✓ Poland
- ✓ Sweden
- ✓ Turkey
- ✓ Germany
- ✓ Hungary
- ✓ Ireland
- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Ukraine
- ✓ Viet Nam
- ✓ Argentina
- ✓ Australia
- ✓ Indonesia
- ✓ Lithuania
- ✓ Philippines
- ✓ Switzerland
- ✓ Saudi Arabia
- ✓ South Africa
- ✓ Taiwan, China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

ELC is a relatively low volume user of palm oil, palm fruit oil and palm kernel oil derivatives, but is sensitive to the complexities surrounding sustainable production and traceability as products containing palm oil derived ingredients are currently projected to constitute 61-70% of our revenue. The 2024 Global Sustainability Study conducted by Simon-Kucher & Partners based on surveys with more than 6120 consumers around the world found that 64% indicated that Sustainability was a top purchasing consideration, up from previous studies, with 18% considering environmental sustainability "extremely important" when purchasing consumer goods, including beauty and personal care products. This suggests that the demand for products associated with non-deforestation commitments/progress represents a

potential for brands with a strong positioning in terms of sustainability to grow their revenues. ELC endeavors to source ingredients/materials responsibly. This includes our NDPE commitment. ELC believes this presents an opportunity for our brands to meet consumer demand for product sustainability

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

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

We have calculated the anticipated effect to be the portion of potential future revenue from palm-containing products of selected brands to be purchased by consumers for whom environmental sustainability is an important factor in their consumer goods purchasing decisions.

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

Select from:

- Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

13000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

34000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We have calculated this 13-34M opportunity to be the portion of potential future revenue from palm-containing products of selected brands that may be purchased by consumers for whom environmental sustainability is an important factor in their consumer goods purchasing decisions. We calculated these figures based on the assumption that this group of consumers prioritizes products containing sustainable palm and would consider a company's policies and performance on palm oil as part of their purchasing decisions. The portion of potential future revenue from palm-containing products of selected brands was calculated considering all palm-based ingredients used by the selected brands and reviewing the revenue forecast for finished goods that contain those materials. Sources for consumer purchase preference data are the 2024 Global Sustainability Study conducted by Simon-Kucher & Partners and "The Elusive Green Consumer," Harvard Business Review, 2019.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

420000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity has been calculated by adding the estimated incremental cost of sourcing RSPO certified ingredients plus the cost of RSPO credits claimed for CY24.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy to realize this includes our target to purchase 100% RSPO-certified palm-based derivatives by 2025 and 95% of our palm-based ingredients to be certified sustainable from RSPO physical supply chains by 2025. This strategy has been actioned through supplier engagement to increase our volumes of RSPO certified materials. In CY24, we focused on engaging more than 30 suppliers that are providing ELC with non-RSPO-certified palm oil derivatives. Procurement and R&D teams met with these suppliers to align on timebound action plans for a transition to certified volumes and to maintain supplier accountability to their action plans. In CY24, 100% of our purchased palm-based ingredients were certified to RSPO standards for sustainable production. ELC intends to maintain this.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Board mandate
- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We believe that effectively managing our social impact & sustainability (SI&S) work is an important part of our future success. These efforts, including climate-related initiatives and strategy, are led by our President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and overseen by the Board of Directors, particularly the Nominating and ESG Committee. We drive horizontal integration of ESG across the business through close partnerships among senior leaders from Finance; Global Communications and Public Affairs; Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability (GCCS); Human Resources; Inclusion, Diversity, and Equity; Legal; Research & Development; and Supply Chain, as well as representatives across brands, regions, channels, and other functions. Our Chair of the Board is also a member of the Board of Directors Nominating and ESG Committee, which has oversight responsibility for our company's ESG activities and practices, including SI&S matters. The Nominating and ESG Committee receives updates during its meetings on topics such as climate, SI&S, progress towards the Company's commitments, and other related matters. Periodic updates are also provided to the Board on these matters. The Nominating & ESG Committee of the Board has a charter in place to govern the Committee, which is approved by the Board. Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item): The GCCS function provides periodic updates on the

company's SI&S initiatives and performance at the Board and committee level. As of July 2019, SI&S is a standing agenda item scheduled for the Nominating and ESG Committee of the Board of Directors. These updates help the Board to monitor implementation and how we are performing against our climate-related objectives. Specifically, this committee oversees our company's performance on our climate-related sustainability goals. Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise: The Board-level Compensation Committee establishes and approves compensation plans and arrangements with respect to the Company's executive officers and administers the Company's Executive Annual Incentive Plan. The Stock Plan Subcommittee has authority over decisions regarding awards to executive officers under the Company's share incentive plan. ELC evaluates the performance of employees, including executives, under ESG goals holistically, within the framework of our corporate strategy, as an input into compensation decisions. The Board-level Nominating and ESG Committee received periodic updates about the Climate Transition Plan.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Board mandate
- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We believe that effectively managing our social impact and sustainability (SI&S) work is an important part of our success. These efforts, including forests-related initiatives and strategy, are led by our President and Chief Executive Officer and overseen by the Board of Directors, particularly the Nominating and ESG Committee. We drive horizontal integration of ESG across the business through close partnerships among senior leaders from Finance; Global Communications and Public Affairs; Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability (GCCS); Human Resources; Inclusion, Diversity, and Equity; Legal; Research & Development; and Supply Chain, as well as representatives across brands, regions, channels, and other functions. Our Chair of the Board is also a member of the Board of Directors Nominating and ESG Committee, which has oversight responsibility for our company's ESG activities and practices, including SI&S matters. The Nominating and ESG Committee receives updates during its meetings on topics such as forests-related issues, SI&S, progress towards the Company's commitments, and other related matters. Periodic updates are also provided to the Board on these matters. The Nominating & ESG Committee of the Board has a charter in place to govern the Committee, which is approved by the Board. Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item): GCCS provides periodic updates on the company's SI&S initiatives and performance at the Board and committee level. As of July 2019, SI&S is a standing agenda item scheduled for the Nominating and ESG Committee of the Board of Directors. These updates help the Board to monitor implementation and how we are performing against our forest-related objectives. Specifically, this committee oversees our company's performance on our forests-related sustainability goals. Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise: The Board-level Compensation Committee establishes and approves compensation plans and arrangements with respect to the Company's executive officers and administers the Company's Executive Annual Incentive Plan. The Stock Plan Subcommittee has authority over decisions regarding awards to executive officers under the Company's share incentive plan. ELC evaluates the performance of employees, including executives, under ESG goals holistically, within the framework of our corporate strategy, as an input into compensation decisions.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select all that apply

Board mandate

Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We believe effectively managing our social impact and sustainability (SI&S) work is an important part of our future success. These efforts, including water-related initiatives and strategy, are led by our President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and overseen by the Board, particularly the Nominating and ESG Committee. We drive horizontal integration of ESG across the business through close partnerships among senior leaders from Finance; Global Communications and Public Affairs; Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability (GCCS); Human Resources; Inclusion, Diversity, and Equity; Legal; Research & Development; and Supply Chain,

with representatives across brands, regions, channels, and other functions. Our Chair of the Board is also a member of the Board of Directors Nominating & ESG Committee, which has oversight responsibility for our ESG activities and practices, including SI&S matters. The Nominating & ESG Committee receives updates during meetings on topics such as water, SI&S, progress towards the Company's commitments, and other related matters. Periodic updates are also provided to the Board on these matters. The Nominating & ESG Committee has a charter in place to govern the Committee, which is approved by the Board. Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item): GCCS provides periodic updates on our SI&S initiatives and performance at the Board and committee level. As of July 2019, SI&S is a standing agenda item scheduled for the Nominating and ESG Committee of the Board of Directors. These updates help the Board to monitor implementation and performance against our water-related objectives. Water is considered a part of our SI&S strategy. In FY23, our CSO provided an update on an enterprise-wide multi-phased water risk assessment for all direct operations and other parts of the value chain and Source Water Vulnerability Assessments that were conducted at certain manufacturing facilities. Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise: The Board-level Compensation Committee establishes and approves compensation plans and arrangements with respect to our executive officers and administers the Executive Annual Incentive Plan. The Stock Plan Subcommittee has authority over decisions regarding awards to executive officers under our share incentive plan. ELC evaluates the performance of employees, including executives, under ESG goals holistically, within the framework of our corporate strategy, as an input into compensation decisions.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Board mandate
- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We believe that effectively managing our social impact and sustainability (SI&S) work is an important part of our future success. These efforts, including water-related and forests-related goals and progress, which are currently linked to our work on biodiversity, are led by our President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and overseen by the Board of Directors, particularly the Nominating and ESG Committee. We drive horizontal integration of ESG across the business through close partnerships among senior leaders from Finance; Global Communications and Public Affairs; Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability (GCCS); Human Resources; Inclusion, Diversity, and Equity; Legal; Research & Development; and Supply Chain, as well as representatives across brands, regions, channels, and other functions. Our Chair of the Board is also a member of the Board of Directors Nominating and ESG Committee, which has oversight responsibility for our company's ESG activities and practices, including social impact & sustainability matters. The Nominating and ESG Committee receives updates during its meetings on topics such as forests, water, SI&S, progress towards the Company's commitments, and other related matters. Periodic updates are also provided to the Board on these matters. The Nominating & ESG Committee of the Board has a charter in place to govern the Committee, which is approved by the Board. Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item): The GCCS function provides periodic updates on the company's social impact and sustainability initiatives and performance at the Board and committee level. As of July 2019, Social Impact and Sustainability is a standing agenda item scheduled for the Nominating and ESG committee of the Board of Directors. These updates help the Board to monitor implementation and how we are performing against our water-related and forests-related objectives. Both water- and forests-related issues are considered as a part of ELC's sustainability strategy. Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise: The Board-level Compensation Committee establishes and approves compensation plans and arrangements with respect to the Company's executive officers and administers the Company's Executive Annual Incentive Plan. The Stock Plan Subcommittee has authority over decisions regarding awards to executive officers under the Company's share incentive plan. ELC evaluates the performance of employees, including executives, under ESG goals holistically, within the framework of our corporate strategy, as an input into compensation decisions.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

Other, please specify :ELC has at least 1 board member with an understanding of environmental-related risks and opportunities facing businesses today, how these could potentially impact ELC's business, and/or could discuss environmental-related matters at Board level.

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

Other, please specify :ELC has at least 1 board member with an understanding of environmental-related risks and opportunities facing businesses today, how these could potentially impact ELC's business, and/or could discuss environmental-related matters at Board level.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

Other, please specify :ELC has at least 1 board member with an understanding of environmental-related risks and opportunities facing businesses today, how these could potentially impact ELC's business, and/or could discuss environmental-related matters at Board level.

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Executive Vice President, Chief Value Chain Officer

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CSO, who reports directly to our Executive Vice President, Chief Value Chain Officer, leads the Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability (GCCS) function. GCCS is responsible for managing corporate-wide sustainability and social impact initiatives, and supporting corporate, brand, channel, and region-led sustainability strategies and commitments, including those that address climate-, forests-, water-, and biodiversity- related matters. Our CSO updates the Nominating and ESG Committee of the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis on sustainability topics, including climate-related issues. Our CSO also sits on our ESG subcommittee, which oversees sustainability efforts, including setting climate-related corporate targets, monitoring progress against these targets, and integrating climate-related issues into the strategy. Outside of the regular Nominating and ESG Committee updates, our CSO presents to the Board as requested to update on sustainability and social impact initiatives.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Executive Vice President, Chief Value Chain Officer

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CSO, who reports directly to our Executive Vice President, Chief Value Chain Officer, leads the Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability (GCCS) function. GCCS is responsible for managing corporate-wide sustainability and social impact initiatives, and supporting corporate, brand, channel, and region-led sustainability strategies and commitments, including those that address climate-, forests-, water-, and biodiversity-related matters. Our CSO is scheduled to report to the Nominating and ESG Committee of the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis on sustainability topics, including forests-related issues. Our CSO also sits on our ESG subcommittee, which oversees sustainability efforts, including setting forests-related corporate targets, monitoring progress against these targets, and integrating forests-related issues into the strategy. Outside of the regular Nominating and ESG Committee updates, our CSO presents to the Board as requested to update on sustainability and social impact initiatives.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Other, please specify :Executive Vice President, Chief Value Chain Officer

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

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CSO, who reports directly to our Executive Vice President, Chief Value Chain Officer, leads the Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability (GCCS) function. GCCS is responsible for managing corporate-wide sustainability and social impact initiatives, and supporting corporate, brand, channel, and region-led sustainability strategies and commitments, including those that address climate-, forests-, water-, and biodiversity-related matters. Our CSO is scheduled to report to the Nominating and ESG Committee of the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis, providing updates on sustainability topics, including water-related issues. Our CSO also sits on our ESG subcommittee, which oversees sustainability efforts, including setting water-related corporate targets, monitoring progress against these targets, and integrating water-related issues into the strategy. Outside of the regular Nominating and ESG Committee reports, our CSO presents to the Board as requested to update on sustainability and social impact initiatives.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Executive Vice President, Chief Value Chain Officer

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CSO, who reports directly to our Executive Vice President, Chief Value Chain Officer, leads the Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability (GCCS) function. GCCS is responsible for managing corporate-wide sustainability and social impact initiatives, and supporting corporate, brand, channel, and region-led sustainability strategies and commitments, including those that address climate-, forests-, water-, and biodiversity-related matters. Our CSO is scheduled to report to the Nominating and ESG Committee of the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis, providing updates on sustainability topics. Our CSO also sits on our ESG subcommittee, which oversees sustainability efforts, including setting corporate targets, monitoring progress against these targets, and integrating biodiversity-related issues into the strategy. Outside of the regular Nominating and ESG Committee reports, our CSO presents to the Board as requested to update on sustainability and social impact initiatives.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

We evaluate the performance of our employees, including our executives, under ESG goals holistically, within the framework of our corporate strategy, as an input into compensation decisions. In particular, we incorporate specific goals tied to the Company's broader social impact and sustainability strategy into the identified business goals for top executives, and compensation decisions are made based on their achievement. The FY24 business goals for top executives encompassed multiple strategic focus areas concerning social impact and sustainability matters. At this time, the Company is unable to clearly disaggregate the environmental related business goals and weight from top executives' total incentive package.

Forests

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

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

We evaluate the performance of our employees, including our executives, under ESG goals holistically, within the framework of our corporate strategy, as an input into compensation decisions. In particular, we incorporate specific goals tied to the Company's broader social impact and sustainability strategy into the identified business goals for top executives, and compensation decisions are made based on their achievement. The FY24 business goals for top executives encompassed multiple strategic focus areas concerning social impact and sustainability matters. At this time, the Company is unable to clearly disaggregate the environmental related business goals and weight from executives' total incentive package.

Water

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

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

We evaluate the performance of our employees, including our executives, under ESG goals holistically, within the framework of our corporate strategy, as an input into compensation decisions. In particular, we incorporate specific goals tied to the Company's broader social impact and sustainability strategy into the identified business goals for top executives, and compensation decisions are made based on their achievement. The FY24 business goals for top executives encompassed multiple strategic focus areas concerning social impact and sustainability matters. At this time, the Company is unable to clearly disaggregate the environmental-related business goals and weight from executives' total incentive package.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus – set figure
- Salary increase
- Other, please specify :Long-term incentive awards include stock options, restricted stock units, and performance stock units

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Reduction in emissions intensity
- Reduction in absolute emissions

Engagement

- Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
- Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

CSO is responsible for the execution of a 3-year sustainability strategy, including climate goals and initiatives. Annual assessments and incentives (salary, bonus, equity grants) reflect progress against this strategy. CSO is incentivized to achieve climate-related goals in the sustainability strategy to receive higher salary increases, greater bonus pay-outs, and increased equity grants.

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

The incentives are measured against performance towards our sustainability strategy. Our strategy lays out 3-year priorities and initiatives to achieve these priorities, including achievement of 2030 SBTs, implementing locally relevant climate solutions, driving supplier engagement for scope 3, and promoting industry collaboration and leadership.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus – set figure
- Salary increase
- Other, please specify :Long-term incentive awards include stock options, restricted stock units, and performance stock units

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction of virgin wood fiber used in paper and packaging products (e.g., by reducing material input, or using recycled content/alternative fibers)
- Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our CSO is responsible for the execution of a 3-year sustainability strategy, including targets to address forest-related issues. Annual assessments and incentives (salary, bonus, equity) reflect progress against this strategy. CSO is incentivized to achieve forest-related goals in the sustainability strategy to receive higher salary increases, greater bonus pay-outs, and increased equity grants.

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

The incentives are measured against performance towards our sustainability strategy, which includes our ambition to differentiate through our responsible sourcing and packaging initiatives, with goals that address forests-related issues. Some of these goals include sourcing targets to increase our RSPO-certified palm-oil and derivatives, implement biodiversity and social action plans for ingredients with sensitive supply chains, and achieve 100% FSC certification for our forest-based fiber cartons.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :EVP, Chief Value Chain Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus – set figure

Salary increase

Other, please specify :Long-term incentive awards include stock options, restricted stock units, and performance stock units

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Executive Vice President, Chief Value Chain Officer is expected to successfully deliver ELC's environmental and employee safety 2025 goals (along with resource requirements) with specific accountability for goals that the Global Supply Chain (GSC) function is leading, and responsibility for those being supported by GSC. Reducing ELC's withdrawal volume was selected as the primary performance indicator for the EVP, Chief Value Chain Officer as water is essential within our operations, where water is used in the manufacturing of our products, as well as a raw material in our products. In the medium-term, the EVP, Chief Value Chain Officer's incentives are measured against the successful implementation of the water withdrawal reduction target including the supporting capital plan and budget to complete by 2025.

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

We are committed to reducing water withdrawals, increasing water use efficiency, and advancing responsible water management. This is included in our Water Stewardship Policy and incorporated into executive team objectives and incentives. Water related aspects of the ESG 2025 goals include completing water efficiency studies at select manufacturing sites and implementing water conservation projects. Our water-related target to reduce our water withdrawal from our direct manufacturing sites by 20%, from a fiscal 2019 baseline, by 2025 is set at a corporate level and embedded into executive team objectives and incentives.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

ELC joined Climate Group's RE100 campaign in 2017, further enhancing our corporate commitment to clean energy and sourcing 100% of our global electricity for our direct operations from renewable energy technologies by 2020. In 2020, we reached the target we set on joining RE100, sourcing 100% renewable electricity globally for our direct operations. RE100 is the global corporate renewable energy initiative bringing together hundreds of large and ambitious businesses committed to 100% renewable electricity. It is led by the Climate Group in partnership with CDP. ELC intends to maintain this commitment moving forward. *Electricity consumption for all global activities with ELC operational control. Renewable electricity consumption reflects on-site solar generated and consumed at ELC locations, renewable off-site generation (utility contracts), Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) purchases, and a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA).*

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy

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

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

[elc-climate-transition-plan-23.pdf](#)

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

In FY20, we implemented a No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) Policy, based on criteria from The Accountability Framework. The content aligns with our responsible sourcing strategy and outlines our expectations of suppliers regarding no deforestation, no conversion, and no exploitation. The policy covers all suppliers of forest-based commodities, and all biomes/ecoregions impacted by our direct operations and supply chains. It is used internally to inform commodity-specific action plans, as a basis to conduct due diligence of ingredients, packaging sourcing, and to engage suppliers to comply. We assess NDPE compliance using 3rd party certifications such as FSC and RSPO. In FY19, we announced a target to have 100% of our forest-based fiber cartons FSC certified by 2025 and at least 90% of our palm-based ingredients certified sustainable from RSPO physical supply chains by 2025. In FY22, this target was raised to 95% after achieving our original goal three years early. In 2024, we were able to again achieve this ambitious target early. In 2024, we made further progress and sourced 97% of our palm-based ingredients from RSPO certified physical supply chains (Mass Balance, Identity Preserved and Segregated models). Additionally, in FY24 we achieved 95% of our FSC goal for timber-based cartons, increasing from 28% in FY19.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Forests-specific commitments

- Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify :2018 for palm; 2020 for timber

Social commitments

- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

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

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Sustainable Development Goal 12 on Responsible Consumption and Production and Goal 15 on Life on Land

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our water stewardship policy (<https://www.elcompanies.com/en/our-impact/viewpoints/water-stewardship>) focuses on key areas where we intend to make progress: our own operations, supply chain (Third Party Manufacturers and other key suppliers), and local communities. We aim to achieve our water withdrawal reduction target by improving efficiency at our manufacturing sites. We gather local data to understand our impacts, risks, and dependencies regarding the watersheds where we operate, in alignment with the Alliance Water Stewardship (AWS). Within our value chain, we've extended our efforts through a collaborative initiative with key TPMs, which aims to increase awareness of water withdrawal and reduction measures. Our strategy aligns with UN SDG6. We acknowledge SDG6 refers to the human right to water and sanitation. We aim to contribute to improving water security, including access to WASH, through stakeholder engagement and collective action in our key watersheds. We are also committed to maintain a safe and healthy workplace for all employees, contractors, and visitors and to protect the environment and the communities in which we operate through continued responsible action. The Company has set specific objectives to meet or exceed applicable environmental, health, and safety laws, regulations, corporate standards and other standards or criteria to which the Company subscribes where products are developed, manufactured, distributed, and disposed.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action
- Other water-related commitment, please specify :Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely recognized water initiatives; commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain; commitment to collecting data and tracking performance

Additional references/Descriptions

- Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation
- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

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

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

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- RE100
- Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Other, please specify :Zero100, EV100, Supplier LOCT, International Financial Reporting Standard Sustainability Alliance, Action for Sustainable Derivatives, Harvesting the Future, Global Shea Alliance, Project Lampung, Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics

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

TCFD: We align our external reporting with TCFD and are publicly listed as supporters of the framework. Zero100: In FY22, ELC was a founding member of Zero100, a community-based education and research platform to connect, inform, and inspire a new generation of leaders inventing Zero Percent Carbon, 100% digital supply chains. Through this platform, our leaders will help reimagine global production, distribution, & consumption of physical goods. RE100: ELC joined Climate Group's RE100 initiative in 2017, an initiative that brings together businesses committed to 100% renewable electricity. EV100: In 2022, ELC was the first beauty company to join Climate Group's EV100 initiative upon announcing our corporate target to transition 100% of our global corporate fleet vehicles to electric by 2030. EV100 brings together companies committed to accelerating the transition to EVs. Supplier LOCT: ELC participates in the cross-industry Supplier Leadership on Climate Transition (Supplier LOCT) consortium, a program designed to help raise the capacity of suppliers to respond to climate challenges. Participants are supported in developing a GHG footprint, setting a science-based target, adopting GHG abatement measures, and disclosing progress. At the end of 2024, over 100 ELC suppliers had participated in the program. IFRS Sustainability Alliance: ELC is a member of the IFRS Sustainability Alliance (prev. SASB Alliance). The TRaceability Alliance for Sustainable CosmEtics (TRASCE): ELC is a founding member of this consortium of cosmetics industry companies. The group collaborates to enhance traceability in key ingredients and packaging supply chains across the industry, using a common digital platform. Global Shea Alliance: Shea butter is an important ingredient in many of our products, as a softening and moisturizing agent. Shea trees grow naturally in central Africa, and shea nuts are typically harvested by women. This industry collaboration helps us deliver on our commitments to both women and sustainability. Harvesting the Future: We are a member of this industry coalition comprised of suppliers, industry peers, local community, and nonprofits. The coalition aims to create short and long-term plans addressing responsible sourcing and

traceability challenges in sensitive supply chains such as Egyptian jasmine and other botanical ingredients. As part of our coalition efforts related to Egyptian jasmine, we are contributing to funding interventions for vocational training, financial literacy, and entrepreneurship and social protection programs. RSPO: ELC has been a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) since 2014. RSPO is the leading convening body that develops and sets the standards for sustainable palm oil and enables certification against a set of environmental and social criteria aimed at preventing deforestation and protecting human rights. Additionally, ELC is a member of the RSPO's North American Sustainable Palm Oil Network whose aim is to educate, build momentum, and accelerate collaboration within the North American market for the uptake of Certified Sustainable Palm Oil. Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD): ASD is an industry-led collaboration aimed at achieving sustainable production and sourcing of palm oil derivatives, and building mechanisms for action in other commodities, including coconut and soy derivatives. ELC is a current member and supports 3 ASD projects through ELCCF funding to the ASD Impact Fund: ASD Respect focused on GBV in Indonesia Palm Supply Chain, ASD Kaleka focused on palm oil, and ASD Coconut. Project Lampung: The objective of this project was to build the capacity of more than 1,000 smallholder farmers in the Lampung Province of Indonesia to produce palm oil using sustainability practices and improve incomes and livelihoods. Partners included Solidaridad, a global NGO; BASF, a long-term supplier; RSPO; Business Watch Indonesia; and the Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Extension, a local farmers association. In FY24, ELC and the project partners announced the completion of the project. In total, the initiative provided technical education and training for more than 1,000 independent smallholder farmers and helped over 300 of those smallholders receive official RSPO certification, making them the first such group in the Way Kanan Regency of Lampung to do so. Independent smallholder RSPO credits provide farmers the means to participate in the global sustainable palm oil market by giving farmers an opportunity to receive a premium for the sale of certified sustainable palm oil. To support direct market access for smallholders, in CY24 ELC continued to use credits purchased from the group of farmers certified in the project. *An RSPO credit is proof that one ton of certified palm oil was produced by an RSPO-certified company or independent producer.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EY Transparency Register 24894617638-61

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

Climate: ELC's participation in climate change policy is led by the Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability and Global Public Affairs teams. Additionally, our individual brands implement initiatives related to climate change or other initiatives and report on these to the Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability team for review. The team responsible for social impact and sustainability efforts reports into our Chief Sustainability Officer, who reports to our Executive Vice President, Chief Value Chain Officer. This reflects our belief that social impact and sustainability are essential to our success as a business and our responsibility as a company. Further, as policymakers focus more on passing legislation related to climate issues, the Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability and Global Public Affairs teams align with internal stakeholders as well as external associations and partners to support or shape those efforts. Our public policy priorities are reviewed periodically with leadership for alignment with our goals and commitments. Water: ELC is guided by its Water Stewardship commitment. ELC's Water Stewardship commitment is implemented by the Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability, Global Supply Chain, and Global Public Affairs teams and our individual brands. We elevated social impact and sustainability of these initiatives in our governance structure so that the team responsible for those efforts, led by our Chief Sustainability Officer, ensures the actions taken are aligned with our commitments. This reflects our belief that social impact and sustainability are essential to our success as a business and our responsibility as a company. Further, as policymakers focus more on passing legislation related to climate change and/or water issues, the Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability and Global Supply Chain team will ensure alignment with internal stakeholders, such as our Global Public Affairs team, as well as external associations and partners to support or shape those efforts. Our public policy priorities are reviewed periodically with leadership for alignment with our goals and commitments.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

UN Plastics Treaty

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Low-impact production and innovation

Sustainable production and consumption

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

Select from:

Global

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

Select from:

Neutral

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

Select all that apply

- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

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

A UN global plastics treaty is not essential to our climate transition plan as ELC has independently set high targets for the reduction of virgin plastics and virgin petroleum in the plastics in our supply chain.

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :Personal Care Products Council (PCPC)

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

ELC is broadly aligned with the PCPC's position on climate change. The PCPC website states, "PCPC and our member companies are aligned in our understanding of the immediate and potential long-term impacts of climate change and its effect on our planet, the natural environment and well-being of society. Members are committed to reducing their energy consumption, transitioning toward lower-carbon or renewable sources of energy, and ambitiously cutting their CO2 emissions while implementing mitigation, adaptation, and resilience strategies." Given our alignment on this topic, we are not trying to influence their position.

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :Cosmetics Europe

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, and they have changed their position

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

ELC is broadly aligned with Cosmetics Europe's position on climate change. The Cosmetics Europe website states, "At Cosmetics Europe, we take to heart the principles of sustainable development, as illustrated by our mission statement: 'Cosmetics Europe's mission is to support the development of an innovative, sustainable, competitive and respected cosmetics industry in Europe, which best serves consumers.'"

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Fédération des Entreprises de la Beauté (FEBEA)

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, and they have changed their position

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

ELC is broadly aligned with the FEBEA's position on climate change.

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

The Climate Group

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

ELC is a corporate member of the Climate Group's RE100 and EV100 campaigns, in line with our commitments to using more renewable electricity and electric vehicles.

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

160000

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

In 2024, ELC provided funding to the Climate Group to sponsor Climate Week NYC, a leading climate event, which convenes stakeholders from all sectors including business and government, to take action on climate change. We are also members of the Climate Group's RE100 initiative, which "works to deliver power systems change in key geographies."

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Governance

Risks & Opportunities

Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Social Impact and Sustainability section, page 8; additional on pages 11, 12, 18,19, 20

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

form-10k-08192024 ELC.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

ELC's FY24 10-K provides further details on our social impact and sustainability (SI&S) commitments and strategy, as well as our board governance structure on ESG topics. It also recognizes climate and energy, sourcing, and packaging, among other ESG matters, as areas of focus for the Company where we have set goals or made commitments. Additionally, this is highlighted as a risk should the company fail, or be perceived to fail, in our achievement of SI&S related initiatives.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commodity volumes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 1-108

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sis-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In October 2024, ELC released its Fiscal Year 2024 Social Impact and Sustainability (SI&S) Report. The report underscores progress towards the Company's social impact and sustainability goals and commitments and highlights initiatives across key areas including inclusion, diversity, and equity; climate; water; waste; nature and biodiversity; packaging; social investments; responsible sourcing; and green chemistry and product formulation.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy
- Value chain engagement
- Emissions figures
- Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 1-13

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

ctp-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In October 2024, ELC published our 2024 Progress Update to our Climate Transition Plan (2023). It highlights recent achievements and shares progress towards our 2030 science-based targets. ELC's 2023 Climate Transition Plan articulates certain of our planned actions and approaches to reduce both operational emissions within our direct control (Scope 1 & 2) and extended value chain emissions (Scope 3). Collectively, these actions and approaches lay out an initial roadmap for ELC's climate transition.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Every three years or less frequently

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

First time carrying out analysis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Policy

- Market
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

Relevant technology and science

- Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Population and worldwide economic growth are held constant across the scenarios. The scenarios take into consideration the full diversity of country circumstances, technologies in each sector, and potential policy choices in its examination of the scenario projections. Energy policies adopted by governments around the world is the top driver affecting the scenario outcomes. For the purposes of this assessment, we evaluated the global adoption of renewable energy generation and packaging technologies and the corresponding impact on ELC in transitioning to a lower carbon business model, including the cost of electricity in multiple future scenarios as well as the cost of virgin plastic vs post consumer recycled plastic as a proxy for alternative packaging materials. This considered forward-looking estimated of global adoption and price of these resources and commodities, translated to a price paid by a corporate. Furthermore, underlying macroeconomic trend assumptions and scenario structures included economic growth trajectories, investment requirements, energy demand projections, consumer behavior patterns, and trade and globalization. Underlying energy usage assumptions and scenario structures included renewable energy penetration, coal dependency trajectories, electrification rates, grid infrastructure development, energy price dynamics, critical mineral supply, and regional energy disparities. Underlying technology development assumptions and scenario structures included research and development investment, carbon capture and storage deployment, technology transfer and coordination, renewable energy technology advancement, supply chain and logistics technology advancement, and hydrogen technology advancement.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IEA NZE, IEA APS and IEA STEPS scenarios were chosen in 2025 to model how risks may affect ELC in the future based the possible future temperature outcomes to evaluate potential levels of impact from the most ambitious scenario (NZE) and the most likely scenario based on current stated policies (STEPS). We looked at these transition risks using these scenarios: 1) market and policy risks related to energy, and 2) market and policy risks related to packaging. The time horizons considered were 2030 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen due to the effects of climate change and alignment to ELC's public-facing sustainability commitments.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2030

2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Underlying climate-related policy assumptions and scenario structures included carbon pricing mechanisms, international cooperation levels, emissions regulation pathways, policy implementation timelines, and regional policy coordination. Underlying regional variable assumptions and scenario structures included chronic and acute physical climate changes, demographic trends, urbanization patterns, land use changes, infrastructure development, and natural resource availability. Modeling of physical asset risk and operational water stress did not reflect site growth beyond the 2024-2025 site universe. When analyzing the impacts of acute and chronic physical risk on key commodities, assumptions were made regarding the change in suitability of growing regions to the change in yield of said commodities in order to calculate maximum risk exposure to ELC. Furthermore, price elasticity assumptions were utilized and modeled as stochastic ranges in order to provide a potential future range of price impacts to ELC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios RCP 4.5, RCP 7.0 and RCP 8.5 were chosen to evaluate the potential physical risks under an intermediate scenarios (RCP 4.5 and 7.0) and “Business As Usual” scenario (RCP 8.5). Data comes from our third-party service providers, aggregated with internal ELC data including but not limited to the net book value of our assets and other revenue and expense items in order to calculate the present and future exposure of ELC sites to prioritized physical risks, including hurricane, tropical cyclone, coastal and fluvial flooding, along with water stress and long-term drought. The time horizons considered are future periods through- 2050, with a primary focus on 2030 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen due to the effects of climate change being likely to occur during this period and alignment with ELC public sustainability commitments.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

- Water scenarios
- WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Changes in ecosystem services provision

Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :wastewater-related regulations

Relevant technology and science

Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Our annual water risk assessment process leverages data from WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and/or WWF Water Risk Filter. We understand a variety of assumptions have been incorporated into both the WRI and WWF tools, including hydrological assumptions, quality and pollution assumptions, regulatory and governance assumptions, climate change uncertainties, data limitations, and scenario-based assumptions. To help validate external tool outputs, we engaged external consulting firms specializing in regional water risks. In FY24, ELC engaged an external consulting firm to assess water risks at 1,895 locations (including 64 third-party manufacturers; TPMs). This multi-phased assessment used the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (version 4.0) to evaluate Overall Water Risk, Baseline Water Stress, Baseline Water Stress Projected to 2030. The 2030 water stress scenario analysis assumes "Business as usual" which is informed by the socio-economic and climate scenario SSP3-7.0, assuming temperatures increase by 2.8C to 4.6C by 2100. An 'Overall External Risk Rating' was developed to combine the WRI tool outputs. In FY25, the consulting firm's Regional Water Experts validated the WRI data by providing ratings on Overall Business Risk, Supply Quantity, Municipal Infrastructure, Regulations & Governance, Social/Media Impact, as well as a qualitative assessment of water as a business risk projected to 2030. These scores were equally weighted with WRI scores to derive a Composite Risk Rating; facilities scoring 3.0 were classified as medium to high water risk. A rating of 3.0 is the threshold we selected to evaluate the severity of water risks related to state of nature changes (e.g., water availability, water quality), ecosystem services status (climate regulation, flood control), and regulatory or policy changes (e.g., institutions and governance, management instruments) and informs the process for determining if the site is exposed to substantive water-related risks, and/or opportunities.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have conducted annual water risk assessments with scenario analysis since FY22. Initial assessments used the WRI Aqueduct tool, integrating multiple risk types into a composite score. Physical risks were modeled using PCR-GLOBWB 2.0. External consultants validated regional risks for immediate (2022) and long-term conditions (2030) on the ground. In FY23, we added WWF Water Risk Filter data with 32 indicators. The indicators are based predominantly on freely available external, peer-reviewed datasets. In FY24, a consulting firm updated the assessment using WRI v4.0, creating a Combined WRI Score to identify high-risk sites. In FY25, sites with a Combined WRI Score greater than or equal to 3.75 were locally validated and aggregated into a Composite Risk Rating. Sites scoring greater than or equal to 3.0 were deemed medium to high risk, guiding evaluation of substantive water-related risks and opportunities. The results of the annual water risk assessment and 2030 scenario analysis help us anticipate and mitigate potential risks related to water availability and quality that could impact our operations, value chain, and business continuity. For example, the results inform our annual Global Supply Chain (GSC) risk register process, which involves understanding global vs. regional supply chain risk profiles and evaluating effectiveness of current risk mitigation actions to enhance our 3-year GSC Strategy. The water risk assessment and scenario analysis results are also utilized to plan operational expenditures (e.g., water efficiency studies, wastewater treatment feasibility testing, etc.) and to guide

capital investments in water-efficient equipment, improved maintenance regimes, and wastewater recycling technologies, for example. Additionally, these results inform our regulatory compliance strategies, particularly in the investment of wastewater treatment systems. To ensure funding is available for studies that inform the design and implementation of critical water reduction projects and regulatory compliance-driven initiatives, we integrate water risk considerations into financial planning. Finally, Business Continuity Planning (BCP) at our manufacturing and distribution sites includes foundational elements such as Disaster Recovery, Response, Site Recovery, and water supply shortage protocols. We are integrating more water-related scenarios into our BCP to address emerging risks.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :wastewater-related regulations

Relevant technology and science

- Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Our annual water risk assessment process leverages data from WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and/or WWF Water Risk Filter. We understand a variety of assumptions have been incorporated into both the WRI and WWF tools, including hydrological assumptions, quality and pollution assumptions, regulatory and governance assumptions, climate change uncertainties, data limitations, and scenario-based assumptions. To help validate external tool outputs, we engaged external consulting firms specializing in regional water risks. In FY24, ELC engaged an external consulting firm to assess water risks at 1,895 locations (including 64 third-party manufacturers; TPMs). This multi-phased assessment used the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (version 4.0) to evaluate Overall Water Risk, Baseline Water Stress, Baseline Water Stress Projected to 2030. The 2030 water stress scenario analysis assumes "Business as usual" which is informed by the socio-economic and climate scenario SSP3-7.0, assuming temperatures increase by 2.8C to 4.6C by 2100. An 'Overall External Risk Rating' was developed to combine the WRI tool outputs. In FY25, the consulting firm's Regional Water Experts validated the WRI data by providing ratings on Overall Business Risk, Supply Quantity, Municipal Infrastructure, Regulations & Governance, Social/Media Impact, as well as a qualitative assessment of water as a business risk projected to 2030. These scores were equally weighted with WRI scores to derive a Composite Risk Rating; facilities scoring 3.0 were classified as medium to high water risk. A rating of 3.0 is the threshold we selected to evaluate the severity of water risks related to state of nature changes (e.g., water availability, water quality), ecosystem services status

(climate regulation, flood control), and regulatory or policy changes (e.g., institutions and governance, management instruments) and informs the process for determining if the site is exposed to substantive water-related risks, and/or opportunities.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have conducted annual water risk assessments with scenario analysis since FY22. Initial assessments used the WRI Aqueduct tool, integrating multiple risk types into a composite score. Physical risks were modeled using PCR-GLOBWB 2.0. External consultants validated regional risks for immediate (2022) and long-term conditions (2030) on the ground. In FY23, we added WWF Water Risk Filter data with 32 indicators. The indicators are based predominantly on freely available external, peer-reviewed datasets. In FY24, a consulting firm updated the assessment using WRI v4.0, creating a Combined WRI Score to identify high-risk sites. In FY25, sites with a Combined WRI Score greater than or equal to 3.75 were locally validated and aggregated into a Composite Risk Rating. Sites scoring greater than or equal to 3.0 were deemed medium to high risk, guiding evaluation of substantive water-related risks and opportunities. The results of the annual water risk assessment and 2030 scenario analysis help us anticipate and mitigate potential risks related to water availability and quality that could impact our operations, value chain, and business continuity. For example, the results inform our annual Global Supply Chain (GSC) risk register process, which involves understanding global vs. regional supply chain risk profiles and evaluating effectiveness of current risk mitigation actions to enhance our 3-year GSC Strategy. The water risk assessment and scenario analysis results are also utilized to plan operational expenditures (e.g., water efficiency studies, wastewater treatment feasibility testing, etc.) and to guide capital investments in water-efficient equipment, improved maintenance regimes, and wastewater recycling technologies, for example. Additionally, these results inform our regulatory compliance strategies, particularly in the investment of wastewater treatment systems. To ensure funding is available for studies that inform the design and implementation of critical water reduction projects and regulatory compliance-driven initiatives, we integrate water risk considerations into financial planning. Finally, Business Continuity Planning (BCP) at our manufacturing and distribution sites includes foundational elements such as Disaster Recovery, Response, Site Recovery, and water supply shortage protocols. We are integrating more water-related scenarios into our BCP to address emerging risks.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

Bespoke water scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Reputation
- Technology

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :wastewater-related regulations

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions for the “bespoke water scenario” include those listed in the above water rows, as the results of our annual water risk assessments inform the Global Supply Chain (GSC) risk register process. The scenario includes the risk that the company will not have sufficient material resources such as water and energy to meet productions and operational demands resulting in production shortages, facility shutdowns, reputational risks and profitability. We used internal definitions defined by our Enterprise Risk Management team to assign impact and likelihood of the driving forces of the scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Assessment and 2030 scenario analysis help us anticipate and mitigate potential risks related to water availability and quality that could impact our operations, value chain, and business continuity. For example, the results inform our annual Global Supply Chain (GSC) risk register process, which involves understanding global vs. regional supply chain risk profiles and evaluating effectiveness of current risk mitigation actions to enhance our 3-year GSC Strategy. The water risk assessment and scenario analysis results are also utilized to plan operational expenditures (e.g., water efficiency studies, wastewater treatment feasibility testing, etc.) and to guide capital investments in water-efficient equipment, improved maintenance regimes, and wastewater recycling technologies, for example. Additionally, these results inform our regulatory compliance strategies, particularly in the investment of wastewater treatment systems. To ensure funding is available for studies that inform the design and implementation of critical water reduction projects and regulatory compliance-driven initiatives, we integrate water risk considerations into financial planning. Finally, Business Continuity Planning (BCP) at our manufacturing and distribution sites includes foundational elements such as Disaster Recovery, Response, and Site Recovery. We are integrating more water-related scenarios into our BCP to address emerging risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Population and worldwide economic growth are held constant across the scenarios. The scenarios take into consideration the full diversity of country circumstances, technologies in each sector, and potential policy choices in its examination of the scenario projections. Energy policies adopted by governments around the world is the top driver affecting the scenario outcomes. For the purposes of this assessment, we evaluated the global adoption of renewable energy generation and packaging technologies and the corresponding impact on ELC in transitioning to a lower carbon business model, including the cost of electricity in multiple future scenarios as well as the cost of virgin plastic vs post-consumer recycled plastic as a proxy for alternative packaging materials. This considered forward-looking estimated of global adoption and price of these resources and commodities, translated to a price paid by a corporate. Furthermore, underlying macroeconomic trend assumptions and scenario structures included economic growth trajectories, investment requirements, energy demand projections, consumer behavior patterns, and trade and globalization. Underlying energy usage assumptions and scenario structures included renewable energy penetration, coal dependency trajectories, electrification rates, grid infrastructure development, energy price dynamics, critical mineral supply, and regional energy disparities. Underlying technology development assumptions and scenario structures included research and development investment, carbon capture and storage deployment, technology transfer and coordination, renewable energy technology advancement, supply chain and logistics technology advancement, and hydrogen technology advancement.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IEA NZE and IEA STEPS scenarios were chosen in 2025 to model how risks may affect ELC in the future based the possible future temperature outcomes to evaluate potential levels of impact from the most ambitious scenario (NZE) and the most likely scenario based on current stated policies (STEPS). We looked at these transition risks using these scenarios: 1) market and policy risks related to energy, and 2) market and policy risks related to packaging. The time horizons considered were 2030 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen due to the effects of climate change and alignment to ELC's public-facing sustainability commitments.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Underlying climate-related policy assumptions and scenario structures included carbon pricing mechanisms, international cooperation levels, emissions regulation pathways, policy implementation timelines, and regional policy coordination. Underlying regional variable assumptions and scenario structures included chronic and acute physical climate changes, demographic trends, urbanization patterns, land use changes, infrastructure development, and natural resource availability. Modeling of physical asset risk and operational water stress did not reflect site growth beyond the 2024-2025 site universe. When analyzing the impacts of acute and chronic physical risk on key commodities, assumptions were made regarding the change in suitability of growing regions to the change in yield of said commodities in order to calculate maximum risk exposure to ELC. Furthermore, price elasticity assumptions were utilized and modeled as stochastic ranges in order to provide a potential future range of price impacts to ELC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios RCP 4.5, RCP 7.0 and RCP 8.5 were chosen to evaluate the potential physical risks under an intermediate scenarios (RCP 4.5 and 7.0) and “Business As Usual” scenario (RCP 8.5). Data comes from our third-party service providers, aggregated with internal ELC data including but not limited to the net book value of our assets and other revenue and expense items in order to calculate the present and future exposure of ELC sites to prioritized physical risks, including hurricane, tropical cyclone, coastal and fluvial flooding, along with water stress and long-term drought. The time horizons considered are future periods through- 2050, with a primary focus on 2030 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen due to the effects of climate change being likely to occur during this period and alignment with ELC public sustainability commitments.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

"Underlying climate-related policy assumptions and scenario structures included carbon pricing mechanisms, international cooperation levels, emissions regulation pathways, policy implementation timelines, and regional policy coordination. Underlying regional variable assumptions and scenario structures included chronic and acute physical climate changes, demographic trends, urbanization patterns, land use changes, infrastructure development, and natural resource availability. Modeling of physical asset risk and operational water stress did not reflect site growth beyond the 2024-2025 site universe. When analyzing the impacts of acute and chronic physical risk on key commodities, assumptions were made regarding the change in suitability of growing regions to the change in yield of said commodities in order to calculate maximum risk exposure to ELC. Furthermore, price elasticity assumptions were utilized and modeled as stochastic ranges in order to provide a potential future range of price impacts to ELC."

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios RCP 4.5, RCP 7.0 and RCP 8.5 were chosen to evaluate the potential physical risks under an intermediate scenarios (RCP 4.5 and 7.0) and "Business As Usual" scenario (RCP 8.5). Data comes from our third-party service providers, aggregated with internal ELC data including but not limited to the net book value of our assets and other revenue and expense items in order to calculate the present and future exposure of ELC sites to prioritized physical risks, including hurricane, tropical cyclone, coastal and fluvial flooding, along with water stress and long-term drought. The time horizons considered are future periods through- 2050, with a primary focus on 2030 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen due to the effects of climate change being likely to occur during this period and alignment with ELC public sustainability commitments.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Population and worldwide economic growth are held constant across the scenarios. The scenarios take into consideration the full diversity of country circumstances, technologies in each sector, and potential policy choices in its examination of the scenario projections. Energy policies adopted by governments around the world is the top driver affecting the scenario outcomes. For the purposes of this assessment, we evaluated the global adoption of renewable energy generation and packaging technologies and the corresponding impact on ELC in transitioning to a lower carbon business model, including the cost of electricity in multiple future scenarios as well as the cost of virgin plastic vs post-consumer recycled plastic as a proxy for alternative packaging materials. This considered forward-looking estimated of global adoption and price of these resources and commodities, translated to a price paid by a corporate. Furthermore, underlying macroeconomic trend assumptions and scenario structures included economic growth trajectories, investment requirements, energy demand projections, consumer behavior patterns, and trade and globalization. Underlying energy usage assumptions and scenario structures included renewable energy penetration, coal dependency trajectories, electrification rates, grid infrastructure development, energy price dynamics, critical mineral supply, and regional energy disparities. Underlying technology development assumptions and scenario structures included research and development investment, carbon capture and storage deployment, technology transfer and coordination, renewable energy technology advancement, supply chain and logistics technology advancement, and hydrogen technology advancement.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IEA NZE, IEA APS and IEA STEPS scenarios were chosen in 2025 to model how risks may affect ELC in the future based the possible future temperature outcomes to evaluate potential levels of impact from the most ambitious scenario (NZE) and the most likely scenario based on current stated policies (STEPS). We looked at these transition risks using these scenarios: 1) market and policy risks related to energy, and 2) market and policy risks related to packaging. The time horizons considered were 2030 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen due to the effects of climate change and alignment to ELC's public-facing sustainability commitments.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2030

2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

Changes to the state of nature

Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Underlying climate-related policy assumptions and scenario structures included carbon pricing mechanisms, international cooperation levels, emissions regulation pathways, policy implementation timelines, and regional policy coordination. Underlying regional variable assumptions and scenario structures included chronic and acute physical climate changes, demographic trends, urbanization patterns, land use changes, infrastructure development, and natural resource availability. Modeling of physical asset risk and operational water stress did not reflect site growth beyond the 2024-2025 site universe. When analyzing the impacts of acute and chronic physical risk on key commodities, assumptions were made regarding the change in suitability of growing regions to the change in yield of said commodities in order to calculate maximum risk exposure to ELC. Furthermore, price elasticity assumptions were utilized and modeled as stochastic ranges in order to provide a potential future range of price impacts to ELC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios RCP 4.5, RCP 7.0 and RCP 8.5 were chosen to evaluate the potential physical risks under an intermediate scenarios (RCP 4.5 and 7.0) and “Business As Usual” scenario (RCP 8.5). Data comes from our third-party service providers, aggregated with internal ELC data including but not limited to the net book value of our assets and other revenue and expense items in order to calculate the present and future exposure of ELC sites to prioritized water-related risk for RCP7.0 (alongside SSP3), including water stress and long-term drought. The time horizons considered are future periods through- 2050, with a primary focus on 2030 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen due to the effects of climate change being likely to occur during this period and alignment with ELC public sustainability commitments.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Net Zero 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Underlying macroeconomic trend assumptions and scenario structures included economic growth trajectories, investment requirements, energy demand projections, consumer behavior patterns, and trade and globalization. Underlying energy usage assumptions and scenario structures included renewable energy penetration, coal dependency trajectories, electrification rates, grid infrastructure development, energy price dynamics, critical mineral supply, and regional energy disparities. Underlying technology development assumptions and scenario structures included research and development investment, carbon capture and storage deployment, technology transfer and coordination, renewable energy technology advancement, supply chain and logistics technology advancement, and hydrogen technology advancement. Furthermore, in evaluating regulatory risk under multiple NGFS scenarios, ranges were estimated based on current known or pending regulatory policies and frameworks to estimate potential future financial impacts, as well as the potential scope, scale and stringency of regulatory enforcement across key areas of ELC's business, including those impacting carbon emissions, packaging, supply chain and biodiversity, and sustainability-related disclosures.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The NGFS scenario framework was chosen to assess potential regulatory impacts on ELC in 2030 and 2050 based on a range of regulatory, geopolitical and market-based impacts across the NGFS scenarios (Net Zero 2050, Current Policies and Fragmented World). These scenarios covered a sufficient range of plausible future scenarios for evaluation by ELC, including a 1.5 degree aligned scenario (Net Zero 2050), a current pathway scenario (Current Policies), and potential future fragmentation across countries, regions and geographies when it comes to regulatory policies (Fragmented World).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Current Policies

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Policy

Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2030

2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Underlying macroeconomic trend assumptions and scenario structures included economic growth trajectories, investment requirements, energy demand projections, consumer behavior patterns, and trade and globalization. Underlying energy usage assumptions and scenario structures included renewable energy penetration, coal dependency trajectories, electrification rates, grid infrastructure development, energy price dynamics, critical mineral supply, and regional energy disparities. Underlying technology development assumptions and scenario structures included research and development investment, carbon capture and storage deployment, technology transfer and coordination, renewable energy technology advancement, supply chain and logistics technology advancement, and hydrogen technology advancement. Furthermore, in evaluating regulatory risk under multiple NGFS scenarios, ranges were estimated based on current known or pending regulatory policies and frameworks to estimate potential future financial impacts, as well as the potential scope, scale and stringency of regulatory enforcement across key areas of ELC's business, including those impacting carbon emissions, packaging, supply chain and biodiversity, and sustainability-related disclosures.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The NGFS scenario framework was chosen to assess potential regulatory impacts on ELC in 2030 and 2050 based on a range of regulatory, geopolitical and market-based impacts across the NGFS scenarios (Net Zero 2050, Current Policies and Fragmented World). These scenarios covered a sufficient range of plausible future scenarios for evaluation by ELC, including a 1.5 degree aligned scenario (Net Zero 2050), a current pathway scenario (Current Policies), and potential future fragmentation across countries, regions and geographies when it comes to regulatory policies (Fragmented World).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Fragmented World

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)

- Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Underlying macroeconomic trend assumptions and scenario structures included economic growth trajectories, investment requirements, energy demand projections, consumer behavior patterns, and trade and globalization. Underlying energy usage assumptions and scenario structures included renewable energy penetration, coal dependency trajectories, electrification rates, grid infrastructure development, energy price dynamics, critical mineral supply, and regional energy disparities. Underlying technology development assumptions and scenario structures included research and development investment, carbon capture and storage deployment, technology transfer and coordination, renewable energy technology advancement, supply chain and logistics technology advancement, and hydrogen technology advancement. Furthermore, in evaluating regulatory risk under multiple NGFS scenarios, ranges were estimated based on current known or pending regulatory policies and frameworks to estimate potential future financial impacts, as well as the potential scope, scale and stringency of regulatory enforcement across key areas of ELC's business, including those impacting carbon emissions, packaging, supply chain and biodiversity, and sustainability-related disclosures.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The NGFS scenario framework was chosen to assess potential regulatory impacts on ELC in 2030 and 2050 based on a range of regulatory, geopolitical and market-based impacts across the NGFS scenarios (Net Zero 2050, Current Policies and Fragmented World). These scenarios covered a sufficient range of plausible future scenarios for evaluation by ELC, including a 1.5 degree aligned scenario (Net Zero 2050), a current pathway scenario (Current Policies), and potential future fragmentation across countries, regions and geographies when it comes to regulatory policies (Fragmented World).

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

"Underlying climate-related policy assumptions and scenario structures included carbon pricing mechanisms, international cooperation levels, emissions regulation pathways, policy implementation timelines, and regional policy coordination. Underlying regional variable assumptions and scenario structures included chronic and acute physical climate changes, demographic trends, urbanization patterns, land use changes, infrastructure development, and natural resource availability. Modeling of physical asset risk and operational water stress did not reflect site growth beyond the 2024-2025 site universe. When analyzing the impacts of acute and chronic physical risk on key commodities, assumptions were made regarding the change in suitability of growing regions to the change in yield of said commodities in order to calculate maximum risk exposure to ELC. Furthermore, price elasticity assumptions were utilized and modeled as stochastic ranges in order to provide a potential future range of price impacts to ELC."

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios RCP 4.5, RCP 7.0 and RCP 8.5 were chosen to evaluate the potential physical risks under an intermediate scenarios (RCP 4.5 and 7.0) and "Business As Usual" scenario (RCP 8.5). Data comes from our third-party service providers, aggregated with internal ELC data including but not limited to the net book value of our assets and other revenue and expense items in order to calculate the present and future exposure of ELC sites to prioritized physical risks, including hurricane, tropical cyclone, coastal and fluvial flooding, along with water stress and long-term drought. The time horizons considered are future periods through- 2050, with a primary focus on 2030 and 2050. These time horizons were chosen due to the effects of climate change being likely to occur during this period and alignment with ELC public sustainability commitments.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In FY25, ELC conducted scenario analyses to assess the resilience of our global business strategy under a range of plausible climate futures. The assessment evaluated several potential financial and strategic outcomes for both physical climate risks and transition risks and opportunities. The physical climate risks assessed included damage due to acute weather events, business interruption costs due to physical climate and water risk, increased water utility spend related to increased water stress, and suitability and yield shifts and related price changes for key commodities linked to physical and acute climate risks. For transition risks and opportunities, we analyzed the potential cost implications of renewable electricity purchases, regulatory compliance, potential reputational risks and opportunities, and increased spend on virgin plastic. Focusing on these outcomes helped ensure that the analysis systematically considered both potential risks and opportunities across operations, supply chains, and markets. The physical climate risk assessment covered our 1,700+ sites, including free-standing stores, manufacturing, distribution, offices, and innovation sites—as well as certain supply chain nodes such as ports, glasshouses, paper and pulp facilities, and data centers. Multiple climate scenarios (SSP2-4.5, SSP3-7.0, and SSP5-8.5, with RCP equivalents where relevant) were applied across the time horizons of 2030 and 2050 to capture medium- and long-term uncertainties. Results suggested that uncertainties most relevant to ELC sites are chronic water stress and acute risks from tropical cyclone and fluvial flooding. Key insights suggest that while exposures vary across geographies and facility types, potential climate-related physical risks could present both direct threats to operational continuity and indirect risks through supply chain dependencies. In addition, the assessment examined implications of resource scarcity and price volatility across seven key commodities, underscoring the linkages between physical climate change impacts, agricultural yield shifts, and supply chain resilience. These findings reinforce the importance of ongoing engagement with suppliers to build resilience, diversify sourcing, and invest in sustainable production methods. Transition risks were also evaluated, with a focus on reputation, regulation, energy, and packaging technology. Consistent with the previous assessment conducted in FY22, results indicated that transition risks are more pronounced under a lower-emissions, Paris-aligned 1.5°C scenario, reflecting heightened regulatory requirements, reputational pressures, and evolving packaging standards. Potential transition-related impacts include increased compliance costs, potential revenue effects from reputational shifts, and incremental spend on materials such as virgin plastic. Opportunities were identified through potential revenue uplift linked to reputational gains and brand value associated with sustainability leadership. The scenario analysis also informs broader environmental considerations. For example, potential shifts in agricultural yields and land use patterns have implications for biodiversity, sustainable sourcing, and long-term supply security which are considered in our broader sustainability strategy. Overall, the FY25 scenario analysis reinforces the importance of a resilient business model under multiple plausible futures while highlighting opportunities for proactive investment, supplier engagement, and innovation. The analysis is intended to be used to guide strategic decision-making across functions, helping to ensure that ELC is positioned to manage risks and capture opportunities as the climate and regulatory landscape evolves. Assumptions were used to perform the quantitative scenario analysis across the prioritized impacts, risks and opportunities, including but not limited to: Our analysis of physical risk was performed on our existing site locations and did not include planned or potential future locations. In assessing the potential financial impacts from acute and chronic physical risks, we did not consider current or anticipated changes to insurance coverage at our facilities in mitigating those financial impacts. Potential business interruption costs were based on estimates of potential downtime and related impacts and did not consider the potential to shift manufacturing or production from affected facilities. For impacts to key commodities within our supply chain, potential changes to the suitability of growing regions were utilized as a proxy for potential changes to future yield in order to estimate directional impacts. In evaluating potential impacts of costs related to regulatory compliance, a subset of known current or pending regulations were used as a proxy for potential future regulatory compliance exposure.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Country/area/region

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In FY25, ELC conducted scenario analyses to assess the resilience of our global business strategy under a range of plausible climate futures. The assessment evaluated several potential financial and strategic outcomes for both physical climate risks and transition risks and opportunities. The physical climate risks assessed included suitability and yield shifts and related price changes for key commodities linked to physical and acute climate risks. The assessment examined implications of resource scarcity and price volatility across six key commodities, including palm oil, underscoring the linkages between physical climate change impacts, agricultural yield shifts, and supply chain resilience. These findings reinforce the importance of ongoing engagement with suppliers to build resilience, diversify sourcing, and invest in sustainable production methods. The scenario analysis also informs broader environmental considerations. For example, potential shifts in agricultural yields and land use patterns have implications for biodiversity, sustainable sourcing, and long-term supply security which are considered in our broader sustainability strategy. Overall, the FY25 scenario analysis reinforces the importance of a resilient business model under multiple plausible futures while highlighting opportunities for proactive investment, supplier engagement, and innovation. The analysis is intended to be used to guide strategic decision-making across functions, helping to ensure that ELC is positioned to manage risks and capture opportunities as the climate and regulatory landscape evolves. Assumptions were used to perform the quantitative scenario analysis across the prioritized impacts, risks and opportunities, including but not limited to: using potential changes to the suitability of growing regions as a proxy for potential changes to future yield and using assumed price elasticities to estimate related potential future price volatility in order to estimate directional impacts.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning

- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Infrastructure resiliency, declining water quality, water supply resiliency, and extreme weather are challenges identified in the risk assessments and scenario analyses. The FY24 water risk assessment highlighted three key risk indicators: (1) coastal eutrophication potential with approximately 57% of ELC facilities in watersheds with degraded water quality (2) water stress: 39% of ELC facilities are at high baseline water stress and are expected to increase to 42% by 2030 (3) 27% of ELC facilities are at high flood risk. Building on this, the FY25 assessment focused on non-retail sites with a Combined WRI Score of 3.75 or higher (refer to 2.2.2 for more details). These sites were reviewed by water resource experts who provided local context on business risk, supply quantity, municipal infrastructure, regulatory environment, reputational impacts, and projected water risk through 2030. Their evaluations were aggregated with FY24 WRI scores to produce a Composite Risk Rating. Of the 55 sites assessed, 41 scored 3.0 or higher and were classified as medium to high risk. These ratings help determine the severity of water-related risks related to state of nature changes, ecosystem services status, regulatory or policy changes, and informs the process for determining if the site is exposed to substantive water-related risks. The results of these analyses were included within our Global Supply Chain (GSC) Risk Register process, which informs our 3-year GSC strategy (as described in our response to 5.1.1). Water shortages or interruptions can disrupt business operations; water-intensive operations may shift production to other sites and may rely on tankered water in case of operational disruptions. Water quality remains a high risk (exceeds the threshold of 3.0) at ELC manufacturing facilities located in 5 countries. Water quality challenges and more stringent regulations are anticipated, and this scenario has also been included in our GSC Risk Register process. For example, coastal eutrophication could lead to environmental degradation, increased water treatment costs, and stricter regulations, including more stringent wastewater regulations, resulting in increasing costs. Additionally, flood risk is a high risk at ELC manufacturing facilities located in 1 country. While the risk of impact to all locations simultaneously is remote, we anticipate more frequent extreme weather events as coastal and riverine flooding could damage infrastructure at our manufacturing facilities. This could prevent us from maintaining the same level of production, increasing operating costs. This risk scenario is being incorporated into our BCP as described in 5.1.1. While Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)-related risks were not identified for our GSC, many of our free-standing stores are located in regions that experience limited access to sanitation and are at risk of illness from unsafe water and poor hygiene. In FY24 we made progress in assessing employees' access to WASH services. As we expand our water stewardship strategy, we aim to contribute to improving water security, including access to WASH through stakeholder engagement and collective action in our priority watersheds. Understanding local risks and opportunities is critical to managing immediate, short, and longer-term business risk mitigation plans (up to 2030), especially given the interconnections between climate, nature, and water. The results of the water risk assessments and 2030 water stress scenario analysis informed (1) which locations to focus ELC's current water goal and potential future goals, (2) manufacturing portions of the value chain considered as hot-spots to initiate studies, invest in water-efficient technologies, etc., and (3) risk drivers beyond water stress to support business continuity (water quality, municipal infrastructure, geopolitical issues). To address manufacturing-related challenges, ELC set a public water withdrawal reduction target to be achieved by 2025, focusing on direct manufacturing sites within water stressed areas. As we implement our water stewardship strategy through 2030, we are leveraging frameworks from the CEO Water Mandate and the Alliance for Water Stewardship to develop context-based

water targets that aim to protect natural resources and support local freshwater ecosystems. We continue to build on insights from previous water efficiency studies and Source Water Vulnerability assessments, which inform our water stewardship program, stakeholder engagement, ELC employee education, and capital project funding decisions to reduce our water-related impacts.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

ELC has not yet had the opportunity to evaluate this as a potential commitment.

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

Select from:

- We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Since FY22, the Climate Transition Plan is covered in our ESG Investor Perception Study, which enables institutional investors to provide feedback on our current reporting and the content they would like to see in our Climate Transition Plan via an online survey.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- Annually

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

Our Climate Transition Plan details our strategy to achieve our near-term 2030 science-based targets (SBTs). Our scope 1 and 2 SBT was validated to be 1.5-degree aligned by SBTi. Our scope 3 SBT, per SBTi's process at the time of reviewing our targets, was validated but not classified with a temperature alignment. Our climate transition plan assumes, in general, that the expectations and market around climate action will continue with its same trajectory, led by climate science and the demands from consumers, investors, regulators, and other stakeholders. It assumes and depends on decarbonization technologies continuing to be economically viable and scalable. It assumes certain climate-related physical and transition risks could impact the business and our value chain over time, following the assumptions and methodologies used in our scenario analysis. ELC, and our Climate Transition Plan, also recognizes that changing circumstances, including evolving expectations for social impact and sustainability generally or to specific focus areas, or changes in standards or the way progress or achievement is measured, may lead to adjustments in, or the discontinuation of our pursuit of, certain goals, commitments, or initiatives. Moreover, the standards by which social impact and sustainability efforts, and related matters, are measured are developing and evolving, and certain areas are based on assumptions. The standards and assumptions could change over time.

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

ELC published our first Climate Transition Plan in 2022. In 2023, we updated that plan to reflect updates, including a revised strategic management framework. In 2024, ELC published our Climate Transition Plan 2024 Progress Update. This progress update shares our most recent GHG emissions inventory and insights as well as methodology updates made to certain scope 3 categories. In fiscal 2024, ELC added 2 MW of additional on-site solar capacity, expanded our Responsible Store Design program, and achieved LEED certifications for 6 additional sites. We were able to nearly double the percentage of our corporate fleet that transitioned to EVs and installed over 30 new EV chargers globally at our sites. Within our value chain, we continued to transition shipments from air freight to other less-carbon intensive modes where possible, released a corporate ingredient glossary, continued to enhance our Green Chemistry work, and completed a multi-year recyclability study in partnership with Strategic Materials, Inc. We also saw progress with our supplier engagement. We continued to grow the number of suppliers participating in Supplier LOCT, a brand consortium focused on reducing GHG emissions by empowering suppliers with skill building and sharing of best practices. We also had our highest participation rate and largest supplier cohort to date responding to the 2023 CDP Climate questionnaire. For more information on progress, refer to the attachments.

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

ctp-2024.pdf, elc-climate-transition-plan-23.pdf

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

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Plastics
- Water
- Biodiversity

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

Biodiversity: Biodiversity and nature were added to our 2023 Climate Transition Plan, and we provided an update on this work in our 2024 Progress Update. We include our partnership with BSR that started in 2023 to conduct a nature assessment across our value chain, including our ingredients, packaging, feedstocks, and direct operations. We also share our continued efforts to advance nature and biodiversity protection and restoration through our operations, sourcing, collaboration, and philanthropic support. Forests: Within Biodiversity & Nature, we discuss our sourcing strategy and our aim to ensure it aligns with the protection of natural forests and high conservation value ecosystems, including through our No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) Policy. We collaborate with forests-related industry initiatives like Action for Sustainable Derivatives and the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil. Finally, we discuss one of our packaging sustainability goals to use responsibly sourced paper products whenever possible with a goal to have 100% of our forest-based fiber cartons FSC-certified by 2025. Plastics: Alongside our work to progress our packaging sustainability goals, our 2023 climate transition plan discusses our policy advocacy, which includes our participation in the process with the UN to establish a treaty to end global plastics pollution. Water: Water efficiencies and stewardship is discussed within several sections in our 2023 Climate Transition Plan, including Biodiversity & Nature where we introduce our water withdrawal goal. We recognize that water stewardship is important to both mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change and have established a goal to reduce water withdrawal at direct manufacturing sites by 20% by the end of CY25, focusing on our largest manufacturing facilities in water-stressed regions. We also discuss our work to improve the sustainability of our practices and systems at our sites, including through water efficiency projects. *Reduction is from a FY19 baseline of 1.5 million cubic meters water withdrawal at ELC-operated manufacturing sites. Excludes brands acquired by ELC during or after FY20 and any manufacturing sites that are not fully operational (or integrated) within the target timeline. [Fixed row]*

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

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

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

Understanding and responding to consumer preferences is essential to our business. Our business continues to see increased interest and awareness from our consumers for products that are developed with ESG priorities in mind. We are responding by rolling out strategies to address sustainability in our products,

ingredients, packaging, and sourcing over the short, medium, and long-term. For example, we continue to strengthen and implement biodiversity and social impact plans for priority ingredients and embed related programs and partnerships across our operations. We are leveraging insights from our FY23 nature assessment, conducted in partnership with BSR and informed by the SBTN and TNFD frameworks, that helped to identify our most significant nature-related issues linked to our ingredient, packaging feedstocks, and direct operations. In FY24, we expanded on this assessment by piloting Steps 1 and 2 of the SBTN methodology to further identify data needs and improve data collection required to better measure and track our nature impacts. Additionally, in FY24, we became a founding member of the TRaceability Alliance for Sustainable CosmEtics (TRASCE), a consortium of 15 cosmetics industry companies committed to collectively mapping their supply chains across the entire value chain on the Transparency-One common digital platform. Our focus on sensitive ingredients and traceability helps to mitigate risks, improve performance, and reduce potential impacts on nature and society.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

As a global company, we must consider environmental-related risks and opportunities in our value chain engagement strategy. In FY20, we set science-based targets (SBTs), which address emissions from our own operations (Scope 1 and 2) and emissions from our value chain activities (Scope 3). We believe that setting SBTs and working with our value chain partners to achieve them, provides us with an opportunity to improve our resilience and meet shifting consumer expectations. We will be working to implement this strategy, laid out in our Climate Transition Plan, over short, medium, and long-term time horizons in line with our SBTs. How and where we source also has its own risks and opportunities and we are taking steps to identify and act on them with our suppliers. Since FY19, we have used EcoVadis, an online ratings service, to help us assess Tier 1 and Tier 2+ direct and indirect suppliers as part of our human rights and environmental due diligence process. Each supplier that participates answers a customized questionnaire and provides supporting documentation on the EcoVadis platform. In fiscal 2024, the total number of our direct and indirect suppliers ranked by EcoVadis was more than 1,500. As of fiscal 2024, we have participated in CDP Supply Chain for four years, and since fiscal 2023, we invited suppliers to respond to CDP's forests and water modules in addition to the climate module. We have seen a year-over-year increase in the number of suppliers participating in CDP Supply Chain. Inviting suppliers to disclose to EcoVadis and CDP Supply Chain helps us better understand risks and opportunities in

our upstream supply chains as well as the actions taken to reduce suppliers' environmental impacts. Through these efforts, we aim to strengthen ties with suppliers and seek to further engage with them on environmental-related issues.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

We believe in embedding sustainability into product formulation. This is due to environmental-related risks within our supply chain as well as reputational risk from consumers if we are seen not to be acting on these issues. We also understand that early investment will lead to environmental-related opportunities. We have long understood that green chemistry is an important part of this approach, and we recognized many years ago that the principles of green chemistry would play an important role in the future of our business. We incorporate green chemistry principles in our product development process. We have spent many years collaborating with experts in the field, assessing our own internal capabilities, and developing tools to enable our teams to leverage green chemistry in their daily work. Our approach to green chemistry encompasses ingredient scoring, ingredient innovation, and product design. Alongside these processes, we focus our efforts on our talent. We continually train and empower our chemists on green chemistry principles and practices as we strive for excellence in our green chemistry work. These efforts are ongoing, and we have been establishing our process carefully over time as both the science and our business evolve and transform. We plan to keep investing in this over our short, medium, and long-term time horizons. Strategic decision: We embrace a collaborative approach to green chemistry and work alongside other experts to advance the application of green chemistry principles across industries. Originally established in FY21, our global green chemistry scientific advisory board advises on green chemistry best practices and the application of scientifically robust and transparent green chemistry methodologies. In FY24, we established a second independent scientific advisory board, representing a focus on the APAC region. Both advisory boards met at ELC's research and development site in Shanghai, China, during FY24 to validate the first significant methodological enhancement of our Green Score program and discuss the acceleration of green chemistry within the APAC region. The resulting "Green Score v.2.0" incorporates additional green chemistry principles, including minimizing waste generation during ingredient manufacturing, utilizing "benign by design" chemical syntheses, and designing for degradation. The Green Score enhancement and second green chemistry scientific advisory board meeting are further elaborated through an editorial we subsequently published in the journal, Nature.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

Both our climate risk assessment (FY25) and our FY24 water risk assessment identified sites in our direct operations that are susceptible to risk from water stress, water quality, or flooding. As part of our strategy to address risks from climate change, ELC established a dedicated sustainability capital fund to support our carbon reduction and sustainability objectives. Within our operations, we prioritize our largest manufacturing facilities in water-stressed areas through an increased focus on efficiency and implementation of water management best practices and capital projects. In FY24, we continued to enhance metering and measuring of water withdrawal and usage while improving maintenance and sharing of best practices. We also launched two multi-year capital improvement projects at water-stressed manufacturing facilities in Melville, NY and Oevel, Belgium. At our Melville facility, the project involves upgrading HVAC systems on several air-handling units. Rather than pumping 130 million gallons of groundwater annually, the facility will transition to electric heat pumps for mechanical heating and cooling. This change is expected to be completed by the end of FY25 and will help protect Long Island's aquifer. At the Oevel facility, a pilot project initiated in FY24 tested an innovative wastewater treatment solution coupled with rainwater harvesting. This system will be constructed over the next two fiscal years, with project completion anticipated by the end of FY27. Once completed, it will advance water circularity through increased recycling and rainwater reuse. Additionally, from our nature assessment with BSR, we found that in our owned and operated locations, which include manufacturing, distribution, and R&D facilities, as well as office and retail locations, our highest priority nature-related issues include greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the use of terrestrial ecosystems, and water stewardship in our owned and operated locations. This assessment is intended to strengthen our approach to these nature-related issues in the coming years.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Capital expenditures
- Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Currently, climate-related risks and opportunities are influencing our financial planning. We allocate funds on an annual basis to enable the deployment of climate related initiatives, including for the implementation and maintenance of our SBTs, as well as our renewable electricity and EV transition commitments. In addition, ELC is implementing a program to embed sustainability decision making into our capital approval process. This process, called Sustainability in Design, evaluates the sustainability attributes of infrastructure and equipment projects from the concept phase. All projects that exceed a defined cost are reviewed from a sustainability perspective. Case study: In support of our climate goals, we established a dedicated climate action capital fund to support low-carbon sustainability initiatives. Our ESG Subcommittee evaluates where we can best apply our capital to advance the Company's climate goals. This capital fund has influenced our financial planning by requiring the need to forecast and allocate funds needed for large-scale capital projects. We view this as an opportunity to mitigate risks as it allows us to invest in projects that will lower our emissions and/or reduce our energy use

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs
- Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Forests

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

We aim to reduce emissions from our raw materials and ingredients, including forest-related commodities, as part of our strategy to meet our Scope 3 target. Costs associated with these activities have been forecasted for financial planning purposes. We also work with our procurement team to provide our brands estimate costs for recycled content for more informed packaging decisions. Additionally, we have modelled the cost of expanding our supplier disclosure and capability building programs through 2030, including those that engage suppliers of forest-based commodities.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditures
- Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Water

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

In order to help achieve our strategy, we are investing in new and more efficient technologies and equipment. Water-related issues such as water withdrawal and efficiency have been integrated in the development of the company's annual and internal Social Impact and Sustainability Strategy, and as of FY19, a capital project budget was developed to implement strategic upgrades in technology and equipment to improve water efficiency. A sustainability capital funding allowance is allocated each year. Water-related funding projects are allocated against this fund and form part of the sustainability capital project planning process. Each year, our manufacturing campuses define glidepath activities to help achieve our water-related business objectives in the short and medium term. These glidepaths include a financial plan to enable implementation. This financial plan includes financing for both climate- and water-related efficiencies.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from:

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

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

168

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

48

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

59

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

103

(5.9.5) Please explain

CAPEX increased in FY24 vs. FY23 due to ongoing investments in water metering, wastewater treatment systems, the decommissioning of a groundwater-cooled HVAC system, valve replacements, and equipment to improve landscape irrigation efficiency. The anticipated forward trend for CAPEX in FY25 is an increase, driven

by these ongoing capital projects and new investment to expand water recycling and rainwater harvesting at our Oevel, Belgium facility. OPEX increased in FY24 vs. FY23 due to consulting support for wastewater treatment plant operation and feasibility studies, water risk assessment, watershed studies, and valve assessments. The anticipated forward trend for OPEX in FY25 is also an increase, reflecting planned work on feasibility studies for wastewater treatment and the elimination of single-pass cooling, wastewater treatment plant operations and maintenance, the development of context-based water targets, and an integrated climate/nature/water risk assessment.

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No standardized procedure	ELC has not yet determined a standardized procedure for establishing an internal price on carbon or water.

[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Smallholders	Select from:	Select all that apply

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Basin/landscape condition
- Dependence on water
- Impact on water availability
- Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

As described in 2.2.2, we rely on a multi-phased water risk assessment which was updated in FY24 to reflect portfolio changes (1,895 locations, including 64 TPMs). Using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and Regional Water Expert ratings updated in FY25, we derived a Composite Risk Rating with a 3.0 threshold for

basin/landscape condition. We also used CEO Water Mandate's "100 Priority Basins." We evaluated the CDP disclosures of key TPMs to identify dependencies, impacts and opportunities.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Leverage over suppliers
- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We risk-rank direct suppliers globally based on pre-established criteria, such as location of operations, type of goods or services being sourced, and potential impact to our business. Based on the results from our risk assessment, ELC identified that suppliers representing 96% of direct procurement spend needed to complete an EcoVadis assessment or a more stringent evaluation such as an audit. In the section on environmental management, energy & GHG the EcoVadis assessment asks suppliers about their use of renewable energy, endorsement of RE100, submission to CDP and if they have emissions reductions targets, among other questions. In addition to our use of EcoVadis, we also continued to invite key suppliers to report through CDP Supply Chain in FY24. Collectively, the suppliers we engage through EcoVadis and CDP Supply Chain represent a significant portion of our total procurement spend and emissions.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Leverage over suppliers
- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Regulatory compliance
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We risk-rank direct suppliers globally based on criteria, such as location of operations, type of goods/services being sourced, and potential impact to our business. Based on their risk ranking, we require suppliers to be assessed, at least, through EcoVadis assessments. ELC identified that suppliers representing at least 94% of the timber-based materials and palm oil direct procurement spend needed to complete an EcoVadis assessment or a more stringent evaluation, like an audit. Suppliers representing at least 96% of this spend were in compliance with this requirement. EcoVadis, an online ratings service, ranks suppliers with numerical scores that reflect the maturity level of their sustainability programs, practices, and initiatives. In the section on environment and sustainable sourcing the assessment asks about the existence of a formal sustainable wood and wood products sourcing policy which establishes requirements and commitments on wood procurement issues in the supplier's supply chain, among other questions. In addition to EcoVadis, we also continued to invite key suppliers to report through CDP Supply Chain Forests in FY24. We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products. Through ASD, we request suppliers of most of our palm-based materials to participate in an annual transparency exercise aiming at mapping supply chains to mills and plantations.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Leverage over suppliers
- Vulnerability of suppliers
- Strategic status of suppliers
- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We risk-rank direct suppliers globally based on pre-established criteria, such as location of operations, type of goods or services being sourced, and potential impact to our business. Based on the risk ranking of the supplier, we require suppliers to be assessed, at least, through EcoVadis assessments. Based on this assessment, ELC identified that suppliers representing 96% of direct procurement spend needed to complete an EcoVadis assessment or a more stringent evaluation such as an audit. Suppliers representing 97% of this spend, were in compliance with this requirement. EcoVadis, an online ratings service, ranks suppliers with numerical scores that reflect the maturity level of their sustainability programs, practices, and initiatives. The assessment considers factors material to suppliers' industry including among others, water. This includes asking suppliers about setting water reduction targets, reporting on water and setting environmental policy on water, among others. In addition to our use of EcoVadis, we also continued to invite key suppliers to report through CDP Supply Chain Water in FY24. We also specifically engage with key Third-Party Manufacturers (TPMs) on Water topics. Through a collaborative initiative with key TPMs, we aim to increase awareness of water withdrawal and reduction measures within our supply chain and promote increased water efficiency.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Supplier Code of Conduct sets forth the basic requirements we expect of suppliers, including vendors, service providers, independent contractors, and consultants, as a condition of doing business with our company. We require suppliers to acknowledge the Supplier Code, and we monitor our direct suppliers for adherence to the Supplier Code and pay careful attention to potential risks of noncompliance. If an ELC Supplier appears to be in non-compliance with the Supplier Code, we expect the ELC Supplier to cooperate and provide additional information, for us to decide whether such ELC Supplier is in compliance. If we determine the ELC Supplier is not in compliance, then the remedies may include, among other things, termination of business with ELC or the development and implementation of a corrective action plan that would need to be implemented within a certain fixed time period. ELC may follow such implementation by a follow up audit, as it deems appropriate.

Forests

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

ELC expects suppliers of forest-based commodities to meet specific criteria regarding materials supplied to ELC. These criteria are stated in ELC's No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation Policy. If suppliers fail to comply with the sourcing criteria, we intend to develop supplier corrective action plans and aid in implementation. If there is a lack of cooperation or untimely implementation of corrective action plans, this may result in a reduction in business or termination of the relationship. All suppliers of timber-based materials are subject to the requirements of the ELC Supplier Code of Conduct. Our Supplier Code sets forth the basic requirements we expect of suppliers, including vendors, service providers, independent contractors, and consultants, as a condition of doing business. We require suppliers to acknowledge the Supplier Code, and we monitor our direct suppliers for adherence to the Supplier Code, paying careful attention to potential risks of noncompliance. If a supplier appears to be in noncompliance, we expect the supplier to cooperate and provide additional information for us to decide whether such supplier is in compliance. If we determine the supplier is not in compliance, then the remedies may include, among others, termination of business or the development and implementation of a corrective action plan to be implemented within a certain fixed time period. ELC may follow such implementation by a follow up audit, as it deems appropriate.

Water

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

Select from:

Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Supplier Code of Conduct sets forth the basic requirements we expect of suppliers, including vendors, service providers, independent contractors, and consultants, as a condition of doing business with our company. We require suppliers to acknowledge the Supplier Code, and we monitor our direct suppliers for adherence to the Supplier Code and pay careful attention to potential risks of noncompliance. If an ELC Supplier appears to be in non-compliance with the Supplier Code, we expect the ELC Supplier to cooperate and provide additional information, for us to decide whether such ELC Supplier is in compliance. If we determine the ELC Supplier is not in compliance, then the remedies may include, among other things, termination of business with ELC or the development and implementation of a corrective action plan that would need to be implemented within a certain fixed time period. ELC may follow such implementation by a follow up audit, as it deems appropriate.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We risk-rank direct suppliers globally based on pre-established criteria, such as location of operations, type of goods or services being sourced, and potential impact to our business. Based on the results of our risk assessment, ELC identified that suppliers representing 96% of direct procurement spend needed to complete an EcoVadis assessment or a more stringent evaluation such as an audit. Suppliers representing 97% of this spend were in compliance with this requirement. Direct suppliers are those who provide raw materials, ingredients, packaging and third-party manufacturing to ELC. EcoVadis, an online ratings service, ranks suppliers with numerical scores that reflect the maturity level of their sustainability programs, practices, and initiatives. In the section on environmental management, energy & GHG the assessment asks suppliers about their use of renewable energy, endorsement of RE100, submission to CDP and if they have emissions reductions targets, among other questions. In addition to our use of EcoVadis and our engagement of suppliers through CDP Supply Chain in FY24, select supplier RFPs also include questions related to supplier climate commitments, targets, reporting and performance. Supplier responses are used as evaluation criteria in the purchasing process.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We risk-rank direct suppliers globally based on pre-established criteria, such as location of operations, type of goods or services being sourced, and potential impact to our business. Based on the results of our risk assessment, ELC identified that suppliers representing at least 94% of timber-based materials and palm oil direct procurement spend needed to complete an EcoVadis assessment or a more stringent evaluation such as an audit. Suppliers representing at least 96% of this spend were in compliance with this requirement. Direct suppliers are those who provide raw materials, ingredients, packaging and third-party manufacturing to ELC. EcoVadis, an online ratings service, ranks suppliers with numerical scores that reflect the maturity level of their sustainability programs, practices, and initiatives. In the section on environment and sustainable sourcing the assessment asks suppliers about the existence of a formal sustainable wood and wood products sourcing policy which establishes requirements and commitments on wood procurement issues in the company's supply chain, among other questions. In addition to our use of EcoVadis, we also continued to invite key suppliers to report through CDP Supply Chain Forests in FY24.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We risk-rank direct suppliers globally based on pre-established criteria, such as location of operations, type of goods or services being sourced, and potential impact to our business. Based on the results of our risk assessment, ELC identified that suppliers representing 96% of direct procurement spend needed to complete an EcoVadis assessment or a more stringent evaluation such as an audit. Suppliers representing 97% of this spend, were in compliance with this requirement. Direct suppliers are those who provide raw materials, ingredients, packaging and third-party manufacturing to ELC. EcoVadis, an online ratings service, ranks suppliers with numerical scores that reflect the maturity level of their sustainability programs, practices, and initiatives. The assessment considers factors material to suppliers'

industry including among others, water. This includes asking suppliers about setting water reduction targets, reporting on water and setting environmental policy on water, among others. In addition to our use of EcoVadis, we also continued to invite key suppliers to report through CDP Supply Chain Water in FY24.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- 51-75%

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

Select from:

26-50%

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

ELC uses CDP disclosures and CDP Supply Chain to collect detailed climate data annually from key suppliers, enabling us to identify areas of opportunity and collaboration, and gather data to help us calculate our Scope 3 GHG inventory. In FY24, we continued our participation in CDP Supply Chain with the goal to achieve at least the CDP member average response rate, and for participating ELC suppliers to increase their climate performance year over year, including setting climate targets and using renewable energy. With over 300 ELC suppliers responding to the CDP Climate Questionnaire, we exceeded our goal with a response rate of 76%. A portion of our fiscal 2024 Scope 3 GHG inventory was calculated using supplier-provided data to inform our climate action in the form of emissions reduction.

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

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The TRASCE consortium was formed to address traceability across the cosmetics industry at scale. The members have committed to working collectively to map their supply chains across the entire value chain on a common digital platform, Transparency-One. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources. Our goal was to achieve at least the member average percentage of invited suppliers onboarded to the Transparency-One platform. We exceeded that goal. By engaging in traceability, we can monitor and identify potential deforestation risks more effectively. This engagement supports our NDPE and timber action plan commitments, including our goal of using responsibly sourced paper product and our commitment transparently reporting our progress.

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

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :NDPE policy

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

Select from:

- Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect WASH information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)
- Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)
- Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

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

FY24 was the third year ELC participated in CDP Supply Chain Water. ELC focused on the requests from over 100 select key direct suppliers. Measures of success: In FY24, we continued to request supplier disclosure to CDP Water. ELC measured the success of this engagement through the response rate. In FY24, we received a response from over 82% of requested suppliers. Impact of engagement: ELC uses water as an ingredient to make our products, as well as for cleaning and cooling manufacturing equipment. Access to high-quality water is essential to our business, and we are committed to reducing our impact on local water resources through implementation of our water stewardship strategy. We participate annually in the CDP Water initiative. Each year, we disclose our water impacts through our CDP Water response. We also consider freshwater quality and quantity to be important for our indirect use because many of the raw materials and ingredients that we procure depend on it. FY24 was the third year ELC invited select suppliers to also disclose their water impacts to CDP Supply Chain Water. Inviting suppliers to disclose helps ELC better understand water risks and opportunities in our upstream supply chains as well as the actions taken to reduce their environmental impacts. Through these efforts, we aim to strengthen ties with these suppliers and seek to further engage with them on water-related issues. By inviting our suppliers to respond to CDP Supply Chain Water, we are demonstrating that water is a priority issue. We aim to increase engagement, pinpoint risks within our supply chain, and identify opportunities for future collaboration. Based on the responses, ELC is developing supplier engagement content to build capability among suppliers on water topics. Additionally, as we expand this engagement, we are inviting those suppliers determined to have substantive impact on water security to participate in CDP Supply Chain Water.

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

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Through ASD, we request the suppliers of most of our palm-based materials to participate in an annual transparency exercise aiming at mapping supply chains to mills and plantations. Participation in this initiative gives our tier 1 suppliers opportunities to enhance their level of engagement with their raw material suppliers on traceability and monitoring of environmental sustainability risks. In CY2024, we engaged suppliers of palm-based ingredients in ASD's transparency exercise with the goal of increasing the levels of traceability achieved. We successfully met this goal by increasing traceability to mills to 80% of our disclosed total palm volume in

CY2024. By engaging our suppliers in traceability, we can monitor and identify potential deforestation risks more effectively. This engagement supports our NDPE and palm action plan commitments, including our goal of responsibly sourcing palm products, and our commitment to transparently reporting our progress.

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

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :NDPE Policy

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

Select from:

- Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

In 2022, ELC joined the Supplier Leadership on Climate Transition program (Supplier LOCT), which is organized by climate consultancy, Guidehouse. Partner members of SLOCT sponsor the participation of their suppliers in a series of Guidehouse-led instructional seminars on developing a GHG footprint, setting a science-based target, adopting GHG abatement measures, and disclosing progress. Participants get direct mentoring and actionable instructions on how to build internal capacity and earn recognition for their accomplishments as they move through each stage. In FY24, ELC supplier enrollment exceeded the target number of spaces available to Supplier LOCT members. In general, ELC selected and engaged suppliers that represent a meaningful portion of ELC's footprint and have opportunities to improve their climate maturity, including disclosure, target setting, and abatement. In addition to Supplier LOCT, ELC hosted an informational webinar to educate suppliers about ELC's climate goals and strategy, the importance of supplier climate action, and to provide disclosure guidance for the CDP Supply Chain Climate Questionnaire. 25 suppliers attended this webinar. 59 ELC suppliers participated in SLOCT in FY24. As part of this engagement, they agree to complete the course that they have enrolled in and to work towards developing a company greenhouse gas footprint and setting a science-based target. Measures of success: In FY24, ELC had a target to fill all available spaces in Supplier LOCT in each of the two seasons. Impact of engagement: ELC met or exceeded the target by filling more than the number of spaces available to Supplier LOCT members. Of ELC's suppliers participating between Spring 2021 and Spring 2024, 73% (up from 61% in FY23) reported taking one or more climate actions after completing a course. This includes measuring their scopes 1, 2, or 3 footprints; committing to or setting a science-based target; and developing an abatement roadmap. As of the end of FY24, 7 ELC suppliers that participated in Supplier LOCT made progress towards setting targets: 3 suppliers committed to set a Science-Based Target and 5 suppliers had their targets validated by SBTi.

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

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

Palm oil

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services

Prioritize support for smallholders in regions at high-risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

2408

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We aim to develop long-lasting relationships with suppliers who demonstrate the same commitment to operating responsibly across all facets of business. According to RSPO, over 7M smallholders rely on palm to support their income. These farmers face challenges such as limited access to markets and low productivity due to poor agricultural practices. ELC is committed to supporting farmers in building their capacities, with the goal of improving their livelihoods and increasing their participation in the palm value chain. The implementation of Project Lampung in Indonesia concluded in FY2024. The project by ELC and BASF (a long-term supplier) was implemented by Solidaridad with Business Watch Indonesia and Kontak Tani Nelayan Andalan. The project aimed to give smallholder farmers in Indonesia's Lampung Province access to skills and knowledge on sustainable agricultural practices in palm oil production. As part of the project activities, 1003 farmers were trained in this subject in Farmer Field Schools. In FY24, the Estée Lauder Companies Charitable Foundation continued to contribute funding to Kaleka's Mosaik Initiative through ASD's Impact Fund. The initiative follows a jurisdictional approach to smallholder certification, sustainable palm production and landscape

management in Kalimantan. The project activities implemented in the reporting period from April 2024 to March 2025 reached 340 beneficiaries. In addition, with respect to CY24 palm sourcing, ELC purchased 100 RSPO Independent Smallholder credits, equivalent to 3% of our CY24 palm volumes. Through these purchases, we supported smallholder groups with 1378 farmer members. The credits were purchased from the group of 313 farmers who achieved RSPO certification through Project Lampung and from three other farmer groups in Indonesia and Colombia. The total number of smallholders engaged in 2024 is the sum of individuals reached through Project Lampung and the Mosaik Initiative plus additional smallholders supported through the purchase of RSPO Independent Smallholder credits claimed by ELC for CY24. *Smallholder group member figures as reported on RSPO's website/in latest ACOP report, if available.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

1-25%

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

We seek to build productive relationships with our key stakeholders, including consumers, investors, employees, retailers, nongovernmental organization (NGOs), suppliers, policymakers, regulators, and local communities. These relationships depend on active engagement and meaningful dialogue to strengthen bonds, expand trust, and develop areas of mutual interest and opportunity for advancement. The types of stakeholder engagements and topics discussed concerning social impact and sustainability matters vary. For example, we engage with consumers through direct interaction online and in-store settings, consumer feedback portals (including Consumer Care), satisfaction surveys, and social media and influencer channels. Consumer interest in social impact and sustainability includes product formulation, ingredient transparency, sourcing practices and biodiversity, packaging, climate action, and social issues.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

When measuring consumer sentiment on sustainability claims, our methodology includes a robust sample size of respondents across multiple countries. Metrics include claims that may be appealing, unique, or would influence their purchase intent.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Local Communities, NGOs

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Unknown

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

In 2024, ELCCF, with Conservation International, (CI) is helping to conserve irrecoverable carbon and mitigate global climate change by supporting Indigenous women and their communities to conserve forests and biodiversity in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. These geographies have been selected for their respective Irrecoverable Carbon value, biodiversity importance, strong support from local communities and local authorities, and where CI has existing capacities.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Nature-based solutions, such as forest conservation, are critical to limiting global warming to 1.5C. Since the beginning of ELCCF's partnership with Conservation International (CI) in 2021, ELCCF has supported 28 Indigenous women fellows as part of CI's Amazonia Indigenous Women's Fellowship Program. The program aims to foster leadership and gender equality in areas that are essential for forest conservation, climate security, biodiversity and Indigenous culture. Through ELCCF's partnership with Conservation International, CI has conserved over 669,000 hectares of irreplaceable high-carbon forests and biodiversity in the Bolivian, Ecuadorian and Peruvian Amazon. Through ELCCF support, CI is also working with local communities and governments to increase the protection of Irrecoverable Carbon Reserves. CI will employ Conservation Agreements to protect biodiversity in existing forests from encroachment and to support the communities in their desire to achieve sustainable livelihoods.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Local communities, NGOs

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Other

- Other, please specify :Philanthropic initiatives

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

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

Through ELCCF's partnership with Plastics for Change, we are working to enhance livelihoods for waste collectors in India, the majority of whom are women, while diverting plastics from the ocean. With ELCCF's support, Plastics for Change is working to help formalize the waste-collection economy and enable greater transparency, accountability, and social change for women and marginalized communities involved in plastic collection. In CY24, ELCCF supported a project aimed at connecting women waste collectors to financing and partnerships to increase the number of women-owned scrap shops. Our social investments reflect our commitment to Women and Girls, Equity, and the Communities where we live, work, and source. We recognize the importance of partnering to address and improve

livelihoods in key business markets and areas of great need. We are committed to funding for the long term and leveraging our impact alongside both private and public sector partners. In today's rapidly changing world, addressing the dual challenges of income inequality and climate change requires innovative solutions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In CY2024, 466,352 kg of plastics were collected, which directly and indirectly impacted 76 lives.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Local communities, NGOs

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Unknown

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

ELC is working to support women, community-based landscape management & restoration, and nature-based business opportunities through ELCCF's partnership with Rainforest Alliance. We are supporting these types of projects in Peru, Cameroon, and Indonesia. These areas were chosen due to their biodiversity-relevance and Rainforest Alliance's previous project expertise. In Peru, the Rainforest Alliance project is building upon previous community projects and continuing to support and strengthen the entrepreneurship of Indigenous women through Warmi Awadora, promoting greater participation in decision-making and leadership processes, and simultaneously in the protection of forests, water and fragile ecosystems. In Cameroon, the Western Highlands are considered a key biodiversity area and expands on previous community-led landscape management projects. In Indonesia, areas in West Java and Central Java are severely degraded and this project supports women's engagement in tree-planting and women-led community engagement.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Rainforest Alliance with funding from the ELCCF is scaling up ongoing projects in three such areas across Latin-America, Africa, and Asia-Pacific. These projects are supporting women to lead the way forward in community-based landscape management and restoration, as well as nature-based business opportunities. In CY2024, 167 women and girls have directly participated in the program, resulting in improved leadership and life skills.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

51-75%

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

We engage with investors through our multi-faceted, strategic investor relations program to help communicate with the investment community about our company's performance and corporate values, as well as to educate current and prospective investors and the sell-side Analyst community about our business strategies and social impact and sustainability commitments and initiatives. In fiscal 2024, we continued our significant ESG-oriented investor outreach, participating in numerous one-on-one calls and external events and conferences. We also gathered feedback through our annual ESG investor perception study and continue to work to integrate insights and recommendations into our social impact and sustainability strategy and disclosure. This helps us gain a greater understanding of institutional investors' expectations with respect to ESG performance and disclosure. We invited a sell-side Analyst to host a virtual fireside chat with our CSO to discuss our annual SI&S report soon after its publication. In this Zoom-based forum, investors had an opportunity to ask questions themselves.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We seek to build productive relationships with our key stakeholders, including investors. These relationships depend on active engagement and meaningful dialogue to strengthen bonds and expand trust. This is illustrated through our most recent ESG investor perception study that began in December 2024, where approximately 85% of the investors who responded rated ELC's reporting as 'above average' or 'excellent' relative to industry peers. Moreover, our fireside chat focused on the publication of our annual SI&S report helps to achieve our objective to share information on our ESG performance. The Analyst published an equity research note for their institutional investor clients following the event. These combined efforts help enable us to have a broad distribution with the institutional investor community, and we generally feel we are reaching a large investor base through this engagement.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 51-75%

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

We engage with investors through our multi-faceted, strategic investor relations program to help communicate with the investment community about our company's performance and corporate values, as well as to educate current and prospective investors and the sell-side Analyst community about our business strategies and social impact and sustainability commitments and initiatives. In fiscal 2024, we continued our significant ESG-oriented investor outreach, participating in numerous one-on-one calls and external events and conferences. We also gathered feedback through our annual ESG investor perception study and continue to work to integrate insights and recommendations into our social impact and sustainability strategy and disclosure. This helps us gain a greater understanding of institutional investors' expectations with respect to ESG performance and disclosure. We invited a sell-side Analyst to host a virtual fireside chat with our CSO to discuss our annual SI&S report soon after its publication. In this Zoom-based forum, investors had an opportunity to ask questions themselves.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We seek to build productive relationships with our key stakeholders, including investors. These relationships depend on active engagement and meaningful dialogue to strengthen bonds and expand trust. This is illustrated through our most recent ESG investor perception study that began in December 2024, where approximately 85% of the investors who responded rated ELC's reporting as 'above average' or 'excellent' relative to industry peers. Moreover, our fireside chat focused on the publication of our annual SI&S report helps to achieve our objective to share information on our ESG performance. The Analyst published an equity research note for their institutional investor clients following the event. These combined efforts help enable us to have a broad distribution with the institutional investor community, and we generally feel we are reaching a large investor base through this engagement.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

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

We engage with investors through our multi-faceted, strategic investor relations program to help communicate with the investment community about our company's performance and corporate values, as well as to educate current and prospective investors and the sell-side Analyst community about our business strategies and social impact and sustainability commitments and initiatives. In fiscal 2024, we continued our significant ESG-oriented investor outreach, participating in numerous one-on-one calls and external events and conferences. We also gathered feedback through our annual ESG investor perception study and continue to work to integrate insights and recommendations into our social impact and sustainability strategy and disclosure. This helps us gain a greater understanding of institutional investors' expectations with respect to ESG performance and disclosure. We invited a sell-side Analyst to host a virtual fireside chat with our CSO to discuss our annual SI&S report soon after its publication. In this Zoom-based forum, investors had an opportunity to ask questions themselves.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We seek to build productive relationships with our key stakeholders, including investors. These relationships depend on active engagement and meaningful dialogue to strengthen bonds and expand trust. This is illustrated through our most recent ESG investor perception study that began in December 2024, where approximately 85% of the investors who responded rated ELC's reporting as 'above average' or 'excellent' relative to industry peers. Moreover, our fireside chat focused on the publication of our annual SI&S report helps to achieve our objective to share information on our ESG performance. The Analyst published an equity research note for their institutional investor clients following the event. These combined efforts help enable us to have a broad distribution with the institutional investor community, and we generally feel we are reaching a large investor base through this engagement.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Unknown

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

We seek to build productive relationships with our key stakeholders, including consumers, investors, employees, retailers, nongovernmental organization (NGOs), suppliers, policymakers, regulators, and local communities. These relationships depend on active engagement and meaningful dialogue to strengthen bonds, expand trust, and develop areas of mutual interest and opportunity for advancement. The types of stakeholder engagements and topics discussed concerning social impact and sustainability matters vary. For example, we engage with consumers through direct interaction online and in-store settings, consumer feedback portals (including Consumer Care), satisfaction surveys, and social media and influencer channels. Consumer interest in social impact and sustainability includes product formulation, ingredient transparency, sourcing practices and biodiversity, packaging, climate action, and social issues.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

When measuring consumer sentiment on sustainability claims, our methodology includes a sample size of respondents across multiple countries. Metrics include claims that may be appealing, unique, or would influence their purchase intent.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

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

We seek to build productive relationships with our key stakeholders, including consumers, investors, employees, retailers, nongovernmental organization (NGOs), suppliers, policymakers, regulators, and local communities. These relationships depend on active engagement and meaningful dialogue to strengthen bonds, expand trust, and develop areas of mutual interest and opportunity for advancement. The types of stakeholder engagements and topics discussed concerning social impact and sustainability matters vary. For example, we engage with consumers through direct interaction online and in-store settings, consumer feedback portals (including Consumer Care), satisfaction surveys, and social media and influencer channels. Consumer interest in social impact and sustainability includes product formulation, ingredient transparency, sourcing practices and biodiversity packaging, climate action, and social issues.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

When measuring consumer sentiment on sustainability claims, our methodology includes a robust sample size of respondents across multiple countries. Metrics include claims that may be appealing, unique, or would influence their purchase intent.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

Per the GHG Protocol, ELC consolidates our emissions using the operational control organizational boundary. The operational control approach is best aligned with our corporate structure and management approach.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

The operational control approach is best aligned with our corporate structure and management approach.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

The operational control approach is best aligned with our corporate structure and management approach.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in methodology

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

Scope 3, Category 1, raw materials emissions factors were updated to include supplier-specific product carbon footprint (PCF) emissions factors. Scope 3, Category 9 methodology was expanded to include emissions resulting from the storage of retail goods in brick and mortar locations. Scope 3, Category 14 is a new category that has been added in FY24 to account for emissions resulting from the license agreement for the manufacturing of Tom Ford goods. Across Scope 3, where applicable, emissions factors from external databases have been updated to latest available versions. Mappings of activity data to emissions factors have received incremental updates. Supplier-reported emissions data was updated to the most recent available.

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

Scope 3

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

ELC maintains a fixed base year approach to GHG inventory recalculations. Its significance threshold is a cumulative 5% threshold change per scope of emissions, or a 10% threshold change for individual categories of emissions within a scope (i.e. purchased goods and services within scope 3). If either one of those triggers is met, then individual categories within a scope that have a 5% change AND represent 5% of the total Scope's emissions will be recalculated. In the event of a recalculation, ELC will take the all year approach to reporting emissions.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

This is the ninth year we have calculated both a location-based and market-based scope 2 emissions response. For our Scope 2, market-based figure, we incorporated residual mix factors for our facilities in the European Union, as well as the purchases of utility supplied green purchased power and EAC purchases. We otherwise reverted back to regional emission factors (e.g., for our facilities in the United States) as we were unable to obtain supplier or contractual rates. We expect to acquire more of this information and provide more accurate market-based figures in future years. The Estée Lauder Companies Inc achieved its carbon neutral goal in FY2020 and maintained status in FY2024.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.4.1) 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.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

HFC emissions from HVAC equipment in leased office and retail space

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

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

1.2

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Scope 1 emissions from HVAC HFC emissions are considered de minimis after an initial estimate. There would be no Scope 2 emissions from this source. There would be no Scope 3 emissions from this source.

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

Refrigerant recharge data is only available for our manufacturing and distribution sites, representing approximately 1.24% of overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions. These sites constitute the large majority of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions and are expected to have the highest relative refrigerant usage as compared to office and retail sites. Therefore, the contribution of office and retail sites is expected to be well below 1% and not relevant for our inventory.
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36588

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Emissions Factors: U.S. EPA's Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories Inputs: Fuel consumption data; refrigerant consumption data; renewable energy generation data Assumptions: When scope 1 consumption data is unavailable, ELC estimates onsite fuels using 2018 CBECS intensity factors for energy consumption intensity factors by fuel type, building type, and region. Mobile fuels are estimated based on the most accurate transport data available (either miles driven or vehicle count). If vehicle count and miles driven are provided, but not fuel consumption, average fuel efficiency (MPG) was utilized to estimate usage. Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63136

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Emissions Factors: U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories; DEFRA's DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting – UK Electricity; International Energy Agency's Emissions Factors; Australia's DCCEEW National Greenhouse Accounts Factors; National Inventory Report: 1990-2021 Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada - Annex 13; U.S. EPA eGRID; Inputs: Purchased electricity data, steam consumption data; heat consumption data Assumptions: Where consumption data is unavailable, ELC estimates electricity consumption data using average kWh/ft2 intensities at similar ELC facilities over a rolling 3-year period. District heat and steam consumption are estimated using the 2018 CBECS intensity factors for district heat by location type. When data is available for part of the reporting period, ELC estimates using an average consumption rate from the actual data provided.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1858

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Emissions Factors: AIB's European Residual Mixes; Green-e® Residual Mix Emission Rates; Inputs: Purchased electricity data, steam consumption data; heat consumption data Assumptions: Where consumption data is unavailable, ELC estimates electricity consumption data using average kWh/ft2 intensities at similar ELC facilities over a rolling 3-year period. District heat and steam consumption are estimated using the 2018 CBECS intensity factors for district heat by location type. When data is available for part of the reporting period, ELC estimates using an average consumption rate from the actual data provided. Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Spend-based; average-data; supplier-specific Emissions Factors: CEDA v4.01; EcoInvent v3.11; supplier-provided emissions factors Inputs: Vendor spend data; Packaging by material types; Raw materials by material type; Supplier-provided emissions Assumptions: - Where a supplier calculated, verified, and reported their Scope 1 and 2 emissions, it is assumed that their disclosure meets minimum quality threshold. For Scope 3 emissions, if the supplier reported at least two of the three categories (C1, C4, or C9), it is assumed that their disclosure meets minimum quality threshold. - It is assumed that a given supplier's GHG performance is homogenous across their geographies, business units, and production lines. Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods**(7.5.1) Base year end**

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

220377

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Spend-based Emissions Factors: CEDA v4.01; Inputs: Capital goods spend data Assumptions: None Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)**(7.5.1) Base year end**

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20773

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Average-data Emissions Factors: DEFRA; International Energy Agency's Emissions Factors Inputs: Energy consumption data Assumptions: - Any assumptions made in estimating energy consumption for sites without primary data available during the fiscal year are relevant in this calculation. As the WTT and T&D losses are proportional to the total energy consumption, any underlying assumptions and errors in the calculation of the latter would be transferred to this calculation. Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

701627

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Spend-based; fuel-based; distance-based Emissions Factors: CEDA v4.01; Supplier-derived emissions factors Inputs: Supplier spend data; supplier-provided emissions; Assumptions: - Where a supplier calculated, verified, and reported their Scope 1 and 2 emissions, it is assumed that their disclosure meets minimum quality threshold. For Scope 3 emissions, if the supplier reported at least two of the three categories (C1, C4, or C9), it is assumed that their disclosure meets minimum quality threshold. - It is assumed that a given supplier's GHG performance is homogenous across their geographies, business units, and production lines. Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25796

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Waste-type-specific Emissions Factors: EcolInvent 3.10 Inputs: Waste data Assumptions: - Assume that there is no end-of-life emissions associated with re-used waste; assume that all recovery, including energy recovery, are incinerated; used emissions factor for mixed food and garden waste for composted waste. All 'Refuse' composting EFs are the same. - For comparable sites, the average waste generation intensity metric from the reporting sites is used to estimate annual waste generation. It is assumed that sites with similar functions have similar waste generation intensity. For non-comparable sites (e.g. office, retail, salon), we have assumed the waste intensity of these locations is 10% that of the recorded sites. Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17371

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Fuel-based; distance-based Emissions Factors: U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories; DEFRA Inputs: fuel consumption data; mileage data; hotel stay nights data Assumptions: Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36175

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Average-data Emissions Factors: U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories Inputs: Days in office data; expected working days by site; number of full time employees Assumptions: - Commuting models use country-level and state-level data on commuting behaviors including: - the percent of employees commuting per mode of transportation => The US model is taken from the NHTS database and are mapped to different modes in the EPA emission factor hub. The world model is obtained from the European Commission on Transport Statistics and are mapped to emission factors from DEFRA and EPA. - average time and distance traveled by commuters per day (roundtrip) => The average value is taken for each country, which may either over- or underestimate the percentage of employees using public transportation to and from their place of work. The US Model's average distance travelled per state is from the NHTS database, whereas the World model is calculated using travel speed and time data collected by the University of Michigan. Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9843

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Distance-based Emissions Factors: U.S. EPA, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories; International Energy Agency's Emissions Factors Inputs: Retailer location data; sales data Assumptions: - Estimated the sales amount per truckload to calculate the number of truckloads. - Estimated the average weight of a truckload to calculate the total weight of goods transported. - Applied the 2024 emissions intensity per gross sales to base year gross sales. Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28329

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Direct use-phase; Indirect use-phase Emissions Factors: U.S. EPA eGRID; International Energy Agency's Emissions Factors; Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) Data Inputs: product volume data; product usage estimates Assumptions: - Included line items that only include

HFCs - Products that use power are only consuming electricity, no fuel or refrigerant usage is included Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39721

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Waste-type-specific Emissions Factors: EcolInvent, 3.9.1 Inputs: material type and weight data Assumptions: Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Estée Lauder Companies has calculated Category 14: Franchise emissions for FY2024 only. Therefore, base year emissions are not applicable.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

126

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Investment-specific Emissions Factors: CEDA v4.01 Inputs: Equity ownership data Assumptions: - Only Scope 1 and 2 emission breakout is used as according to the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3, Category 15 emissions. Rationale: All decisions are made based on the most reliable data available based on GHG Protocol Guidance.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

36587.72

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For scope 1 emissions, ELC collected data for all major direct emissions sources, including onsite fuel use, mobile emissions sources from fleet vehicles, and stationary and mobile refrigerant leakage. Where onsite combustion activity data was unavailable, ELC estimated usage based on prior year actuals or industry average intensity factors (i.e., CBECS). Then ELC applied emission factors, fuel densities, and heating values from the EPA to calculate CO2 equivalent (CO2e) emissions resulting from its onsite fuel usage. For mobile combustion, fuel purchase amounts are the preferred activity data for calculating emissions from mobile fuel combustion. However, when these were unavailable, fleet size, miles driven, fuel efficiency were utilized to estimate activity data. ELC then applied quantification

methodologies and emissions factors from the WRI and EPA to calculate emissions. For stationary refrigerants, ELC collected refrigerant recharge (usage) data from locations with operational control over their HVAC systems. For mobile refrigerants, an operating loss factor for motor vehicles and annual recharge rate were used to estimate refrigerant loss. ELC then applied global warming potentials from the IPCC's AR6 to calculate emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

63135.53

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

1857.71

(7.7.4) Methodological details

This is the ninth year we have calculated both a location-based and market-based scope 2 emissions response. For our Scope 2, market-based figure, we incorporated residual mix factors as well as the purchases of utility supplied renewable electricity and EACs.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Supplier-specific method
- Average data method
- Spend-based method

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

11

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions produced from all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) production of products purchased or acquired by the Estée Lauder Companies in the reporting year are included in ELC's Scope 3 Category 1 emissions. Products include both goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products). Scope 3 Category 1 emissions is divided to the following subcategories: packaging, TPM, raw materials, and indirect goods and services purchased by ELC to support business activities. For indirect and TPM, if a supplier allocated emissions to ELC through the CDP supply chain questionnaire, the emissions must meet certain quality criteria to be used in the footprint. If a supplier doesn't allocate their emissions to ELC or if these emissions don't pass the quality checks, a hybrid supplier specific calculation approach is used with CEDA factors. For packaging and raw-materials, mass-based average-data method was used. Data pertains to our FY24 year.

Capital goods**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

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

156600.01

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Estée Lauder Companies reports emissions associated with capital goods using average spend-based calculation, where relevant emission factors from CEDA are applied to capital goods spend categories. Data pertains to our FY24 year.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

22910.54

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

83

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Estée Lauder Companies reports emissions associated with well-to-tank and transmission & distribution loss from the fuel and energy consumption. Using energy (Scope 1 & 2) data captured from operational facilities, emissions are calculated using DEFRA and IEA factors. Data pertains to our FY24 year.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

585513.87

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

Fuel-based method

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

33

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Estée Lauder Companies reports emissions associated with all transportation arranged (paid for) by ELC, inclusive of both inbound and outbound shipment. Also included is third-party warehousing. Emissions were calculated by utilizing a combination of supplier provided emission reports and CEDA emission factors used on spend.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

37339.16

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

85

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Estée Lauder Companies reports emissions associated with waste generated in our operations. Primary data is reported in two categories (hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste), with five subcategories: recycling, recovery (including energy recovery), landfill, incineration, and other treatment method. These waste data were collected from 48 locations (14 manufacturing, 25 Distribution Centers, and 7 R&D and 3 Warehouses). This has been uplifted using global site level information. Emissions are calculated using Ecolnvent v3.11 emission factors. Data pertains to our FY24 year.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

22266.83

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions produced from travel via air, road, rail and hotel stays are included in ELC's business travel data. Flight data is provided by Estée Lauder Companies' corporate third-party travel agency and other service providers. Data includes flight details such as departure/arrival airport, flight time and/or mileage, and in some cases, aircraft type and fuel consumption for booked travel. In FY24, ELC employee business travel flight data for all markets (North America and international) provided by flight leg were categorized by short (0-300 miles), medium (301-2,300 miles) and long haul (>2,301 miles) flight legs. The short, medium and long-haul emissions factors are applied respectively to the corresponding total mileage per country to calculate emissions. Fuel consumption data provided by third-party agencies is used to calculate an average fuel burn rate by dividing the sum of fuel consumption (gallons) by the sum of flight mileage (miles). This average fuel burn rate is multiplied by mileage to estimate fuel consumption for flights with no fuel consumption data. The emissions factor for aviation fuel from the EPA is applied to all fuel consumption to calculate emissions. Employee car rental, intercity rail, and hotel stays data is provided separately by different corporate third-party agencies. For employee car rental in FY24, ELC did not report any motor diesel consumption as a result of employee car rentals, only motor gasoline was reported. The emissions factors for intercity rail and employee car rental are taken from the US EPA GHG Emissions Factors Hub. These emission factors are applied to total intercity rail mileage and gallons of transport fuel consumed respectively to calculate emissions from global rail travel and employee car rental emissions. For hotel stays, an emissions factor provided by DEFRA 2024 for UK hotels is applied to the total number of hotel nights stayed.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

38670.39

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Estée Lauder Companies reports emissions associated with employee commuting using distance based method. Employee commuting emissions includes emissions from the roundtrip transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites. The transportation method for employee commuting may arise from automobile, bus, rail, air, and other modes of transportation (e.g., subway). For the calculation of emissions, ELC uses research into average commuting times and most popular forms of transport by country to estimate emissions. Data pertains to our FY24 year.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions in this category are not relevant as The Estée Lauder Companies do not have leased assets that are not already included in the Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

10598.9

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Estée Lauder Companies reports emissions that occur from transportation of sold products in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by ELC. Category 9 includes only emissions from transportation and distribution of products after the point of sale. Activity data provided by ELC includes retailer sales data and retailer location details for the North America region. Sales data was used to estimate the tonnage of ELC products that was transported and distributed to each retailer location within the 12-month period. Distance (in miles) was calculated for every route between an ELC Distribution Center and a retailer location using a general mapping application API. Emissions have been calculated using a distance-based method with US EPA factor. Data pertains to our FY24 year.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions in this category are not relevant as The Estée Lauder Companies manufactures, markets, and sells finished goods that do not require further processing.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

17719.71

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Product Volume + Usage Estimation method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

ELC reports emissions associated with the release of refrigerants as a result of the use of sold products containing aerosol propellants and use of units of electric small diffuser sold. The refrigerant used in products with an aerosol propellant is assumed to be HFC-152a (R-152a). Use of sold products data is received as units sold per product type with the associated declared content amount and chemical composition. The weight of refrigerants consumed per product type is calculated by multiplying the number of units sold by the declared content by the refrigerant percent of the product type. The resulting total weight of refrigerants consumed in the use of sold products is multiplied by the GWP for HFC-152a. For electric small diffusers sold, assuming that diffusers are on 24/7 and are part of the interior design element and a functional home and commercial device, reasonable assumption of useful life of 10 years is used. Emission factors from IEA for each region (international and US EGRID average) are used to calculate the diffusers' emissions. Data pertains to our FY24 year.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

30392.62

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Estée Lauder Companies reports emissions produced from waste disposal and treatment of products sold. The data used for calculation includes list of all packaging material and products shipped by ELC. Assumptions were made for this file on capturing 100% of packing material shipped during the reporting year. EcolInvent emissions factors are multiplied by the mass of relevant material types to calculate emissions. Data pertains to our FY24 year.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions in this category are not relevant as The Estée Lauder Companies do not have any downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

4866.96

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

In FY24, The Estée Lauder Companies reported Scope 1 and 2 emissions for its Marcolin and Zegna franchises for the first time. For Marcolin, emissions were allocated by multiplying the FY23 per-unit emissions by the number of units produced in FY24. For Zegna, emissions were calculated by applying EPA emissions factors to Scope 1 consumption data and IEA factors to Scope 2 consumption data, with the total emissions fully allocated to Estée Lauder Companies.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

804.99

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Estée Lauder Companies reports emissions produced from our investments in the reporting year, not already included in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. ELC has 49% equity ownership of Forest Essentials, requiring the company to allocate a proportional amount of Forest Essential's emissions. The data used for calculation includes Forest Essential's FY24 (reporting year) net sales from FY24 P&L and the company's equity ownership of Forest Essentials. Forest Essential's Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the values obtained from net sales data, adjusted for inflation back to the base year, 2018, with the Scope 1 and 2 portion of the relevant CEDA emissions factors. Forest Essential's Scope 1 and 2 emissions were estimated by multiplying the Scope 1 and 2 percentage breakouts with the respective CEDA factor. Similarly, ELC has a 9% ownership of Code Mint, 17% ownership of Melt Season, and 25% ownership of XINU, requiring the company to allocate a proportional amount of their emissions.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

sis-2024 (1).pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Assurance statement from auditor: FY24 SI&S Report, page 88. Additional information on ELC management assertion and GHG assured data on pages 89, 96-103

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

sis-2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Assurance statement from auditor: FY24 SI&S Report, page 88. Additional information on ELC management assertion and GHG assured data on pages 89, 96-103

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

sis-2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Assurance statement from auditor: FY24 SI&S Report, page 88. Additional information on ELC management assertion and GHG assured data on pages 89, 96-103

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Capital goods

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

sis-2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Assurance statement from auditor: FY24 SI&S Report, page 88. Additional information on ELC management assertion and GHG assured data on pages 89, 96-103

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

sis-2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Assurance statement from auditor: FY24 SI&S Report, page 88. Additional information on ELC management assertion and GHG assured data on pages 89, 96-103

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Increased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4067.36

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.97

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY24, ELC purchased 65,744 MTCO₂e worth of renewable energy through renewable energy credits and utility contracts. This is increased from 2023 in which ELC purchased 62,093 MTCO₂e of renewable energy. This indicates a 3,651 MTCO₂e decrease in emissions from FY23 to FY24. When accounting for the increase of renewable energy, the reduced emissions from emission reduction activities, and an increase in output, overall emissions increased by 32%.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

758.52

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.61

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

As reported in 7.55, energy consumption and emissions reduction projects led to an approximate savings of 758.52 MTCO₂e. Operational and energy efficiency initiatives in manufacturing, research & development, packaging, retail and distribution facilities have had an estimated impact of 2.61% reduction in total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. When accounting for the increase of renewable energy, the reduced emissions from emission reduction activities, and an increase in output, overall emissions increased by 32%.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3500.09

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY23, scope 1 emissions were 29,104 MT CO₂e. In FY24, scope 1 emissions were 36,588 indicating a 7,484 MTCO₂e increase in scope 1 emissions. Emissions increased due to the use of temporary generators at our largest and recently completed manufacturing facility in Japan as we await completion of an electrical substation by the local utility. Because ELC utilizes 100% renewable energy, underlying electricity consumption increased leading to a hypothetical 3,500 emissions increase of emissions that are accounted for by our increase in renewable energy consumption. When accounting for the increase of renewable energy, the reduced emissions from emission reduction activities, and an increase in output, overall emissions increased by 32%.

Change in methodology**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

 No change**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

583.61

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Ethanol fuel consumed in small portion in fleet used in United States and Brazil (22.24 MT CO2). Blended Feedstock consumed in Denmark for district heat (44.64 MT CO2). Wood and Wood Residuals consumed in Switzerland for district heat (516.69 MT CO2).

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

35814.89

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

Other, please specify :For FY24 inventory, primary and refrigerant GWPs are taken from the IPCC's AR6 from 2021 when available, and otherwise supplemented with GWPs from the IPCC's AR5 from 2013.

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

33.16

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

Other, please specify :For FY24 inventory, primary and refrigerant GWPs are taken from the IPCC's AR6 from 2021 when available, and otherwise supplemented with GWPs from the IPCC's AR5 from 2013.

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

58.11

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

Other, please specify :For FY24 inventory, primary and refrigerant GWPs are taken from the IPCC's AR6 from 2021 when available, and otherwise supplemented with GWPs from the IPCC's AR5 from 2013.

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

681.56

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

Other, please specify :For FY24 inventory, primary and refrigerant GWPs are taken from the IPCC's AR6 from 2021 when available, and otherwise supplemented with GWPs from the IPCC's AR5 from 2013.

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

PFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

Other, please specify :For FY24 inventory, primary and refrigerant GWPs are taken from the IPCC's AR6 from 2021 when available, and otherwise supplemented with GWPs from the IPCC's AR5 from 2013.

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

SF₆

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

Other, please specify :For FY24 inventory, primary and refrigerant GWPs are taken from the IPCC's AR6 from 2021 when available, and otherwise supplemented with GWPs from the IPCC's AR5 from 2013.

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

NF3

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

Other, please specify :For FY24 inventory, primary and refrigerant GWPs are taken from the IPCC's AR6 from 2021 when available, and otherwise supplemented with GWPs from the IPCC's AR5 from 2013.

[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.06

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

11.77

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.21

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

552.93

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

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45.25

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

39.1

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2303.56

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

2547.49

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.95

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

80.95

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

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.25

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

82.48

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

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4589.06

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

925.52

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

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.77

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

66.37

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.37

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

8807

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

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.29

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

51.05

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

0

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.8

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

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49.55

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

123.89

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

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26.35

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

100.04

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

81.72

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.21

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

0.44

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280.37

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

151.13

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

214.86

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

464.94

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

164.03

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76.48

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

325.98

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

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

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

772.77

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

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66.31

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

74.76

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.58

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

64.11

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

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

42.61

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.07

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

0.52

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

0

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

142.32

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

423.39

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

478

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

781.93

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

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11037.97

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

9499.31

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

0

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21

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

17.36

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

0

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.44

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

0

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

0

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.04

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

0

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

0

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.05

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

0.21

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

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.31

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

836.181

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

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

339.07

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

232.04

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150.58

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

163.29

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

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

16.46

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

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.23

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

0.08

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

0

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

166.01

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

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.1

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

3.3

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

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

94.02

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106.85

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

333.95

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

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.52

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

10.8

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

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.69

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

772.05

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

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64.14

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

324.84

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

0

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172.7

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

92.62

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

37.9

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

56.39

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.38

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

316.26

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

0

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.94

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

2.25

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

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.18

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

259.35

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

198.84

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

234.76

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.9

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

0.07

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

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

371.85

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

741.63

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

604.3

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

728.35

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

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.17

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

340.94

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

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

296.38

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

682.05

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

0

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.83

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

7.02

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

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

108.9

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

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1951.11

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

2937.29

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13317.56

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

27611.91

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

969.75

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

53.85

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

0

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

ELC Distribution Center

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2294.25

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

ELC Manufacturing

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

21891.79

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

ELC Office

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1270.57

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

ELC Packaging and Assembly

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

493.01

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

ELC RnD

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1616.73

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

ELC Salon

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

96.69

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

ELC Warehouse

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

546.85

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Free Standing Store (FSS)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1000

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Corporate Fleet

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

7377.83
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Distribution Center

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2294.25

Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Manufacturing

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21891.79

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Sales Fleet

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7377.83

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Office

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1270.57

Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Packaging

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

493.01

Row 6

(7.17.3.1) Activity

R&D

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1616.73

Row 7

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Retail

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1000

Row 8

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Warehouse

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

546.85

Row 9

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Salon

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96.69

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

ELC Distribution Center

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

5845.8

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

601.95

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

ELC Manufacturing

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

22083.06

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

2.36

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

ELC Office

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

11372.5

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

1116.26

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

ELC Packaging and Assembly

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

1147.1

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

0

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

ELC RnD

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

6488.37

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

0

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

ELC Salon

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

426.88

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

16.01

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

ELC Warehouse

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

1144.11

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

69

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Free Standing Store (FSS)

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

14580.01

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

52.13

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

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

47.7

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

0

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Distribution Center

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

5845.8

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

601.95

Row 2

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Manufacturing

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

22083.06

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

2.36

Row 3

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Sales Fleet

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

47.7

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Office

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

11372.5

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

1116.26

Row 5

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Packaging

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

1147.1

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

0

Row 6

(7.20.3.1) Activity

R&D

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

6488.37

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

0

Row 7

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Retail

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

14580.01

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

52.13

Row 8

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Salon

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

426.88

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

16.01

Row 9

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Warehouse

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

1144.11

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

69

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36587.72

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

63135.53

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

1857.71

(7.22.4) Please explain

ELC discloses emissions as a consolidated accounting group. There are no other entities that fall outside of what is captured in our corporate inventory.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

ELC discloses emissions as a consolidated accounting group. There are no other entities that fall outside of what is captured in our corporate inventory.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

488791.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1124.06

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

488791.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1939.67

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

488791.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

57.07

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

488791.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

25932.74

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 2: Capital goods

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

488791.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4811.11

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

488791.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

703.86

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

488791.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

17988.31

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

488791.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1147.14

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

488791.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

684.09

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 7: Employee commuting

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

488791.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1188.04

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

134016.7

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

308.19

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

134016.7

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

531.82

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

134016.7

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

134016.7

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7110.23

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 2: Capital goods

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

134016.7

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1319.11

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

134016.7

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

192.99

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

134016.7

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4932.03

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

134016.7

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

314.52

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

134016.7

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

187.56

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 7: Employee commuting

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

134016.7

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

325.74

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

154329.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

354.91

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

154329.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

612.42

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

154329.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18.02

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

154329.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8187.93

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 2: Capital goods

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

154329.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1519.05

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

154329.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

222.24

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

154329.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5679.58

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

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

154329.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

362.2

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- No

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

154329.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

215.99

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 7: Employee commuting

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

154329.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

375.11

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Not an immediate strategic priority

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

95

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

183848

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

183943.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

182811

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

182811.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1130

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4822

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5952.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4280

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4280.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4999

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4999.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

189035

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

192950

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

381985.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

95.39

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

95.39

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

434.16

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

434.16

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

95867.08

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

95867.08

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

87546.85

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

8128.92

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

79417.93

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

183943.48

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

8128.92

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

175814.56

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

13127.5

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

13127.5

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

4998.58

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4998.58

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

809.37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

809.37

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

287.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

287.32

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17296.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

350.06

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17646.73

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1083.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1083.79

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

171.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

171.03

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21700

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

671

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22371.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

177.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

177.43

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14379.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14379.23

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

333.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

333.94

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.37

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

281.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

281.41

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

179.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

371.9

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

551.56

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2297.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2297.17

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

808.26

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

912.77

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1721.03

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1008.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1008.73

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1206.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1206.61

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

405.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

405.09

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

90.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

90.27

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55.23

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.76

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.76

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

983.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

983.88

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2222.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2222.87

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20777.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

102.61

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20879.86

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2.36

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1347.99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1347.99

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

548.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

548.35

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

563.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

563.57

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

179.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

179.94

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8.19

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

569.65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

569.65

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17.74

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

132.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

132.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

530.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

530.09

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

68.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1761.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1761.51

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

893.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

893.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

205.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

210.93

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

416.29

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

92.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

92.08

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

808.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

808.08

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19.86

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

288.95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

288.95

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1397.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1397.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5.68

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6078.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1688.32

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

4456.81

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12223.73

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1275.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1275.67

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

725.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

725.18

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1188.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1188.47

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24.21

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

228.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

228.97

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14188.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

586.51

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14774.96

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62926.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1600.09

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

4280.32

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

68806.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

95.38

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not Applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.**Row 1****(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

Argentina

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

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

Select from:

Argentina

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

461

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Australian LGC

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

Select from:

Australia

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2017

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

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Unknown

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

349

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

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

Select from:

- Australia

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

Select from:

- No

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

Select from:

- 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Austria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

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

103

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Portugal

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2011

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Austria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Unknown

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

185

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Austria

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

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

2402

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Spain

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2011

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Renewable electricity mix, please specify :hydro, solar, wind, biomass, other

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

14896

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

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

Select from:

Belgium

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

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

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

1084

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- I-REC

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

Select from:

- Brazil

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

2016

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

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Bulgaria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Bulgaria

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

21700

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

United States of America

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Solar

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

178

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- I-REC

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

Select from:

- Chile

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

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

Select from:

China

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

334

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

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

Select from:

Colombia

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Cyprus

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

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

2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

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

Select from:

- Portugal

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

2013

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Portugal

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2011

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

180

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Spain

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2011

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Finland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

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

7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

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

Select from:

- Portugal

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

2011

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Portugal

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :hydro, wind

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

497

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

France

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

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

76

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Renewable electricity mix, please specify :hydro, solar, wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

688

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Greece

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1009

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 24

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1207

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

406

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 26

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

91

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 27

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

56

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 29

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Israel

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

984

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Israel

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 30

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2223

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 31

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1408

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 32

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19369

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Kazakhstan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Kazakhstan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 34

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Republic of Korea

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

433

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Republic of Korea

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2007

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 35

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 36

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1348

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 37

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

549

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 38

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

564

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 39

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

New Zealand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

180

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

NZECS

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

New Zealand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 40

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 41

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Panama

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

566

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Panama

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 42

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Peru

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Peru

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 43

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 44

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

531

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Other, please specify :TGE RGP

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 45

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

63

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 46

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Romania

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 47

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Russian Federation

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

206

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 48

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

93

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Saudi Arabia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 49

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 50

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Slovakia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 51

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

289

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- South Africa

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 52

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 53

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 54

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

747

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 55

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :hydro, solar, wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 56

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1276

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

T-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 57

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

726

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 58

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1189

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Turkey

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 59

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Ukraine

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 60

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

229

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 61

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Sustainable Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 62

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :solar, thermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14187

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 64

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62927

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 65

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Viet Nam

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

96

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Viet Nam

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 66

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

259

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 67

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 68

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Republic of Korea

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

94

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Republic of Korea

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 69

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Republic of Korea

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1237

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Republic of Korea

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 70

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Panama

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Panama

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 71

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

	Sourcing method	Comment
Row 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)	None

[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1.2

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

350.06

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

350.06

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.76

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

671

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

671

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.75

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

102.61

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

102.61

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2.12

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1688.32

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1688.32

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

Row 5

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

586.51

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

586.51

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

Row 6

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2.35

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1600.09

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1600.09

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000002463

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

38445.43

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

15608000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

25.73

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

With emissions growing in FY24 and revenues falling, the emissions intensity saw a resulting increase.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.620087539

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

38445.43

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

62000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

24.29

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Due to emissions rising, the emissions intensity increased slightly.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Decision Letter - The Estee Lauder Companies.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/06/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34522.064

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26925.62

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

61447.684

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

30723.842

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36587.722

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1857.705

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

38445.427

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

74.87

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*The Estée Lauder Companies Inc. has committed to reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2018 base year. FY18 Scope 1 GHG emissions metrics restated due to updated EPA and IEA emission factors and more accurate data capture. *Reduction is from a fiscal 2018 baseline and reflects Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions including renewable energy sourced from contractual agreements. By 2030 means by the end of fiscal year 2030.*

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our targets are an important part of our strategy to embed social impact and sustainability into business operations.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We apply a portfolio approach to reducing GHGs, including the use of on-site renewables, energy-efficiency projects, green utility contracts, and renewable energy credits. Our priority is to reduce our operational carbon footprint by identifying high-quality solutions and investing in projects to bring additional renewable energy options to our manufacturing, distribution centers, innovation, and other operational sites.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Decision Letter - The Estee Lauder Companies.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

11/05/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 6: Business travel

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

06/30/2018

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.0000671

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.0000492

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.0000012

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0001175000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0001175000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

06/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0000470000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-16

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.000054081

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.000037514

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.000001427

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0000930220

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0000930220

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

34.72

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Estée Lauder Companies committed to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution, and business travel 60% per unit revenue by 2030 from a 2018 base year.* *Reduction is calculated from a fiscal 2018 Scope 3 baseline (Scope 3 in metric tons CO2 equivalents/net sales in million USD), By 2030 means by the end of fiscal year 2030.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Our targets are an important part of our strategy to embed social impact and sustainability into business operations.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

A significant portion of our climate impact extends beyond the boundaries of our own operations. We are taking steps to understand and manage these impacts and working to implement integrated solutions and foster joint value creation with suppliers. As we continue our efforts to achieve our Scope 3 SBT for 2030 and reduce absolute emissions, we are focusing on three action areas: low emissions materials, decarbonizing transportation, and value chain renewables and energy efficiency. These action areas highlight the key emissions sources we need to address and the initiatives and work streams that can help drive reductions.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

09/18/2017

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

06/30/2016

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

160900

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

06/30/2024

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year*Select from:* Achieved and maintained**(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Abs 1

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?*Select all that apply* RE100**(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

The Estée Lauder Companies Inc is a member of RE100 and sourced 100% renewable electricity in 2022, achieving the goal we set on joining RE100 in 2017. Please note that given that the goal was 100% renewable electricity by the end of 2020, the base year has no impact on the magnitude of the goal.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Our targets are an important part of our strategy to embed social impact and sustainability into business operations. Partnerships such as RE100 help us to build on our longstanding commitments in environmental sustainability.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We are proud to have sourced 100% renewable electricity globally for our direct operations since fiscal 2020. We have on-site generation capacity at several of our major manufacturing facilities. We contract with local utilities to support installation of off-site renewable electricity infrastructure, including a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA). We purchase verified Energy Attribute Certificated (EACs) for the remainder of our electricity use.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	Numeric input
To be implemented	0	0

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	8	848.52
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

409.59

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

188000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1633318

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installed solar PV system at our newest facility in Japan.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

23000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Compressed air leak detection equipment project to identify and reduce compressed air system leaks. Annual CO2e and monetary savings have not yet been identified as this is more of an enabling system rather than a direct source of emissions reductions. We expect to see future savings and payback once the system begins to identify leaks. Cost savings will be dependent on the utilization of the technology in the future.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify :Real time energy monitoring

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4.84

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

16556

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

60000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Enhancement of the existing power radar energy monitoring system. Payback calculations are based on accepted industry standards in opportunities for energy conservation measures (ECM's) as a result of deployment of real time energy monitoring systems. Cost savings will be dependent on the utilization of the technology. Energy savings projects are approved based on multiple factors, including return on investment and potential energy reductions and carbon savings.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

81.12

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

31000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

168000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replace existing fluorescent lighting with high efficiency LED lighting fixtures. LED upgrades are expected to last approximately 10 years.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

105.29

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

51336

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

200000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Improve heating system efficiency at Melville manufacturing site. This includes piping replacement, valve insulation and steam trap replacements.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement HVAC control system to enable improved operation, control and efficiency.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

157.68

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

292095

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installed solar PV system.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

- Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

90

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

225737

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of a heat transfer station and connection to local municipality district heating system.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Dedicated budget as a percentage of the Global Supply Chain annual capital allocation. The budget is allocated based on the return on investment.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy savings projects are approved based on the return on investment. However, the company has approved energy savings projects with greater than a nine-year return.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Dedicated ring-fenced capital fund (Climate Action Capital Fund) to achieve our climate goals. This has financed emissions reductions initiatives, such as onsite solar installations.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Restauración Forestal X-Pichil (CAR1739) project in Mexico aims to maintain proper tree health, increase rotation ages and promote forest regeneration for natural sequestration and carbon sequestration. By managing 30,952 hectares of existing farmland, more than 1.5 Millions tones of carbon emissions will be removed.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis
- Standardized Approaches
- Other, please specify :Environmental Additionality

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation
- Temporary crediting

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The ejido of Xpichil is located in the heart of the Maya region of Quintana Roo. Currently, there is significant deforestation pressure due to the development of the Maya Train railway, which crosses the entire state. In addition, constant monitoring is required to address wildfires, as they spread very easily.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The main objective in this project that maintain and ideally improve forest cover to increase the carbon sequestration capacity of ejido X-Pichil forest. Some planned activities for this ejido include: opening and maintenance of firebreaks, implementation of a Community Land-Use Planning Program, installation of signs related to the carbon project, identification and cleanup of sites with solid waste, surveillance and monitoring for the detection of pests and diseases.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Cerro Largo Degraded Grasslands Afforestation (VCS 960) project is located in Uruguay on 18,988 hectares formerly used for cattle grazing for over 50 years and currently used for timber products. Its forests were planted beginning in 2006. Forests will be based mainly on Eucalyptus grandis and to a lesser extent Eucalyptus dunnii and Pinus taeda plantations in 16 and 21-year rotations managed with pruning (to a height of 9 and 6 m), respectively; one thinning operation in Eucalyptus at the age of 11 and two thinning operations in Pinus at the age of 12 and 16, to obtain knot-free, high-diameter logs suitable for saw-milling and veneering. Plantation will be completed by year 7 of project and forests will be replanted after clear-cut harvest. The project follows practices aligned with the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) for sustainable forest management and its forests will store carbon in pools such as living above-ground and below-ground biomass, soil, litter, dead wood as well as harvested wood.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

29000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis
- Other, please specify :Common Practice Analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Leakage is assessed to be zero

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Land eligibility for afforestation under the provisions of the selected methodology Only areas complying with land eligibility requirement of the methodology (i.e., areas of land within project boundaries must not have been under forest since at least 1990) and with methodology applicability conditions (e.g., land must be degraded) are included within project boundaries.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Serial number: 16184-748103544-748132543-VCS-VCU-263-VER-UY-14-960-01012020-31122020-1 Date of retirement: 11/04/2024 No corresponding adjustment has been issued. Most countries, including Uruguay, are yet to finalize and publish their Article 6 policy. ELC's Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability team has a set of standards to evaluate carbon offset purchases including their vintage and technical criteria. The Global Public Affairs team conducts risk assessments on potential carbon offset projects to review for geopolitical sensitivities and concerns. The Communications team will screen vendors to ensure their reputation aligns with ELC's values and there is no negative media coverage. The Legal Marketing team serves as a general reviewer of potential carbon offset projects to help ensure there are no concerns from a legal perspective. To disclose our credits retired in FY24, in alignment with CDP's guidance, and clarify our previous years' disclosure, we are reporting on projects and credits retired in FY24.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Afforestation of Degraded Grasslands in Vichada, Colombia, (VCS 2512) through the establishment of timber plantations. Activities include afforestation of grasslands that have been degraded by livestock in the municipalities of Puerto Carreño and La Primavera and the planting of Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus pellita) and Acacia (Acacia mangium) as timber species. In addition, this project is expected to provide more than 200 full-time employment opportunities (with equal access to women and men) in a zone historically affected by poverty.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Barrier analysis
- Other, please specify :Financial barriers - forest plantations NPV, agriculture and livestock lack of finance. Infrastructure barriers - poor and deficient road and logistical coverage. Social barriers – Armed conflict, security, and displacement Common Practice Analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation
- Other, please specify :A risk analysis over a period of 100 years was conducted following the guidance of the VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool.

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Community and Biodiversity Additionality: Due to the nature of the CCB label on the project, the program requires dedicated additionality sections in the description of the project. Net Positive Community and Biodiversity Impacts: Due to the nature of the CCB label on the project, the program requires specific details about this.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Serial number: 13348-492245047-492250046-VCS-VCU-394-VER-C0-14-2512-01012020-03122020-1 Date of retirement: 11/23/2023 No corresponding adjustment has been applied to these credits. Colombia, whilst a party to the Paris Agreement, do not yet have an authorization procedure for ITMOs. Regulations relating to the authorization may be derived. In addition, the arrangements and infrastructure needed to track said ITMOs are not in place. It remains to be seen if this project might receive a Letter of Authority in the future, however, for these credits, no such letter exists, and therefore a corresponding adjustment is not possible. ELC's Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability team has a set of standards to evaluate carbon offset purchases including their vintage and technical criteria. The Global Public Affairs team conducts risk assessments on potential carbon offset projects to review for geopolitical sensitivities and concerns. The Communications team will screen vendors to ensure their reputation aligns with ELC's values and there is no negative media coverage. The Legal Marketing team serves as a general reviewer of potential carbon offset projects to help ensure there are no concerns from a legal perspective. To disclose our credits retired in FY24, in alignment with CDP's guidance, and clarify our previous years' disclosure, we are reporting on projects and credits retired in FY24.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Other, please specify :Improved Forest Management - Nature-based solution - Mosaic Forest Management

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

BigCoast Forest Climate Initiative (VCS 3018) project converts privately owned operational forest lands to protected forest lands. The project will be implemented following the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) VM0012 - Improved Forest Management in Temperate and Boreal Forests (LtPF), v1.2 methodology. The project is located in coastal British Columbia, Canada. This forest carbon project area is non-contiguous, with parcels located through Vancouver Island, Cortes Island, and Haida Gwaii. Old forests, ecologically significant areas, and culturally important areas were targeted for the forest carbon project.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Meeting the applicability conditions of methodology VM0033 ensure that activity-shifting leakage and market leakage do not occur. This project meets these applicability conditions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

In line with the methodology selected, the project has calculated a non-permanence risk score which allocates a portion of the credits generated to a buffer pool. The none permanence risk assessment evaluates: internal risk (project management, financial viability, opportunity cost and project longevity risks), external risks (land tenure, community engagement and political risks) and natural risks (fire, pest and disease outbreak, extreme weateher and geological risks).

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

VCS issued six cancellation/retirement certificates for this project; Serial numbers: 520 credits: 13913-534515272-534515791-VCS-VCU-466-VER-PK-14-2250-01012018-31122018-1 223 credits: 13913-534661366-534661588-VCS-VCU-466-VER-PK-14-2250-01012018-31122018-1 627 credits: 13913-534508234-534508860-VCS-VCU-466-VER-PK-14-2250-01012018-31122018-1 870 credits: 13913-534493360-534494229-VCS-VCU-466-VER-PK-14-2250-01012018-31122018-1 17 credits: 13913-534494565-534494581-VCS-VCU-466-VER-PK-14-2250-01012018-31122018-1 728 credits: 13913-534660586-534661313-VCS-VCU-466-VER-PK-14-2250-01012018-31122018-1 Date of retirement: 7/12/2023 These credits were not tagged with corresponding adjustments. ELC's Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability team has a set of standards to evaluate carbon offset purchases including their vintage and technical criteria. The Global Public Affairs team conducts risk assessments on potential carbon offset projects to review for geopolitical sensitivities and concerns. The Communications team will screen vendors to ensure their reputation aligns with ELC's values and there is no negative media coverage. The Legal Marketing team serves as a general reviewer of potential carbon offset projects to help ensure there are no concerns from a legal perspective. To disclose our credits retired in FY24, in alignment with CDP's guidance, and clarify our previous years' disclosure, we are reporting on projects and credits retired in FY24.

Row 5

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Mendocino County is a quiet and secluded community nestled between the rocky coastline of Northwestern California, and the wooded terrain of old-growth redwood groves. In the heart of Mendocino County is the 19,000-acre Willits Woods project area which is home to a wide variety of natural communities, including redwood, douglas fir, coastal oak, mixed chaparral, montane hardwood, grassland, and coastal sage scrubland. Forest management practices of this area have varied over the years as ownership of the land has changed. Heavily forested in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Northern California woods such as this often incur the negative impacts of excessive logging—loss of wildlife habitat, reduced carbon storage potential and heavy erosion, which deposits sediment into waterways. For years, local timber companies had subjected this landscape to unsustainable harvest practices. Since the development of the Willits Woods IFM Project (CAR 1140), all commercial timber harvest activities have ceased. Willits Woods' forest plan provides a full range of improved watershed benefits. Its conservation efforts focus on fostering the health of migratory birds, riparian forest, streams, springs and wetland ecosystems. The project's use of sustainable forest management practices increases the amount of carbon that can be absorbed and stored. The Willits Woods forest, like many other improved forest management projects, serves as a critical nature-based solution to climate change by avoiding carbon emissions from over-harvesting as well as removing carbon from the atmosphere and storing it on a long-term basis. Because the project is crediting new growth, the credits being offered from the project are considered carbon removals.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4193

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2016

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Buffer pool

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

SDGs: quality education; clean water & sanitation; sustainable cities & communities; climate action; life on land

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Transfer IDs: 176705, 176706, 176707 Date of retirement: 12/27/2023 Corresponding adjustments have not been issued for these credits ELC's Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability team has a set of standards to evaluate carbon offset purchases including their vintage and technical criteria. The Global Public Affairs team conducts risk assessments on potential carbon offset projects to review for geopolitical sensitivities and concerns. The Communications team will screen

vendors to ensure their reputation aligns with ELC's values and there is no negative media coverage. The Legal Marketing team serves as a general reviewer of potential carbon offset projects to help ensure there are no concerns from a legal perspective. To disclose our credits retired in FY24, in alignment with CDP's guidance, and clarify our previous years' disclosure, we are reporting on projects and credits retired in FY24.

Row 6

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The BJT Avoided Conversion Project (ACR 287), located in Georgia, US, averts the conversion of over 7,350 acres of forestland to agriculture, an action that would significantly diminish the area's forest carbon stocks. The project's use of sustainable forest management practices increases the amount of carbon that can be absorbed and stored. Avoided conversion projects like this one help to curtail GHG emissions to help combat climate change by avoiding the associated agricultural emissions. Because the project is crediting new growth, the credits being offered from the project are considered carbon removals. In the project's absence, surrounding water quality would be significantly reduced due to erosion, sedimentation, and pollutant drainage. If the land was converted for commercial agriculture use, fertilizer runoff would infiltrate the waterways and soil function would be degraded. The conservation of forest quality and structure maintains necessary habitats for healthy populations of key species that inhabit the area, such as whitetail deer, wild turkey, bobwhite quail, and songbirds. The project preserves and further enhances the existing biodiversity of many species of flora and fauna in the forest.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1285

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- California Air Resources Board Compliance Offset Program

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Other, please specify :Performance test

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Buffer pool

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

SDGs: clean water & sanitation; sustainable cities & communities; climate action; life on land

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Transfer ID: 176695 Date of Retirement: 12/27/2023 Corresponding adjustments have not been issued for these credits ELC's Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability team has a set of standards to evaluate carbon offset purchases including their vintage and technical criteria. The Global Public Affairs team conducts risk assessments on potential carbon offset projects to review for geopolitical sensitivities and concerns. The Communications team will screen vendors to ensure their reputation aligns with ELC's values and there is no negative media coverage. The Legal Marketing team serves as a general reviewer of potential carbon offset projects to help ensure there are no concerns from a legal perspective. To disclose our credits retired in FY24, in alignment with CDP's guidance, and clarify our previous years' disclosure, we are reporting on projects and credits retired in FY24.

Row 7

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Doe Mountain Forestry Project (ACR398) Located in Johnson County, Tennessee is an Improved Forest Management protects a stretch of mixed-hardwood forest across 8,600 acres in Northeastern Tennessee. Management of the area includes natural forest growth and non-commercial maintenance harvests to promote forest health and support carbon sequestration. The Doe Mountain project is verified under the American Carbon Registry and estimated to have an emissions reduction of 38,000 metric tons of CO2 per year.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9230

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Barrier analysis
- Other, please specify :Common practice test

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Buffer pool

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Not applicable

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Retirement serial numbers: - ACR-US-398-2021-1581-90252 to 98434 (ELC Online volume) - ACR-US-398-2021-1581-89205 to 90251 (AG Lachen volume) Date of Retirement: 12/17/2024 Corresponding adjustments have not been issued for these credits ELC's Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability team has a set of standards to evaluate carbon offset purchases including their vintage and technical criteria. The Global Public Affairs team conducts risk assessments on potential carbon offset projects to review for geopolitical sensitivities and concerns. The Communications team will screen vendors to ensure their reputation aligns with ELC's values and there is no negative media coverage. The Legal Marketing team serves as a general reviewer of potential carbon offset projects to help ensure there are no concerns from a legal perspective. To disclose our retired credits in alignment with CDP's guidance and clarify our previous years' disclosure, we are reporting on projects and credits retired in FY24.

Row 8

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Wind Based Power Generation by Panama Wind Energy Godawari Private Limited (VCS 1523) is a 80 MW wind project located in a rural area of Maharashtra, India. The total installed capacity of the project is 80 MW; which involves operation of 40 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) with capacity of 2 MW each located at Maharashtra state in India. The project is promoted by Panama Wind Energy Godawari Private Limited. The power produced displaces an equivalent amount of power from the grid, which is fed mainly by fossil fuel fired power plants. Hence, it results in reduction of GHG emissions. GHG emission reductions from the project activity will be 136,936 tonnes of CO2 and total GHG emission reductions for the chosen 10 year crediting period will be 1,369,360 tonnes of CO2.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9945

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Other, please specify :common practice analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :no leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Stakeholder engagement At the beginning of the project local communities and stakeholders were invited to a meeting to discuss the project activity and benefits. The meeting was attended by local villagers, panchayat members and representatives of Panama Wind Energy Godawari Private Limited. A discussion was held in which the views of the local stakeholders were addressed. The queries of the stakeholders were answered satisfactorily by the project proponent representatives through scientific and logical explanations. Villagers were supportive of this project to bring development and clean air to the region.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Serial numbers (2 retirements for 2 different vintages): The 746 credit volume (2021 vintage) - 1) 13835-529325653-529338365-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1523-01012021-31102021-0; The 9,199 volume (2021-2022 vintage) 2) 15419-693094245-693143131-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1523-01112021-31102022-0 Date of Retirement (for both sets of credits): 06/09/2024 The total volume was retired in two parts (746 credits of 2021 vintage, and 9,199 credits of 2021-2022 vintage), so 2 retirement serial numbers are included above, but they share the same retirement date. No corresponding adjustments have been applied to these credits. ELC's Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability team has a set of standards to evaluate carbon offset purchases including their vintage and technical criteria. The Global Public Affairs team conducts risk assessments on potential carbon offset projects to review for geopolitical sensitivities and concerns. The Communications team will screen vendors to ensure their reputation aligns with ELC's values and there is no negative media coverage. The Legal Marketing team serves as a general reviewer of potential carbon offset projects to help ensure there are no concerns from a legal perspective. To disclose our credits retired in FY24, in alignment with CDP's guidance, and clarify our previous years' disclosure, we are reporting on projects and credits retired in FY24.

Row 9

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Wind based power generation by Panama Wind Energy Private Limited (VCS 1671) in Maharashtra, India generates power using renewable energy source (wind) and sells the power generated to the state grid. The proposed 100.8 MW wind power project is also known as Project Sky. The project activity uses Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) manufactured by General Electric (GE). The project activity generates electricity using wind potential and converts it into kinetic energy using Wind turbines, which drives the alternators to generate energy. The generated electricity is exported to the regional grid system which is under the purview of the NEWNE grid of India. The project initially aimed to install 100.8 MW by March 2012, however, till now only 72 MW (45 WTGs in number) is implemented in different phases and are in operation.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Other, please specify :common practice analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :no leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Stakeholder engagement At the beginning of the project local communities and stakeholders were invited to a meeting to discuss the project activity and benefits. The meeting was attended by local villagers, panchayat members and representatives of PWEPL. A discussion was held in which the views of the local stakeholders were

addressed. The queries of the stakeholders were answered satisfactorily by the project proponent representatives through scientific and logical explanations. Villagers were supportive of this project to bring development and clean air to the region. The project has received host country approval from Indian DNA.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Bulk Retirement Serial number: 8947-54824451-54844739-VCS-VCU-814-VER-IN-1-1671-01042019-31122019-0 Date of Retirement: 06/9/2024 No corresponding adjustments have been applied to these credits. Please note that the total volume retired under the serial number is larger than 19 tonnes, as it was done as part of a bulk retirement and not just for the Aveda volume. ELC's Global Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability team has a set of standards to evaluate carbon offset purchases including their vintage and technical criteria. The Global Public Affairs team conducts risk assessments on potential carbon offset projects to review for geopolitical sensitivities and concerns. The Communications team will screen vendors to ensure their reputation aligns with ELC's values and there is no negative media coverage. The Legal Marketing team serves as a general reviewer of potential carbon offset projects to help ensure there are no concerns from a legal perspective. To disclose our retired credits in alignment with CDP's guidance and clarify our previous years' disclosure, we are reporting on projects and credits retired in FY24.

[Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Specific product lines

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Timber-based packaging materials used by certain acquired brands are not yet fully integrated into the relevant ELC systems

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Recent acquisition or merger

(8.1.1.6) Completion date of acquisition or merger

05/31/2024

(8.1.1.7) Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year

Select from:

No

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

No, other reason, please specify :The data collection for this metric is still in progress

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Our disclosure excludes some Timber-based packaging materials used by certain acquired brands not yet fully integrated into the relevant Estée Lauder Companies' systems. Timber-based packaging materials used by acquired brands not yet integrated into the relevant ELC systems make up a small portion of our overall timber-based packaging materials volumes. This currently applies to DECIEM, the acquisition of which was not completed within the reporting period and Dr Jart, which was not integrated into our data systems at the time.

Palm oil

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

- Specific product lines

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Palm-based ingredients used by certain acquired brands not yet fully integrated into the relevant ELC systems

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- Recent acquisition or merger

(8.1.1.6) Completion date of acquisition or merger

05/31/2024

(8.1.1.7) Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year

Select from:

- No

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

- No, other reason, please specify :The data collection for this metric is still in progress

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Our disclosure excludes palm-based ingredients from certain acquired brands if we have not yet fully integrated the respective data into the relevant ELC systems. Palm-based ingredients used by acquired brands not yet integrated into the relevant ELC systems make up a small portion of our overall palm-based ingredient materials volume. This exclusion currently applies to DECIEM.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

- Specific suppliers

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Timber-based packaging materials used by Third-Party Manufacturers (TPMs) not yet fully integrated into the relevant ELC systems

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Timber-based packaging materials used by third-party manufacturers (TPMs)

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

- No, other reason, please specify :The data collection for this metric is still in progress

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Our disclosure excludes some Timber-based packaging materials used by Third-Party Manufacturers (TPMs) not fully integrated into the relevant Estée Lauder Companies' systems. While we have direct control over our own purchase of timber-based packaging materials, we also aim to influence our larger network of suppliers and partners. In FY22, we informed our TPMs that they should move directed-buy of timber-based materials to FSC certified materials to further advance our ambition to use responsibly sourced paper products. Currently, we are collaborating internally as well as with our TPM suppliers to continue collecting data for TPM tertiary packaging. We will continue to work with our third-party manufacturers in this effort.

Palm oil

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

- Specific suppliers

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Products manufactured by Third-Party Manufacturers (TPMs) that contain palm-based ingredients not directly procured by The Estée Lauder Companies

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Products manufactured by Third-Party Manufacturers that contain palm-based ingredients not directly procured by ELC

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

- No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Our disclosure excludes palm-based ingredients not directly procured by The Estée Lauder Companies, such as those procured by Third-Party Manufacturers (TPMs). The industry standard and Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) guidance is for companies to focus on directly purchased materials, which represents the majority of our palm volumes. While we have direct control over our own purchase of palm, we are also able to influence our larger network of suppliers and partners. Since CY20, we regularly inform our TPMs that they should use palm ingredients from RSPO physically certified sustainable sources (Mass Balanced, Segregated or Identity Preserved) to further advance our commitment to ensuring sustainable palm oil supply chains. We will maintain technical standards calling for the use of RSPO physically certified palm oil and continue to work with our TPMs to support the increase of RSPO certified palm ingredients in the products made on our behalf.

[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	20067	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	20067
Palm oil	3295	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	3295

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

803.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains. These volumes do not sum to 100% of the disclosure volume, as disclosed in Q8.2. We have disclosed sourcing countries that contribute to more than 1% of our total sourced volume for timber.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1055.42

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

ELC has joined the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) a collaborative working group, which aims to bring together peers in cosmetics, personal care, and oleochemical suppliers to collectively address the issues within the complex palm oil derivatives supply chain. Through our partnership with ASD, we participate in an annual traceability exercise to identify supply chain actors to plantation level and map risks at a province and mill level for NDPE compliance. In CY2024, we achieved traceability to the mill for approximately 80% of our total palm volumes. These volumes do not sum to 100% of the disclosure volume, as disclosed in Q8.2. We have disclosed sourcing countries that contribute to more than 1% of our total sourced volume for palm oil.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1589.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guangdong; Guangxi; Hubei; Jiagnsu; Shandong

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

993.66

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Estonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2077.59

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

412.83

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

830.82

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2041.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

415.76

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers; Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2107.42

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Dalarna; Gävleborg; Närke-Orebro; Uppland, Södermanland; Värmland; Västmanland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

617.49

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Switzerland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

299.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2020.27

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Georgia; Maine; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; New York; North Carolina; Pennsylvania; South Carolina; Virginia; Washington; Wisconsin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3937.12

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers, Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

We request and collect traceability information from suppliers of timber-based materials annually. This includes information on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources contribute to building a comprehensive understanding of our supply chains.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Riau; Sumatera Utara; Kalimantan Tengah; Kalimantan Barat; Jambi; Sumatera Selatan; Bengkulu; Kalimantan Timur; Aceh; Kalimantan Selatan; Lampung; Sumatera Barat

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1751.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers; Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

ELC has joined the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) a collaborative working group, which aims to bring together peers in cosmetics, personal care, and oleochemical suppliers to collectively address the issues within the complex palm oil derivatives supply chain. Through our partnership with ASD, we participate in an annual traceability exercise to identify supply chain actors to plantation level and map risks at a province and mill level for NDPE compliance. In CY2024, we achieved traceability to the mill for 80% of our total palm volumes. These volumes do not sum to 100% of the disclosure volume, as disclosed in Q8.2. We have disclosed sourcing countries that contribute to more than 1% of our total sourced volume for palm oil.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

31

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers; Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

ELC has joined the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) a collaborative working group, which aims to bring together peers in cosmetics, personal care, and oleochemical suppliers to collectively address the issues within the complex palm oil derivatives supply chain. Through our partnership with ASD, we participate in an annual traceability exercise to identify supply chain actors to plantation level and map risks at a province and mill level for NDPE compliance. In CY2024, we achieved traceability to the mill for 80% of our total palm volumes. These volumes do not sum to 100% of the disclosure volume, as disclosed in Q8.2. We have disclosed sourcing countries that contribute to more than 1% of our total sourced volume for palm oil.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

299.68

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers; Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

ELC has joined the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) a collaborative working group, which aims to bring together peers in cosmetics, personal care, and oleochemical suppliers to collectively address the issues within the complex palm oil derivatives supply chain. Through our partnership with ASD, we participate in an annual traceability exercise to identify supply chain actors to plantation level and map risks at a province and mill level for NDPE compliance. In CY2024, we achieved traceability to the mill for 80% of our total palm volumes. These volumes do not sum to 100% of the disclosure volume, as disclosed in Q8.2. We have disclosed sourcing countries that contribute to more than 1% of our total sourced volume for palm oil.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

61.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers; Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

ELC has joined the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) a collaborative working group, which aims to bring together peers in cosmetics, personal care, and oleochemical suppliers to collectively address the issues within the complex palm oil derivatives supply chain. Through our partnership with ASD, we participate in an annual traceability exercise to identify supply chain actors to plantation level and map risks at a province and mill level for NDPE compliance. In CY2024, we achieved traceability to the mill for 80% of our total palm volumes. These volumes do not sum to 100% of the disclosure volume, as disclosed in Q8.2. We have disclosed sourcing countries that contribute to more than 1% of our total sourced volume for palm oil.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

50.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Manufacturers; Distributors

(8.5.7) Please explain

ELC has joined the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) a collaborative working group, which aims to bring together peers in cosmetics, personal care, and oleochemical suppliers to collectively address the issues within the complex palm oil derivatives supply chain. Through our partnership with ASD, we participate in an annual traceability exercise to identify supply chain actors to plantation level and map risks at a province and mill level for NDPE compliance. In CY2024, we achieved

traceability to the mill for 80% of our total palm volumes. These volumes do not sum to 100% of the disclosure volume, as disclosed in Q8.2. We have disclosed sourcing countries that contribute to more than 1% of our total sourced volume for palm oil.

[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

Suppliers

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Complete definitions are available in our NDPE policy: No deforestation, includes the conversion of natural forests and high conservation value forests to agriculture, tree plantations, or other land uses, or severe human-induced degradation. No conversion includes conversion of non-forested natural ecosystems such as peatlands to agriculture, tree plantations, or other land uses, or severe human-induced degradation.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

No target date

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Complete definitions are available in our NDPE policy: No deforestation includes the conversion of natural forests and high conservation value forests to agriculture, tree plantations, or other land uses, or severe human-induced degradation. The production of palm oil must not include burning, as defined by RSPO. No conversion includes conversion of non-forested natural ecosystems such as peatlands to agriculture, tree plantations, or other land uses, or severe human-induced degradation.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

2005

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

No target date

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

- Other volume, please specify :Folding cartons volume - 5290 MT

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

- % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

- FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

05/03/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

28

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

95

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

93.06

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers forest-based fiber cartons used as secondary packaging for ELC products.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

A cross functional approach to executing ELC's folding carton goal has been utilized since its FY19 release. Teams spearheading this collaboration include (but are not limited to) Direct Procurement, Packaging Development and Packaging sustainability and IT. In 2019, ELC met with folding carton suppliers to share the FSC folding carton goal and its mandatory nature, expectations of compliance towards the goal and open a dialogue on how to implement and track FSC certified

compliance. Since 2021 as part of the internal assurance process, a weekly report is issued with all components that are listed as FSC certified in the specifications. This report helps the Packaging Sustainability team contact the relevant packaging developer and/or supplier to ensure that this packaging component will be FSC certified moving forward. Additional external assurance audit is conducted on an annual basis by a 3rd party since 2021.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In FY19, we announced a target for our forest-based fiber cartons. Our ambition is to use responsibly sourced paper products whenever possible with a goal to have 100% of our forest-based fiber cartons FSC certified by the end of 2025. We achieved 95% of our FSC goal for timber-based cartons in FY24, increasing from 28% in FY19. FSC certification was chosen as it is a robust certification scheme that does not allow for deforestation to take place in its certified concessions. It also has a robust system of safeguards to ensure forest owners/managers meet these requirements, such as third-party certification, annual audits, and accreditation of certification bodies. This target along with other packaging and ESG targets will enable ELC to continue to advance its commitment to social impact and sustainability. These enterprise-wide goals will drive value for our brands as they align and innovate to meet these commitments. Consumers and employees are increasingly drawn to purpose-driven brands and companies. We have a long history of giving back and improving the places where we live and work. We ensure that we are progressing towards this target every year by shifting sourcing of timber products to suppliers with FSC certified products. For example, in FY23 ELC extended our commercial agreement with a FSC certified paper mill, enabling us to maintain progress towards our FSC goal. This supplier operates in accordance with globally recognized standards for forest stewardship and management of environmental, energy and quality. Paper board coming from this source represents a significant percentage of total folding cartons supply. For existing suppliers which do not have FSC certification we will not agree to new business contracts until certification is complete. A plan to improve the traceability of FSC was put in place during FY24, leading us to adjust the methodology behind our calculation. As a result, we experienced a temporary decline in FSC performance year-over-year (FY23 to FY24) due to changes in the methodology of our calculation.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 4

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Suppliers

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Other volume, please specify :Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

% of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

RSPO supply chain certification - Mass Balance

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

03/06/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

58

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

97

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year*Select from:* Achieved**(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year**

105.41

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target*Select all that apply* Sustainable Development Goals**(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Target covers palm-based ingredients ELC sources for its products. Excludes palm-based ingredients not directly procured by ELC, such as those procured by Third-Party Manufacturers (TPMs) and certain acquired brands not yet fully integrated into the relevant ELC systems.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

ELC advanced its sustainable palm procurement by: 1. Continuing to build supplier capacity to make further progress against our goal that at least 95% of our palm-based ingredients will be certified sustainable from RSPO physical supply chains by 2025. 2. Offering training on our NDPE policy and Palm Action Plan to our key direct suppliers of palm-based ingredients. 3. Assessing the sustainable palm sourcing practices of key palm suppliers and drive continuous improvement by leveraging an industry aligned methodology.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In FY19, we set an enterprise-wide goal for palm oil that at least 90% of our palm-based ingredients will be certified sustainable from RSPO physical supply chains by the end of 2025. ELC achieved this goal by the end of CY21. In FY2022, this target was raised to 95%. We selected to set our goal of 95% from RSPO certified physical supply chains because of a variety of factors, including, for example, the availability of certified palm-based ingredients. In 2023, we were able to also achieve this ambitious target ahead of schedule. In 2024, we made further progress and sourced 97% of our palm-based ingredients from RSPO certified physical supply chains. We continue to engage with our suppliers to increase our volumes of RSPO-certified materials. In CY24 we focused on engaging the suppliers that are providing ELC with non-RSPO-certified palm oil derivatives. Procurement and R&D teams met with 34 suppliers to align on timebound action plans for a transition to certified volumes and maintain supplier accountability to their action plans.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Suppliers

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers

% of Tier 1 suppliers engaged

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

07/01/2018

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

06/30/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

14

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

06/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers key fiber-based materials suppliers.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Continuous engagement with suppliers

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Our expectations for suppliers of product ingredients and packaging materials, as well as third-party manufacturers, are set forth in the ELC Supplier Code of Conduct (<https://www.elcompanies.com/en/our-commitments/working-with-our-suppliers/supplier-code-of-conduct>). The Supplier Code serves as the basis for evaluating of suppliers with regard to ethical business practices and is the foundation of our Responsible Sourcing program. The Supplier Code addresses a number of areas including human rights, child labor, forced labor, discrimination, worker health and safety, environment, ethical practices, and anti-corruption. We engage and monitor existing supplier environmental, social and governance performance via the EcoVadis tool. EcoVadis is an online ratings service by which suppliers can be assessed on environmental impact, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement practices. Each supplier that participates answers a customized questionnaire and provides supporting documentation on the EcoVadis platform. Suppliers are provided with a list of strengths and areas for improvement. Suppliers with low performance are requested to be assessed annually. In FY24, 100% of strategic timber-based packaging material suppliers have been engaged. Furthermore, more than 70% of timber-based packaging material suppliers have been engaged representing more than 90% of the of timber-based packaging material FY24 spend.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Suppliers

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers

% of Tier 1 suppliers engaged

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

07/01/2022

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

06/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

50

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

06/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

95

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year*Select from:* Underway**(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year**

90.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target*Select all that apply* Sustainable Development Goals**(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***Target covers strategic timber-based materials suppliers.***(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year***Continuous engagement with suppliers***(8.7.2.20) Further details of target**

ELC endeavors to source our timber-based materials responsibly with respect for local communities and the environment. We require our suppliers to adhere to the principles outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct and NDPE policy. Engaging strategic suppliers through CDP Forests and training supports our efforts to help ensure suppliers comply with our policy requirements and contributes to the achievement of ELC's Sustainability goals.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 5

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

- Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Smallholders reached by project

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

- Other volume, please specify :Target is not related to sourcing volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with smallholders

- Number of smallholders engaged

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

05/23/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2022

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

1000

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

1003

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.30

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers beneficiaries targeted by the project.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Training of smallholders in Farmer Field Schools and field visits by the project team.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In 2018, the company launched Project Lampung in partnership with Solidaridad (an international NGO), BASF (a long-term supplier of ELC), the RSPO, Business Watch Indonesia (BWI), and the Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Extension (a local farmers association), to build the capacity of 1,000 smallholder farmers in the Lampung Province of Indonesia to produce sustainable palm oil and improve incomes and livelihoods. Though COVID-19 impacts have extended the project timeline and in particular delayed progress of the Farmer Field School trainings. A total of 1003 smallholder farmers had been reached by Farmer Field School trainings by FY2023. The target to train 1000 smallholders in Farmer Field Schools was selected in partnership with the project implementation partners who are familiar with the local context.

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

Chain-of-custody certification

Value chain mapping

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

ELC is currently implementing a Due Diligence System (DDS) which includes collecting traceability information through a traceability platform on the origin of timber-based products, among other information. In fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The TRASCE consortium was formed to address traceability across the cosmetics industry at scale.

The members have committed to working collectively to map their supply chains across the entire value chain on a common digital platform, Transparency-One. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources. Additionally, supplier FSC certification helps to improve timber traceability because the FSC system includes a certified chain of custody. This tracks materials and products through every stage in the supply chain from the forest or point of reclamation, to the point where it is finished and labelled. In FY24, 95% of folding cartons category are FSC certified in support of our goal to have 100% of our forest-based fiber cartons source FSC-certified by the end of 2025. More commercial agreements are under discussion on this topic. For example, in FY24 ELC extended our commercial agreement with an FSC certified paper mill, enabling us to maintain progress towards our FSC goal. This supplier operates in accordance with globally recognized standards for forest stewardship and management of environmental, energy and quality. Paper board coming from this source represents a significant percentage of total folding cartons supply.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

Value chain mapping

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

In fiscal 2024, we continued our ongoing engagement as a founding member of Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD). ASD comprises a group of personal care companies using derivatives as well as some of their suppliers. ASD intends to increase transparency in complex derivatives supply chains. Through our ASD membership, we have engaged with key suppliers to establish traceability to the mill level for 80% of our palm derivative volumes. This visibility is crucial to help address risks and will allow us to confirm that the sourcing practices of our palm ingredients suppliers align to our principles.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

18

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

65

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

13

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

4

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

61.92

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

17.81

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

1.7

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

18.57

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

79

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

58.97

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0.02

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

58.97

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

79

(8.9.1.3) Comment

To ensure our FSC commitment remains supported and aligned to the wider business strategy, in FY19, we announced a target for our forest-based fiber cartons. Our ambition is to use responsibly sourced paper products whenever possible with a goal to have 100% of our forest-based fiber cartons FSC certified by the end of 2025. Furthermore, we are expanding our use of FSC certified timber-based materials broadly. This has allowed for an increase of FSC certification across overall timber-based materials which includes folding cartons, corrugate, leaflets, liners and others from 29% in FY20 to 79% in FY24. FSC certification was chosen as it is a robust certification scheme that does not allow for deforestation to take place in its certified concessions. It also has a robust system designed to ensure forest owners/ managers meet these requirements, such as third-party certification, annual audits, and accreditation of certification bodies. Furthermore, before establishing

our public commitments, some ELC brands such as Aveda and Origins had already been using FSC certified folding cartons, including Aveda's first Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified high-end folding carton paperboard made from 100% post-consumer waste (PCW). We ensure that we are maintaining and improving our percentage of FSC certified timber-based materials by monitoring our consumption of certified products and shifting sourcing of paper products to suppliers with FSC certified products or engaging with suppliers to encourage them to obtain FSC certification. For example, in FY24 ELC extended our commercial agreement with a FSC certified paper mill, enabling us to maintain progress towards our FSC goal. This supplier operates in accordance with globally recognized standards for forest stewardship and management of environmental, energy and quality. Paperboard coming from this source represents a significant percentage of total folding cartons supply. In FY24 we also continued updating our folding cartons specs reflecting the FSC certification thus ensuring accurate FSC accounting.

Palm oil

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

RSPO supply chain certification – Identity Preserved

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0.01

(8.9.1.3) Comment

In 2019, ELC publicly committed to source at least 90% of our palm-based ingredients (palm oil and its derivatives) from RSPO physical supply chains by the end of 2025, with the remainder covered through RSPO credits. In FY2022, this target was raised to 95% after achieving our original goal three years early. In 2023, we were able to also achieve this ambitious target ahead of schedule. In CY2024, we made further progress and sourced 97% of our palm-based ingredients from RSPO certified physical supply chains. We are continuing to monitor market trends, focus on increased communications to our suppliers, and adjust purchasing as appropriate to maintain a consistent supply of certified palm-based materials. In CY24, we focused on engaging more than 34 suppliers that are providing ELC with non-RSPO-certified palm oil derivatives. Procurement and R&D teams met with these suppliers to align on timebound action plans for a transition to certified volumes and to maintain supplier accountability to their action plans.

Palm oil

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

RSPO supply chain certification – Segregated

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0.01

(8.9.1.3) Comment

In 2019, ELC publicly committed to source at least 90% of our palm-based ingredients (palm oil and its derivatives) from RSPO physical supply chains by the end of 2025, with the remainder covered through RSPO credits. In FY2022, this target was raised to 95% after achieving our original goal three years early. In 2023, we were able to also achieve this ambitious target ahead of schedule. In CY2024, we made further progress and sourced 97% of our palm-based ingredients from RSPO certified physical supply chains. We are continuing to monitor market trends, focus on increased communications to our suppliers, and adjust purchasing as appropriate to maintain a consistent supply of certified palm-based materials. In CY24, we focused on engaging more than 34 suppliers that are providing ELC with non-RSPO-certified palm oil derivatives. Procurement and R&D teams met with these suppliers to align on timebound action plans for a transition to certified volumes and to maintain supplier accountability to their action plans.

[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

SFI Forest Management standard

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0.18

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

ELC's goal is to move non FSC fiber-based packaging materials to FSC certified ones. For non-FSC or SFI certified packaging materials, ELC aims to phase out this packaging with FSC-certified materials. Additionally, SFI's standards emphasize sustainable forest management and conservation, focus on maintaining forest health and productivity.

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

RSPO - Mass Balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

97

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

Production unit monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

In 2019, ELC publicly committed to source at least 90% of our palm-based ingredients (palm oil and its derivatives) from RSPO physical supply chains by the end of 2025, with the remainder covered through RSPO credits. In FY2022, this target was raised to 95% after achieving our original goal three years early. In 2023, we

were able to also achieve this ambitious target ahead of schedule. In CY2024, we made further progress and sourced 97% of our palm-based ingredients from RSPO certified physical supply chains. We are continuing to monitor market trends, focus on increased communications to our suppliers, and adjust purchasing as appropriate to maintain a consistent supply of certified palm-based materials. In CY24, we focused on engaging more than 34 suppliers that are providing ELC with non-RSPO-certified palm oil derivatives. Procurement and R&D teams met with these suppliers to align on timebound action plans for a transition to certified volumes and maintain supplier accountability to their action plans.

[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

58.97

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

Together with other members of the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD), ELC engaged a third-party geospatial mapping partner to provide monitoring of deforestation linked to palm oil production. The tool used for this is Nusantara Atlas, a deforestation monitoring platform bringing together data from different satellite imaging projects (Planet/NICFI, Sentinel-2, Landsat, NOAA-20, S-NPP, Aqua and Terra) with deforestation alerts (RADD, GLAD), fire hotspot data (VIIRS and MODIS) and cadastral information areas. Information from satellite monitoring is combined with findings from ASD's traceability campaign and tracking of grievances linked to palm production to monitor the DCF status of palm concessions / catchment areas of mills in ELC's supply chain.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

Third party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

58.97

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

The methodology to calculate DCF volumes was developed by the mapping partner based on the methodologies of CDP, the Accountability Framework and the Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Coalition. To determine whether supplies from a palm concession / catchment area of a mill in ELC's supply chain can be considered as DCF, data from Nusantara Atlas is being used in conjunction with information from ASD's grievance monitoring tool. Volumes from a mill's concession/catchment area are considered DCF only if no indication of deforestation or conversion after the cutoff date of November 15, 2018, is found through either satellite monitoring or grievance tracking. This mapping is currently covering most of the mills from which ELC's palm-based materials are sourced and is being further expanded to additional geographic areas.

[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

Other, please specify :We are working towards developing a methodology for comprehensive monitoring of our deforestation and conversion footprint.

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

In FY20, we published our No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) policy in alignment with Accountability Framework criteria. In addition, we have published a timber specific action plan to support the NDPE. These frameworks focus on no deforestation, no conversion among others. To monitor compliance with the NDPE policy and Timber Action Plan, we conduct due diligence of raw material sourcing. Part of this process includes supplier ESG assessments and FSC certification confirmation, which then further informs our Timber Action Plan. In 2019, ELC publicly committed to use responsibly sourced paper products where possible with a goal to have 100% of our forest-based fiber cartons FSC certified by the end of 2025. We continue to increase the percentage of FSC certified forest-based fiber cartons to ensure “No conversion of natural ecosystems”, “No deforestation”. For example, In FY24, 95% of our forest-based fiber cartons are FSC certified, increasing from 28% in fiscal 2019. FSC establishes that certified forests are not converted to non-forest uses. Forest managers must meet the FSC’s Principles and Criteria, which sets out 10 principles and 70 criteria to ensure that forest management is ‘environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable’, thereby preventing deforestation. Furthermore, FSC Chain of Custody (CoC) certification confirms that forest-based products can be traced back to responsibly managed forests. FSC CoC certification supports a no-deforestation position by ensuring that forest products are responsibly sourced and independently certified to meet these standards. Furthermore, in fiscal 2023, we piloted the mapping of a few supply chains using Transparency-One. In fiscal 2024, ELC became a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers committed to working collectively to map their supply chains on a common digital platform, Transparency-One. The Transparency-One platform allows ELC to identify and map our timber-based materials supply chains from Tier 1 suppliers to upstream sources. Building on these different approaches, we are working towards developing a methodology for comprehensive monitoring of our deforestation and conversion footprint.

Palm oil

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

Other, please specify :We are working towards developing a methodology for comprehensive monitoring of our deforestation and conversion footprint.

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

In FY20, we published our No Deforestation, No Peat, No Deforestation (NDPE) policy. In addition, we have published a palm-specific action plan. To monitor compliance with the NDPE policy and Palm Action Plan, we conduct due diligence of raw material sourcing. Together with other members of the Action for

Sustainable Derivatives (ASD), ELC engaged a third-party geospatial mapping partner to provide monitoring of deforestation linked to palm oil production. The tool used for this is Nusantara Atlas, a deforestation monitoring platform bringing together data from different satellite imaging projects (Planet/NICFI, Sentinel-2, Landsat, NOAA-20, S-NPP, Aqua and Terra) with deforestation alerts (RADD, GLAD), fire hotspot data (VIIRS and MODIS) and cadastral information. The methodology to calculate DCF volumes was developed by the mapping partner based on the methodologies of CDP, the Accountability Framework and the Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Coalition. To determine whether supplies from a palm concession/catchment area of a mill in ELC's supply chain can be considered as DCF, data from Nusantara Atlas is being used in conjunction with information from ASD's traceability campaign and grievance monitoring tool. Volumes from a mill's concession/catchment area are considered DCF only if no indication of deforestation or conversion after the cutoff date of November 15, 2018, is found through either satellite monitoring or grievance tracking. This mapping is currently covering most of the mills from which ELC's palm-based materials are sourced and is being further expanded to additional geographic areas. Building on our approach to determine deforestation- and conversion-free palm volumes, we are working towards developing a methodology for monitoring our deforestation and conversion footprint.

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

21

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems
- Improvement in data collection and quality
- Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Supplier FSC certification helps to improve timber traceability because the FSC system includes a certified chain of custody. This tracks materials and products through every stage in the supply chain from the forest or point of reclamation, to the point where it is finished and labelled. Through the FSC, forest managers must meet the FSC's Principles and Criteria, which sets out 10 principles and 70 criteria to ensure that forest management is 'environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable' We continue to increase the percentage of FSC certified forest-based fiber cartons to ensure "No conversion of natural ecosystems", "No deforestation". In FY24, 95% of folding cartons category are FSC certified in support of our goal to have 100% of our forest-based fiber cartons source FSC-certified by the end of 2025. More commercial agreements are under discussion on this topic. For example, in FY24 ELC extended our commercial agreement with a FSC certified paper mill, enabling us to maintain progress towards our FSC goal. This supplier operates in accordance with globally recognized standards for forest stewardship and management of environmental, energy and quality. Paper board coming from this source represents a significant percentage of total folding cartons supply. We continue to increase the percentages of FSC certified materials thus mitigating potential deforestation risks associated with these materials. FSC certification of timber-based materials which includes folding cartons, corrugate, leaflets, liners and others has increased from 29% in FY20 to 79% in FY24. During FY24, We improved the calculation methodology for FSC by adding in additional data assurance steps and continued to manage our inventory as we expand our use of FSC-certified materials and exhaust remaining older non-FSC-certified inventory. Balancing the introduction of FSC-certified materials with the

reduction of older inventory necessitates a strategic approach to ensure that our sustainability objectives are met without compromising operational efficiency. For these reasons we saw a temporary 4% drop in score. We have tools in place to help ensure new packages prioritize FSC-certified materials.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

3

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We are continuing to monitor market trends, focus on increased communications to our suppliers, and adjust purchasing as appropriate to maintain a consistent supply of certified palm-based materials. In CY24, we focused on engaging more than 34 suppliers that are providing ELC with non-RSPO-certified palm oil derivatives. Procurement and R&D teams met with these suppliers to align on timebound action plans for a transition to certified volumes and to maintain supplier accountability to their action plans.

[Add row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Labor rights
- Land use rights
- Third parties' rights
- Environmental protection
- Human rights protected under international law
- Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
- Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
- The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Certification

(8.14.5) Please explain

We establish legal compliance with forest regulations and mandatory standards by sourcing FSC certified materials. The FSC standards require compliance to local laws (such as Brazilian Forest Code) and mandatory standards, as a minimum requirement for certification. The Principles and Criteria, which all certified manufacturers and actors across the value chain must adhere to, include the "Compliance with Laws" principle requiring certified companies to "comply with all applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements." Furthermore, FSC certification principles cover a broad range of issues related to responsible forest management. The FSC Principles and Criteria address land use rights, environmental protection, forest management and biodiversity conservation, third parties' rights, labor rights, and human rights. The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is also included, particularly in relation to Indigenous Peoples' rights. We understand that by obtaining the FSC certification our suppliers have demonstrated compliance with forest regulations and mandatory standards such as the Brazilian Forest Code, an applicable local regulation. ELC secures 100% of palm oil volumes from RSPO certified sources, which is how we establish legal compliance with forest regulations and mandatory standards. RSPO Principles and Criteria, which all certified manufacturers and actors across the value chain must adhere to, include the principle "operate legally and respect rights" and the criterion "compliance with all applicable local, national, and ratified international laws and regulations". The principle of free, prior and informed consent is equally stated as a criterion. We collect RSPO certification data with every purchase, such as suppliers' RSPO certification numbers, as requested by the RSPO standard. For example, the palm oil derivative we source from Brazil is

RSPO-Identity preserved certified, which guarantees the palm oil is coming from a single identifiable certified source. We understand that by obtaining the RSPO - Identity Preserved certification our suppliers have demonstrated compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities
- Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
- Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- Supply of commodities strategically important

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

ELC, as well as ELCCF, works across several landscapes or jurisdictions to engage collaboratively with local communities, with the goal of enabling sustainable approaches to land use. This includes several projects designed to protect endangered carbon sinks and support the implementation of sustainable farming practices in ELC's upstream sourcing regions and is in alignment with voluntary industry engagement activities. In identifying focus landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement,

ELC seeks to maximize impact whilst managing risk of environmental degradation. In supported programs, ELC, through ELCCF funding, particularly aims to present enhanced opportunities for smallholder inclusion and enable the restoration of natural ecosystems through supported programs.

[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Conservation International's Amazon Indigenous Women's Fellowship Program

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Huamboya-Pastaza Landscape Cocapata (Altamachi Communal Area) Lower Putumayo Communal Reserve Kayapó lands (Capoto Jarina, Menkragnoti e Panará)

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

- Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2021

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Please specify :2027

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

1500000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate
- Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production

Social

- Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
- Improved business models that enable inclusion (including smallholders)
- Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

Production

- Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- Collaborate to maintain representation from all relevant stakeholders within governance structure of initiative

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

- Provide financial support to fund FPIC processes and/or activities to halt systemic violations of workers' rights

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- Indigenous peoples
- Local communities
- NGO and/or civil society
- Producers

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

ELCCF is funding the conservation of high carbon forests and biodiversity in the Huamboya-Pastaza landscape in Ecuador, Lower Putumayo Communal Reserve in Peru, Cocapata (Altamachi Communal Area) in Bolivia, and Kayapó lands (Capoto Jarina, Menkragnoti e Panará) in Brazil. These areas play a significant role in forest conservation and biodiversity and have been selected for their respective Irrecoverable carbon value. Efforts include extending Conservation International's Amazonia Indigenous Women's Fellows Program. a. Provide mentorship and technical support to the fellows in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil in multiple cohorts of the Amazonia Indigenous Women's Fellowship Program. b. Select and grant new fellowships for indigenous women leaders in the Amazon, including territorial and ethnic equity criteria to include representatives of indigenous nationalities that have not yet been included in the program thus far. c. Establish a Network of Amazon Indigenous Women Leaders in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil to foment lasting connections among Indigenous Women Fellows in these regions. The Network seeks to establish synergies, partnerships, and mutual collaboration to decreasing the gender gap.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :Conservation International

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Progress on Conservation International's Amazon Indigenous Women's Fellowship Program is monitored through several KPIs including the number of: • Women supported • communities benefitted • people directly benefitted • hectares conserved • tons of irrecoverable carbon conserved Since the beginning of ELCCF's partnership with Conservation International in 2021, ELCCF has supported 28 Indigenous women fellows as part of Conservation International's Amazonia Indigenous Women's Fellowship Program Conservation International has conserved a total of 669,205 hectares of irreplaceable high-carbon forests and biodiversity in the Bolivian, Ecuadorian and Peruvian Amazon.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

Individual claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

ELC has been communicating about ELCCF's support of the Conversation International's Amazonia Indigenous Women's Fellowship Program through public communications including their FY24 Social Impact & Sustainability Report and on their website CI details their progress on the program on their website and through annual reports.

Row 2

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ2

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Central Kalimantan

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

16404

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2020

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

Please specify :2025

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

600000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Forest fires monitored and prevented
- Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Governance

- Governance forums that represent all relevant stakeholders in place and maintained

Social

- Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

Production

- Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
- Increased uptake of certification
- Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
- Collaborate to maintain representation from all relevant stakeholders within governance structure of initiative
- Help establish a transparent governance platform responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear roles, responsibilities and balanced decision-making
- Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

- Support communities and smallholders in gaining access to incentives (e.g. support achieving certification, group formation, getting land title, packaging access to loans, preferential sourcing etc.)

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

- Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- Sub-national government
- Local communities
- NGO and/or civil society
- Producers

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Through its Charitable Foundation (ELCCF), ELC is collaborating with other stakeholders in the cosmetics, health and personal care industries through the Action for Sustainable Derivatives to provide funding to the NGO Kaleka for implementing the Mosaik Initiative in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. This initiative focused on Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) jurisdictional certification of palm production, restoring degraded land through agroforestry, and conserving community forests. In addition to helping to protect natural ecosystems, the project supports smallholder farmer livelihoods by promoting sustainable agricultural practices and income-generating activities.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

- Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :RSPO Jurisdictional Certification Indicators, Forest Positive Coalition's Landscape Reporting Framework (LRF)

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

The Mosaik Initiative has been using the RSPO Jurisdictional Certification Indicators as its external monitoring framework as well as the Forest Positive Coalition's Landscape Reporting Framework (LRF). Progress towards achieving the goals of the project is monitored through ASD. Reporting on KPIs is being monitored by the financial contributors. In addition, progress on KPIs is presented and discussed within ASD, involving financial contributors and other ASD members. Achievements

reported since the project's inception include more than 4000 ha of forest protected through Social Forestry schemes and the restoration of more than 250 ha of degraded land. In the 12-month reporting period ending March 31, 2025, more than 250 smallholders underwent RSPO audits and are expected to reach certification in 2025. These farmers participated in trainings on RSPO's Principles & Criteria, good agricultural practices, integrated pest management, high conservation value areas, pesticide & PPE usage, occupational health and safety, and fair & nondiscrimination employment practices.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

Both individual and collective

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

ELC has been communicating about ELCCF's support to the ASD Impact Fund, through which it supports the Kaleka Mosaik Initiative. Public communication by ELC also included information about outcomes of the project. ASD has published updates on project results on their website.

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

Row 2

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ2

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

Palm oil

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

7

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Sustainable Packaging Initiative for CosmEtics (SPICE): We are also part of the Sustainable Packaging Initiative for CosmEtics (SPICE), aligning with organizations in the cosmetics industry to collectively shape the future of sustainable packaging. Our membership allows us to maintain voting rights, ensuring we have a voice in important discussions. We are proud to be a founding member of the Sustainable Packaging Coalition (SPC), which brings together businesses, educational institutions and government agencies to collectively strengthen and advance the business case for more sustainable packaging. This engagement fits into our wider environmental strategy as it reinforces our core values of quality, innovation, and sustainability.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We have been a member of RSPO since 2014. RSPO is the leading convening body that develops and sets the standards for sustainable palm oil and enables palm oil certification. In FY20, we signed RSPO's North American Sustainable Palm Oil Network (NASPON) Charter Agreement, signaling our continued commitment to using certified sustainable palm oil/ kernel oil. As members of RSPO, 100% of our palm-based ingredients are RSPO-certified through a combination of supply chain certification methods (physical supply chains such as Mass Balance and Identify Preserved, as well as RSPO credits). RSPO credits are purchased through Prisma, a trading platform, which contributes toward more sustainable palm oil products. We have committed that at least 95% of our palm-based ingredients will be certified sustainable from RSPO physical supply chains by the end of 2025. To meet this goal, we seek to purchase our palm ingredients from certified sustainable sources and from suppliers that can demonstrate their compliance with the RSPO Principles & Criteria. Until we are able to purchase 100% palm-based ingredients from physical supply chains, we will annually purchase RSPO Credits to offset the use of uncertified palm-based ingredients. These engagements fit into our wider environmental strategy since they contribute to reducing the environmental impacts associated with agricultural production, notably in terms of the risk of deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems. This is reflected in our Palm Action Plan, which refers to the principles outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct and NDPE policy.

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Engaging with communities

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Please specify :Central Kalimantan

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

In FY24, the Estée Lauder Companies Charitable Foundation continued to contribute to Kaleka's Mosaik Initiative through ASD's Impact Fund. The initiative follows a jurisdictional approach to smallholder certification, sustainable palm production and landscape management in Kalimantan. This engagement aligns with our wider no deforestation and no conversion commitments. It also is an expression of our intention to support smallholder farmers in building their capacity and improving their livelihoods with the goal of increasing their participation in the palm oil supply chain.

Row 4

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD): In December of 2019, The Estée Lauder Companies became one of the founding members of the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD), a collaborative initiative co-managed and co-facilitated by BSR and Transitions, to promote responsible sourcing and collective action to increase sustainable production of palm oil and palm oil derivatives. ASD participants aim to scale up efforts towards compliance with No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) principles and to positively transform the palm oil industry. By harmonizing requirements, standardizing tools and methodologies, and mutualizing efforts, ASD intends to increase the transparency of global derivatives supply chains, collectively monitor risks and activities along these supply chains, and implement collective action projects to address social and environmental issues on the ground.

Row 5

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Engaging with communities

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Indonesia

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Please specify :Lampung

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We aim to develop long-lasting and mutually beneficial relationships with suppliers who demonstrate the same commitment to operating responsibly and ethically across all facets of business. In 2018, we started The Lampung Project, a smallholder initiative focused on promoting sustainable palm oil production, the implementation of which was led by Solidaridad. A key component of the project, which has since been concluded, was to train farmers in the Lampung Province of Indonesia in improved agricultural and management practices. The target of reaching 1,000 smallholder farmers has been reached with 1003 smallholders having participated in Farmer Field School trainings. This engagement aligns with our wider no deforestation and no conversion commitments and commitment to supporting smallholder farmers by helping to build their capacity and improve their livelihoods with the goal of increasing their participation in the palm oil supply chain.

Row 6

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

ELC is a founding member of TRASCE, The Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics, a pioneering industry alliance bringing together cosmetic industry brands and suppliers to accelerate the sustainable transition of the industry. The TRASCE consortium was formed to address traceability across the cosmetics industry at scale. The members have committed to working collectively to map their supply chains across the entire value chain on a common digital platform, Transparency-One. TRASCE will help respond to three fundamental challenges for the industry by: 1) strengthening the collective understanding of the cosmetics industry supply chains, 2) assessing the related social and environmental risks, and 3) determining the necessary actions to support suppliers in their transition.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Improvement to sustainability of production practices
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025 (project reporting period), the Estée Lauder Charitable Foundation (ELCCF) contributed to the ASD Impact Fund. Funding from ELCCF and other donors supported Kaleka's continued implementation of the Mosaik Initiative, a proven jurisdictional certification approach to sustainable palm production and landscape management/ restoration in Kalimantan. The initiative focuses on restoring degraded land, promoting smallholder livelihoods, and facilitating smallholder certification. Ecosystem restoration can improve wildlife habitats, water regulation, soil protection and carbon sequestration, whilst sustainable agricultural practices can improve resilience to climate change impacts. This project aligns with ELC's wider no deforestation and no conversion commitments including our commitment to supporting smallholder farmers by helping to build their capacity and improve their livelihoods with the goal of increasing their participation in the palm oil supply chain.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2020

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2024

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

16404

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

16404

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-2.25

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

112

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

600000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- Improvement to sustainability of production practice
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
- Other, please specify :number of small holder palm oil farmers engaged

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Outcomes being monitored include: the conservation of natural forests and community-based forestry; landscape restoration and the uptake of certification by farmers. For each of these outcomes, KPIs are being used to track progress, such as: • The number of hectares of forest protected • The number of hectares of land in restoration • The number of oil palm farmers certified In the reporting period, April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025, this initiative supported more than 400 smallholders in achieving RSPO certification. 114 farmers completed certification during the reporting period and 300 more had their applications for certification under review. Since the initiative's inception, more than 4,000 hectares of forest have been protected through the Social Forestry and Village Regulation schemes and trees have been planted to restore more than 250 hectares of degraded land. The number of hectares conserved is calculated based on formal documents submitted to the Indonesian Ministry of Environment & Forestry, which issues a legal document based on the submission. Supported by the project, the village also issues a regulation to stipulate the management of the areas under community forestry.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Business activities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

We are reporting for our primary operational sites including all global manufacturing, distribution centers, warehouses (which also include return and packaging sites), research and development sites, and offices. Retail stores and owned salons are excluded from the reporting boundaries because these facilities are typically leased and in shared spaces where water usage is included in the rent, making it difficult to track actual water data.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

6-10%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

The reported facility types encompass the majority of our operational water use including manufacturing, product testing, distribution, research and development, and office activities. The excluded facilities consist of non-production sites such as our global retail stores and salons. The water used in our excluded facilities is primarily for drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services for our employees, as well as our salons, which also use water for hair washing. Additionally, these facilities are typically leased and in shared spaces, with water usage included in rent, which makes obtaining actual water usage difficult. For FY2024, we estimate our excluded locations account for less than 8% of our overall water withdrawal. This estimate is based on an intensity factor (m3/m2) using actual water data of similar facility types and facility sizes to extrapolate water withdrawal where actual data is not available. Therefore, water withdrawal at our retail stores and salons is not considered to have a significant contribution to our overall water footprint or data is not available at the time of this report.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Total volumes of water withdrawal are measured by direct monitoring via local water meters, utility billing, or is estimated. Where data is unavailable for distribution, warehouse, and research and development (R&D) locations (e.g., leased locations), withdrawal is based on facility type water intensity (m3/m2). When actual data is unavailable for offices, estimates are calculated using a headcount-based methodology including office headcount, gender, workdays, and in-office capacity.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We source water from third-party municipal suppliers, measured monthly via meters and/or utility bills, distributed at least quarterly. Two locations directly withdraw groundwater, with water meters read at least monthly when the wells are operational. For distribution, warehouses, and R&D facilities lacking actual data, we estimate withdrawal using our accounting methodology, which applies average withdrawal per square meter (m3/m2) based on similar facility types. For offices without actual data, we estimate using headcount, gender, workdays, and in-office capacity, multiplied by standard or water-efficient plumbing fixture rates (defined by the EPA, USGBC, or LEED) for typical office water uses. If this data is unavailable, we estimate using rentable square footage and a location-specific intensity factor derived from the headcount-based method. Water data is compiled across all sites annually. In FY24, approximately 6% of the reported water withdrawal was estimated.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Total volumes of water withdrawal by source are measured by direct monitoring via local water meters, utility billing, or are estimated. Where actual data is unavailable for distribution, warehouse, and R&D locations (e.g., leased locations), withdrawal is based on facility type water intensity (m3/m2). When actual data is unavailable for offices, estimates are calculated using a headcount-based methodology including office headcount, gender, workdays, and in-office capacity.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water sources include third-party municipal supplies, groundwater, rainwater, and/or recycled water, measured monthly by water meters and/or utility bills, which are distributed at least quarterly. Where applicable, groundwater wells are metered and read at least monthly when the wells are operational. For distribution, warehouses, and R&D facilities where actual data are unavailable, we estimate annual withdrawal according to our accounting methodology, as described above. For offices without actual data, we estimate using the methodology described above. Water data is compiled across all sites annually. In FY24, approximately 6% of the reported water withdrawal was estimated.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We rely on annual water quality data published by municipal suppliers to show water quality performance with respect to local regulations. In our manufacturing and R&D facilities, water quality is measured via in-line monitoring and / or grab samples collected for Total Organic Carbon (TOC), conductivity, and microbial contaminants.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Municipal water supplies are the primary water sources of our operations. Municipal suppliers sample water quality to meet local regulations. Our facilities are provided with a water quality report summarizing these results at least annually. For some of our activities, the quality of incoming water is important especially for use in products. For these activities, incoming and/or post treatment water quality is monitored through in-line monitoring and/or through weekly sampling by our on-site QC teams.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes are measured via direct monitoring by meters and/or by utility billing. Where meter readings or utility data are unavailable, discharge is estimated based on average discharge percentage of that facility type. For facilities where the primary water usage is for WASH purposes and where meter readings or utility data is unavailable, discharge was estimated to be 95% of water withdrawn.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At facilities where discharge is monitored, total discharge volumes are monitored monthly via local water meters and/or public utility invoicing that is received periodically. For sites where discharge data is unavailable, discharge is annually estimated according to our water accounting methodology that leverages actual metered data of similar facility types (e.g., manufacturing facilities reported an average of 92% of withdrawal was discharge and R&D facilities reported an average of 84% of withdrawal was discharged). Water is mainly used for WASH at distribution centers, warehouses, and offices, and therefore, discharge was estimated (when actual data was unavailable) at 95% of water withdrawn from these facility types. In FY24, approximately 21% of the reported water discharge was estimated.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes to third parties, groundwater, and surface water are measured via direct monitoring by meters and/or by utility billing. Where meter readings or utility data is unavailable, discharge volumes by destination are estimated based on average discharge percentage of that facility type. For facilities where the primary water usage is for WASH purposes and where meter readings or utility data is unavailable, discharge to third parties was estimated to be 95% of water withdrawn.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The majority of wastewater from our operational boundary is sent to public utilities for treatment off-site and is monitored by local meters and/or utility invoicing that is received periodically. In FY24, one location had a permitted discharge of treated wastewater to fresh surface water, measured by water meters. In FY24, one location discharged non-contact cooling water to groundwater where it is estimated that withdrawal (metered data) equals discharge, due to minimal losses. Additionally, water used in single pass cooling of equipment from this location was permitted to be returned to the aquifer without treatment and is measured via water meters. For sites where discharge data is unavailable, discharge is annually estimated as described above. In FY24, approximately 21% of the reported water discharge was estimated.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Volumes for on-site treatment are metered. Water discharge volumes to third parties, fresh surface water, and groundwater are measured via direct monitoring by meters and/or by utility billing. Where data is unavailable, discharge is estimated based on average discharge percentage of that facility type. For facilities where the primary water usage is for WASH purposes and where meter readings or utility data is unavailable, discharge was estimated to be 95% of water withdrawn.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Most of our discharge volume is from manufacturing sites, where treated or untreated manufacturing effluent is sent off-site for treatment by the public utility. Volumes by treatment method for on-site treatment are metered. Volumes for off-site treatment are monitored monthly using water meters, invoicing received periodically from the public utility, or, where data is unavailable, is estimated according to our water accounting methodology. In FY24, one location had permitted discharge of treated wastewater to fresh surface water, measured by water meters. Distribution centers, warehouses, and offices are often located in rented buildings shared with other companies, and therefore, the monitoring of water discharge volumes to third parties is not directly possible.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Industrial wastewater discharge quality is monitored with in-line sensors and/or through periodic analytical testing. We require manufacturing wastewater discharge to third parties be analyzed for pH, BOD or COD, and suspended solids. We require manufacturing wastewater discharge to fresh surface water be sampled for pH, BOD, COD, total nitrogen (T-N), total phosphorus (T-P) and suspended solids. Additional parameters are analyzed depending on local regulations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This water aspect is only relevant to our manufacturing and research and development facilities as this represents locations with industrial wastewater discharge. At these locations, treated or untreated effluent is sent off-site for treatment by public utilities. Wastewater analytical testing performed at the relevant facilities occurs at frequencies in accordance with local requirements and at a minimum of annually. In FY24, one location had permitted discharge of treated wastewater to fresh surface water. Effluent is monitored with in-line sensors and samples are collected for analysis periodically to confirm compliance with local requirements regarding standard effluent parameters. In FY24, all ELC facilities were in compliance with local requirements regarding wastewater effluent.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

This water aspect is only relevant to one of our manufacturing facilities that was permitted to discharge treated wastewater to fresh surface water in FY24. The discharge is measured via local water meters. Monthly analytical testing provides concentrations of nitrates, phosphates, and COD within the discharge; these concentrations are multiplied by the monthly flow to obtain the mass emissions to water (including appropriate unit conversions).

(9.2.4) Please explain

This water aspect is only relevant to one of our manufacturing facilities that was permitted to discharge treated wastewater to fresh surface water in FY24. We sample wastewater discharge for pH, BOD, COD, total nitrogen (T-N), total phosphorus (T-P) and suspended solids. Additional parameters are analyzed depending on local regulations. The discharge is measured via local water meters that were installed prior to the beginning of the reporting year, enabling us to calculate emissions to water for FY24. In FY24, this facility was in compliance with local requirements regarding wastewater effluent.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Industrial wastewater discharge quality is monitored with in-line sensors and/or through analytical testing. We require manufacturing wastewater discharge to third parties be analyzed for pH, BOD or COD, and suspended solids. We require manufacturing wastewater discharge to fresh surface water be sampled for pH, BOD, COD, total nitrogen (T-N), total phosphorus (T-P) and suspended solids. Additional parameters such as temperature are analyzed depending on local regulations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This water aspect is only relevant to our manufacturing and research and development facilities as this represents locations with industrial wastewater discharge. At these locations, treated or untreated effluent is sent off-site for treatment by public utilities. Effluent is monitored with in-line sensors and samples are collected for

analysis periodically to confirm compliance with local requirements regarding standard effluent parameters. In FY24, all ELC facilities were in compliance with local requirements regarding wastewater effluent.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The total consumption volume is calculated using total water withdrawal and total water discharge data (Consumption equals Withdrawal minus Discharge).

(9.2.4) Please explain

The majority of water consumption takes place in our manufacturing locations, as water is a raw material in many of our products. At each of the sites where water withdrawal and discharge are monitored, water consumption is calculated by subtracting total discharge from total withdrawal. Water withdrawal and discharge is monitored monthly through water meters and utility invoices that are received periodically. For sites where metered withdrawal and discharge data is unavailable, consumption is annually estimated according to our water accounting methodology that leverages actual metered data of similar facility types (e.g., manufacturing reported an average of 8% consumed in operations and R&D facilities reported an average of 16% consumed in operations). Consumption from distribution centers, warehouses, and offices is estimated to be 5% of the withdrawal from these facility types.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water recycled/reused is monitored via local water metering.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor recycled water at our facilities where wastewater recycling systems are installed. These sites are equipped with water meters that can be accessed at any time but are monitored at least monthly. Depending on the site, treated wastewater is recycled for uses such as utilities, water closets, landscape irrigation, and/or cleaning equipment.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We assess WASH access through annual surveys.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We provide WASH services at all our global operation locations. The water use for WASH services is typically included in total water withdrawal monitoring. All global facilities are equipped with an appropriate number of restrooms and sinks to provide adequate WASH access to all employees at the location. WASH stations are

within reasonable walking distance from work areas, and meet the needs of the employees, the local health codes, and regulatory requirements. We regularly assess if all new owned and leased facilities and buildings have WASH facilities. Leveraging the WASH Pledge guidance from the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and its member companies, we developed a survey to assess our employees' access to WASH services in the workplace. This initiative began in FY23, where we assessed WASH at our manufacturing, R&D, distribution centers, and warehouses. The survey was expanded in FY24 to include global offices and North American retail locations.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1578

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

FY24 total water withdrawal is 0.3% higher than FY23, which qualifies as 'about the same' for comparison purposes. When comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach is used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% change year over year is referred to as "about the same" and up to +/- 15% will be "lower/higher". This slight increase occurred despite our Japan manufacturing plant becoming fully operational in FY24. The water withdrawal increase was offset by water efficiency improvements across our broader manufacturing portfolio, which helped maintain overall water use at nearly the same level. These efficiency gains are part of our ongoing commitment to water stewardship. We expect overall water withdrawal volume to decrease in FY25 due to the initiation of a 2-year capital project to decommission the groundwater HVAC system at our Melville manufacturing site. Additionally, we are continuing to implement the following initiatives, which are primarily focused on our manufacturing facilities: (1) Improving water metering and monitoring to identify inefficiencies and opportunities for reduction; (2) improving maintenance regimes; (3) upgrading equipment for more water-efficient options; (4) advancing water recycling practices at select facilities; (5) training our global manufacturing employees through our 'Every Drop Counts' campaign, which promotes awareness of the role each employee plays in meeting organizational sustainability goals. Furthermore, our green building standards have water-efficiency requirements that all new facilities are expected to meet, and our sites pursuing LEED certification are required to have water efficient indoor and outdoor fixtures. We remain focused on improving water efficiency across all operations.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1413

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

FY24 total water discharge is 0.3% higher than FY23 water discharge which qualifies as 'about the same' for comparison purposes. When comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach is used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same" and up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher". We expect overall water discharge volume to decrease in FY25, due to the initiation of a 2-year capital project to decommission the groundwater HVAC system at our Melville manufacturing site. Additionally, we are continuing to implement the following initiatives, which are primarily focused on our manufacturing facilities: (1) Improving water metering and monitoring to identify inefficiencies and opportunities for reduction; (2) improving maintenance regimes; (3) upgrading equipment for more water-efficient options; (4) advancing water recycling practices at select facilities; (5) training our global manufacturing employees through our 'Every Drop Counts' campaign, which promotes awareness of the role each employee plays in meeting organizational sustainability goals. Furthermore, our green building standards have water-efficiency requirements that all new facilities are expected to meet, and our sites pursuing LEED certification are required to have water efficient indoor and outdoor fixtures. We remain focused on improving water efficiency across all operations.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

165

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

FY24 total water consumption is 0.5% higher than FY23 water consumption which qualifies as 'about the same' for comparison purposes. Water consumption is calculated as water withdrawal minus water discharge. When comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same" and up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher". ELC's primary water consumption is within our operations, where water is used as a raw material in our products. Since our water accounting methodology relies on actual data to estimate withdrawal and discharge for similar facility types, water withdrawal increases at reporting sites will impact the estimates. Additionally, we estimate that 95% of the water withdrawal is discharged at facilities that primarily use water for WASH purposes (meaning that 5% is "consumed"). As consumption is calculated as withdrawal minus discharge, increasing the number of sites reporting actual data will improve the accuracy of our reporting. Additionally, we expect consumption to remain about the same based on production volumes, water efficiency projects, and capital improvements.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

80.23

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We identify facilities located in areas of water stress through our annual water risk assessment conducted by a third-party consulting firm. This process refreshes the enterprise-wide, multi-phased water risk assessment originally completed in FY22 and updated in FY23 to reflect portfolio changes. For the FY24 update, the

consultant used datasets from the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool (version 4.0), classifying facilities with a Baseline Water Stress score greater than or equal to 3 as water stressed. The number of sites classified as water-stressed increased in FY24 due to the tool's upgrade to version 4.0 after our FY23 assessment. This led to the reclassification of several locations, including two manufacturing campuses that were not previously considered water stressed. Importantly, for sites classified as water-stressed in both years, water withdrawal volumes decreased in FY24. To enable a more accurate year-over-year comparison, we recalculated the FY23 withdrawal volume using version 4.0 of the WRI Aqueduct tool. This resulted in a revised FY23 volume of 1,353 megaliters withdrawn from water-stressed areas. In FY24, the volume was 1,266 megaliters, representing a 6.4% decrease from the previous reporting year, which is considered "lower" for comparison purposes. When comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same," up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher" and greater than 15% will be considered "much higher." We expect withdrawals from water stressed areas to continue to decrease in FY25 due to the initiation of a 2-year capital project to decommission the groundwater HVAC system at our Melville manufacturing site. Additionally, we continue to implement the following initiatives, which are primarily focused on our manufacturing facilities: (1) Improving water metering and monitoring to identify inefficiencies and opportunities for reduction; (2) enhancing maintenance regimes; (3) upgrading equipment to more water-efficient options; (4) advancing water recycling practices at select facilities; (5) training our global manufacturing employees through our 'Every Drop Counts' campaign to promote awareness of the role each employee plays in meeting organizational sustainability goals.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In FY24, rainwater harvesting was relevant to two facilities. At our Silverwings Distribution Center in Belgium, harvested rainwater is used to supply water closets. At our Blaine Manufacturing facility in Minnesota, rainwater is captured and used for landscape irrigation.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

ELC did not withdraw water from brackish surface water sources during the reporting year.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

617

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater is relevant to our Melville, NY manufacturing location and to our new manufacturing facility in Japan, both of which use groundwater withdrawn from on-site wells for operational processes. Renewable groundwater withdrawal volume is 10.1% higher than the previous reporting year (FY23, 560 megaliters/year) due to our Japan manufacturing plant becoming fully operational in FY24. When comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same" and up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher".

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

ELC did not withdraw water from non-renewable groundwater sources during the reporting year.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

ELC did not withdraw water from entrained water sources during the reporting year

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

959

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The majority of our facilities within our reporting scope withdraw water from municipalities/ third-party sources. Third-party withdrawal is approximately 5.4% lower than previous reporting year (FY23; 1,014 megaliters/year). Third party withdrawals decreased due to water efficiency improvements across our broader manufacturing portfolio. Since our methodology relies on actual data to estimate withdrawal for similar facility types, withdrawal increases or decreases at reporting sites will impact the estimates. In FY24, approximately 6% of the reported water withdrawal was estimated. When comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same" and up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher".

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

129

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This water aspect is relevant to one facility that is permitted to discharge treated wastewater to fresh surface water. In FY24, the discharge volume was 98% higher than the previous reporting year (FY23, 65 megaliters / year). We attribute this increase due to the ramp up of start up operations, production activities, and the continuation of construction activities at our new manufacturing plant in Japan, which initially began operating in FY22. When comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same", up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher", and greater than 15% will be considered "much higher."

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

ELC did not directly discharge water to brackish surface water during the reporting year.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

780

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Groundwater discharge is relevant to our Melville, NY manufacturing location, where groundwater from on-site wells is used only for HVAC and is returned to the aquifer without treatment. Additionally, city water used in single pass cooling is returned to the aquifer without treatment, in accordance with our State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit. Groundwater discharge is 2.13 % lower (FY23, 797 megaliters/year) which qualifies as 'about the same' for comparison purposes. The slight decrease is due to a reduction in single pass cooling as compared to the previous reporting year. When comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same" and up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher".

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

504

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Third-party discharge volume is 8% lower than previous reporting year (FY23 volume 548 megaliters/year) due to water efficiency improvements across our broader manufacturing portfolio. In FY24, approximately 21% of the reported water discharge was estimated according to our accounting methodology. We are working to obtain more actual data, which will help increase the accuracy of our reporting. When comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same" and up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher".

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

151

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The level of treatment was determined based on our waste stream and local regulatory requirements for wastewater effluent. Our manufacturing facility in Oevel, Belgium and our new manufacturing facility in Shimotsuma, Japan complete tertiary treatment of wastewater discharge, in compliance with the wastewater permit standards. Our Oevel, Belgium facility also treats industrial wastewater from our Pre-Ops facility. At these locations, wastewater undergoes primary treatment through an interceptor and basic filter, then passes through a dissolved air floatation to a membrane biological reactor, followed by polishing via reverse osmosis. The treated water is then recycled in select processes. Our FY24 discharge volumes increased from FY23 (92 megaliters/year) by 64% due to new site operations and production ramp up at our Japan manufacturing facility. When comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same" and up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher" and greater than 15% is considered "much higher".

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

80.5

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The level of treatment was determined based on our waste stream and local regulatory requirements for wastewater effluent. Our Whitman Laboratories site in the UK, along with our Eastside and Hillmount Manufacturing sites in Toronto, Canada perform secondary wastewater treatment via dissolved air flotation (DAF), filtration, and separation through interceptors, followed by a final pH adjustment. Monthly effluent analysis is conducted by the utility provider and/or onsite personnel. These facilities treat wastewater to comply with permit effluent standards. From FY23 to FY24, secondary treatment increased by 106% due to the investment in the new wastewater treatment plants at the manufacturing sites in Toronto. Comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same" and up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher" and greater than 15% is considered "much higher".

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

213

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The level of treatment was determined based on our waste stream and local regulatory requirements for wastewater effluent. Some of our manufacturing sites complete primary treatment of wastewater through interceptor filtration and/or pH adjustments prior to discharge, in compliance with local regulatory requirements. Primary treatment decreased by 35% (FY23, 328.3 2 megaliters/year) due to investment in the new wastewater treatment plants at our Eastside and Hillmount Manufacturing sites in Toronto, Canada which previously only had primary wastewater treatment. Comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same" and up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher" and greater than +/- 15% is considered "much higher" or "much lower".

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

780

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment volume is 2.13% lower than previous reporting year (FY23 volume 797.1 megaliters/year) which qualifies as 'about the same' for comparison purposes. The slight decrease is due to the reduction of single pass cooling as compared to the prior year at our Melville, NY location. For our manufacturing location that sources water from on-site wells, the groundwater is used only in the HVAC system and is returned to the aquifer without treatment. This water is not used in the manufacturing of any product. Additionally, water used in single pass cooling of equipment is returned to the aquifer without treatment, in accordance with our State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit. This water is not used in the manufacturing of any product. Comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same" and up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher".

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

114

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Several manufacturing locations, research and development sites, DCs and warehouses discharge wastewater to a third party without treatment. Sites monitor discharge as required and in compliance with the effluent permits in place, where applicable. From FY23 to FY24, discharge to a third party without treatment increased by 41% (FY23 volume 81.1 megaliters/year) due to an increase in business activity. Since many of our sites estimate water withdrawal and/or discharge, and actual data shows an increase in water withdrawal at some locations, the estimated discharge has also increased since this is proportional to the withdrawal. In FY24, approximately 21% of the reported water discharge was estimated according to our accounting methodology. Comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same" and up to +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher" and greater than +/- 15% is considered "much higher" or "much lower".

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

74.5

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

61-70

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Other discharge volume is 3.4% higher in FY24 as compared to FY23 (volume 71 megaliters / year) which qualifies as “about the same” for comparison purposes. We do not currently track discharge treatment level for offices as primary water use is for sanitation / potable consumption and these facility types are often located in rented buildings shared with other companies, and therefore, the monitoring of water discharge treatment is not directly possible at this time. Additionally, for facilities where primary water usage is for WASH purposes and where meter readings or utility data is unavailable, discharge was estimated to be 95% of water withdrawn in accordance with our water accounting methodology. In FY24, approximately 21% of the reported water discharge was estimated according to our accounting methodology. Comparing FY24 data to previous year FY23 data, the following approach was used to determine the magnitude of change: up to +/- 5% year over year is referred to as “about the same” and up to +/- 15% will be “lower” or “higher”.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0.54

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

- Nitrates
- Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

This water aspect is only relevant to one of our manufacturing facilities that was permitted to discharge treated wastewater to fresh surface water in FY24. Flow is measured via local water meters that were installed prior to the beginning of the reporting year, enabling us to calculate emissions to water for FY24. We deploy tertiary treatment prior to discharging to the fresh surface water body. The treated effluent is sampled and analyzed monthly for total nitrogen and total phosphorous to measure success and confirm compliance with local requirements. During the reporting year this facility was compliant with local requirements regarding wastewater effluent. Nitrates are included in the concentration of total nitrogen. To estimate the concentration of nitrates, we added analysis of nitrates to the effluent sampling plan. Our ratio of nitrates to total nitrogen was used to estimate the nitrates emissions to water for FY24 data. Phosphates are included in the concentration of total phosphorus. To estimate the concentration of phosphates, we added analysis of phosphates to the effluent sampling plan. Our ratio of phosphates to total phosphorous was used to estimate the phosphates emissions to water for FY24 data. We will be moving away from estimates beginning in the FY25 reporting year. We do not use pesticides in our manufacturing processes. Pesticides are therefore not monitored in the wastewater effluent from this facility.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

- 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Two of 16 manufacturing sites, representing 13% of ELC operated factories and producing approximately 38% of directly manufactured finished goods, have been identified as being exposed to substantive water risk. These facilities are within regions of water stress. We classified all our substantive risk sites using WRI's Aqueduct. The facilities included here (detailed further in 9.3.1) are the facilities that pose the biggest financial/strategic risk of impact to our organization based on the definition we have given in 3.2.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.4) Please explain

As described in 2.2.2, we rely on a multi-phased water risk assessment which was updated in FY24 to reflect portfolio changes (1,895 locations, including 64 TPMs). Using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and Regional Water Expert ratings updated in FY25, we derived a Composite Risk Rating with a 3.0 threshold for basin/landscape condition. We also used CEO Water Mandate's "100 Priority Basins." We evaluated the CDP disclosures of key TPMs to identify dependence on water, impacts on availability and opportunities. The results indicated 1 of the 64 suppliers assessed have been identified as being exposed to substantive water risk and are in regions of water stress. These suppliers represent less than 1% of the company's total global revenue that could be affected.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Melville, NY - Manufacturing

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :City water - Glacial and Magothy Aquifers

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.779654

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-73.408784

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

888.7

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

529.1

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

359.6

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

877.9

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

780.1

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

97.8

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

10.8

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Groundwater is relevant to our Melville, NY manufacturing location, as it is used in production and as part of operational processes. Groundwater withdrawal volumes for our HVAC system, measured directly through local water meters, are about the same as the prior reporting year (FY23, 527 megaliters/year). When combined with municipal withdrawal, measured directly through utility-owned meters, overall withdrawal volumes are about the same (FY23, 895 megaliters/year). Groundwater discharge volumes are about the same (FY23, 797 megaliters/year). Groundwater discharge includes water from non-contact single-pass cooling, returned untreated to the aquifer per our State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. Consumption is calculated as withdrawal minus discharge; values increased by approximately 14% (FY23; 9.4 megaliters/year). The increase in consumption is attributed to production changes. To determine the magnitude of change across fiscal years, the following approach is applied: +/- 5% year over year is referred to as "about the same" and +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher". This facility depends on groundwater from both on-site wells and the municipal provider, which sources from Long Island's sole-source aquifer. To address risks related to regional water stress, aging infrastructure, and water quality, a two-year project began in FY24 to decommission the groundwater-cooled HVAC system which is expected to reduce annual withdrawal by more than 500 megaliters/year.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Oevel, Belgium - Manufacturing

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Belgium

- Other, please specify :Centraal Kempisch System

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.136822

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

4.92274

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

34.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

34.4

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

21.5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

21.5

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

12.9

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal from our municipal supplier measured directly through utility-owned meters, decreased by approximately 11% (FY23; 38.8 megaliters/year). Discharge to the municipal utility for offsite treatment, measured directly through local water meters, decreased by approximately 20% (FY23; 26.8 megaliters/year). Consumption, calculated as withdrawal minus discharge, remained about the same (FY23; 12 megaliters/year). To determine the magnitude of change across fiscal years, the following approach is applied: +/- 5% year over year change is referred to as "about the same" and +/- 15% will be "lower" or "higher." The Oevel manufacturing facility is in a region with extremely high baseline water stress and is dependent on groundwater sourced from the municipality. To address water-related risks, including vulnerability to drought, unpredictable rainfall, and water quality, the facility has implemented a range of water stewardship actions, including ongoing leak detection and repair, valve assessments, and the use of recycled treated water for process cleaning. In FY24, the facility treated and recycled approximately 36% of the total water used. In FY24, the facility also launched the second phase of its water recycling upgrade and rainwater harvesting project, which is expected to reduce annual withdrawal by approximately 23 megaliters/year once complete. We remain focused on improving water efficiency across all operations.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water withdrawal data has been assured by a third-party limited assurance provider. The review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

ELC does not currently verify water withdrawals, volume by source data through a third party; however, this data is reviewed through internal controls.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The quality of incoming water is monitored by the municipal water provider, which provides water quality reports validating compliance with drinking water standards and local regulations. The quality of treated water used in the manufacturing of our products is monitored through our standard procedures and led by our QC teams. This is monitored on a regular basis locally and is reviewed through internal controls. This metric is not included as part of our formal assurance process with our 3rd party auditor; however, this metric is included in our ISO14001 Environmental Management System.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water discharge data has been assured by a third-party limited assurance provider. The review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

ELC does not currently verify water discharges, volume by destination data through a third party; however, this data is reviewed through internal controls.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This water aspect applies to our industrial wastewater discharges, all of which require treatment. Upon leaving the two sites referred to above, the industrial wastewater is routed to wastewater treatment plants operated by municipalities. At both locations, the industrial wastewater discharge volume sent to the municipality is monitored through local metering for compliance with the respective wastewater discharge certificate/permit. At our Melville location, a third-party consultant prepares monthly reporting who then provides our averages and maximum to the regional wastewater authority twice per year. At our Oevel location, the government authority conducts annual unannounced compliance checks. This metric is not included as part of our formal assurance process with our 3rd party auditor; however, this metric is included in our ISO14001 Environmental Management System.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

At our Melville, New York location, the local municipality collects water discharge samples twice per month for standard water quality parameters. Tri-annually, ELC and the local municipality collect samples at this location for analysis of additional water quality parameters. These samples are analyzed by a third-party laboratory. At our Oevel, Belgium location, water discharge quality sampling and analysis is completed every six months by an external, third-party laboratory. Sampling frequency and parameters for both locations are outlined in a wastewater discharge certificate/permit designed to meet local and federal regulations. This metric is not included as part of our formal assurance process with our 3rd party auditor; however, this metric is included in our ISO14001 Environmental Management System.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water consumption data has been assured by a third-party limited assurance provider. The review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

9891001.27

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Going forward, we anticipate that our water withdrawal efficiency will improve due to the implementation of the groundwater HVAC decommissioning project, efficiency improvements in our manufacturing processes and building utilities, and employee training, resulting in a lower volume of water withdrawn per unit revenue. [Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?**(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact**

Select from:

 Yes**(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact**

We consider low water impact products as those that enable consumers to use less or no water during the product use phase compared to other ELC products within a similar product category. These products support water conservation by reducing the quantity of water needed for daily routines. For example, two-in-one products compared to traditional shampoo and conditioner routine.

(9.14.4) Please explain

ELC has several low water impact products that enable consumers to reduce their water usage compared to traditional ELC products of a similar category. This can also help reduce energy consumption by decreasing or eliminating hot water usage. These products include: - Dry shampoos allow consumers to clean without water usage, and to have additional time in between hair washes - Two-in-One shampoos decrease the number of products and steps in a traditional washing routine - No rinse/leave-in conditioners suggest no rinsing and no water usage by consumers - Water-based solutions that require no rinse, such as wipes and micellar water, help remove makeup with no additional water needed

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

09/29/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/30/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1546

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1236

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1184

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

117

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2022, our organization set a target to reduce our total water withdrawals by 20% by 2025 from a fiscal 2019 baseline, focusing on our high and extremely high water-stressed sites. This expanded our previous target, which only covered our Melville, NY facility. The new target includes direct manufacturing, including the facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks defined in 3.2. Progress is tracked in megaliters. The target supports our corporate commitment to improving efficiency in direct manufacturing operations. The current target excludes brands acquired by ELC during or after fiscal 2020 and any manufacturing sites that are not fully operational within the target timeline. As we continue to progress, we plan to periodically review our performance to inform and evolve our water stewardship strategy, with the intention of setting new goals and targets.*

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In FY24, we achieved our 2025 target early with a 23% reduction in water withdrawal from direct manufacturing, compared to our FY19 baseline. We prioritized our largest manufacturing sites in water-stressed areas, implementing efficiency measures, best practices, and capital projects. For example, third-party valve assessments completed at Oevel (BE), Whitman (UK), and Agincourt (CA) leveraged insights from our Melville (NY) team to optimize water usage and ensure timely maintenance interventions. We also launched a global initiative to standardize cleaning/sanitization practices and began a 2-year project to decommission Melville's groundwater-cooled HVAC system. The decommissioning project is key for maintaining our 2025 target and will reduce our water withdrawal by more than 500 megaliters per year. At our Oevel, Belgium, manufacturing facility, we prioritize wastewater recycling. In FY24, Oevel treated and recycled approximately 36% of total water used.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

These activities described in column 15 have enabled us to make significant progress, achieving our target a year ahead of schedule. We are on track to maintain achievement of the target within the timeline. Our water withdrawal reduction target is in alignment with our water policy commitment to responsible water management. The target helps us manage our water-related dependencies through resource conservation and operational efficiency. By focusing on water-stressed sites, we are helping to reduce the impact on local ecosystems and water bodies, demonstrating responsible water use in these sensitive areas. These activities also reduce our water-related risk as we seek opportunities through the adoption of new technologies and practices to improve overall operational efficiency. As we continue to make progress, we plan to periodically review our performance to inform and evolve our water stewardship strategy, with the intention of setting new goals and targets. Methodology: We followed guidance from Alliance for Water Stewardship and WRI's GHG Protocol to establish our target baseline year and determine scope and boundaries. We estimated water reduction based on the results of water efficiency studies conducted at select manufacturing sites by our consultant. We then defined the parameters for setting a SMART target for water withdrawal reduction.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

Other water pollution, please specify :Wastewater quality monitoring, in some cases, beyond regulatory requirements

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

14

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

4

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

23

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

Other, please specify :ISO 14001

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY23, our organization set an internal target for all ELC-controlled Manufacturing and R&D facilities to implement annual sampling of specified wastewater effluent parameters, beyond permit or regulatory requirements, by the end of fiscal 2025. This internal target is applicable to our direct Manufacturing and Global R&D

facilities where ELC controls the building/utilities, and that discharge industrial wastewater to third party destinations or to fresh surface water. The target includes priority locations defined in 3.2 as being exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks. Manufacturing or R&D facilities that became operational during the target timeline are included; however, the target excludes DECIEM, as it is a recently acquired brand and is being integrated into our data systems. Third party manufacturing and suppliers are excluded from this target as ELC does not have operational control and we do not plan to include these in the future as part of this target.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Following the requirements of our Environmental Management System (EMS), we set this target to measure our industrial wastewater effluent quality and to monitor performance through annual internal sampling of specified parameters, beyond permit or regulatory requirements. We established these requirements as part of the internal objectives and targets for direct Manufacturing and R&D sites, and the sites are required to report their performance on a quarterly basis. In FY24, 4 sites were in conformance with the new target. As part of our EMS, we conduct internal ISO compliance audits at our manufacturing sites approximately once every two years. Our manufacturing sites are also audited by our third-party registrar to maintain our conformance to the ISO 14001 standard and maintain our certification. We will continue to work with our direct manufacturing and R&D sites to make exponential progress to the new internal target is achieved by the end of FY25.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We plan to update our internal target to include nitrates and phosphates to align with SFDR indicators and common practice across global water quality indices. Completion of this internal target will help us better understand the quality of our industrial wastewater effluent, which may inform potential future water targets. This internal target will also help us monitor our performance and improve our understanding of our environmental impacts, risks, and potential opportunities to reduce, mitigate or manage nature-related risks. Finally, to align with CDP guidance - which states that "if you set the target based on financial years, enter the year that applies to the end of your financial year" - we revised the "date target was set" in column 4 to reflect the last day of the fiscal year in which the target was set, since it was established during fiscal 2023.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

Other WASH, please specify :Assess WASH access at all ELC-operated global value chain facilities and at our worldwide offices

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/30/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

28

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/30/2026

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

137

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

132

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

95

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our water stewardship strategy aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6. We regularly assess if all new owned and leased facilities and buildings have WASH facilities. In FY24, we established an internal target to assess employees' access to WASH services. The target coverage includes all ELC-operated direct manufacturing, distribution, warehouses, R&D, and office locations that were operational during the base year (FY24). The target includes priority locations defined in 3.2 as being exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks. However, the target excludes DECIEM, as it is a recently acquired brand and is being integrated into our data systems. As we continue to make progress, we plan to periodically review our performance to inform and evolve our water stewardship strategy, with the intention of setting new goals and targets.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

By providing WASH in our operations, we support the achievement of SDG 6, while also following global best practice on WASH. Leveraging the WASH Pledge guidance from the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and its member companies, we developed a survey to assess our employees' access to WASH services in the workplace. Work initially began in FY23 but was formally incorporated as a target in our EHS strategy in FY24. This target includes assessing all ELC-operated manufacturing, distribution, warehousing, R&D, and office locations, aiming to achieve at least 80% response rate. During the reporting year, we achieved a response from 77% of the locations. We anticipate linear progress as we follow up with locations that did not respond.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In FY23, we integrated our WASH survey questions into our ESG data platform, which sends an automated email to each assigned Data Collector at our ELC-operated manufacturing, distribution centers, warehouses, and R&D facilities to complete the survey. Responses were reviewed and consolidated by the EHS team. Of the locations surveyed in FY23, all survey responses (n = 28) indicated adequate WASH services. This served as our baseline as we re-surveyed these facilities in FY24 (n = 62) and also expanded to include ELC-operated offices (n = 70). Responses received in FY24 confirmed that all sites within the target scope have access to WASH. We are continuing to follow up with specific facilities to increase our response rate.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

Other WASH, please specify :Assess WASH access at free-standing retail locations

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/30/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/30/2026

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

455

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year*Select from:* New**(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

51

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target*Select all that apply* Sustainable Development Goal 6**(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Our water stewardship strategy aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6. We regularly assess if all new owned and leased facilities and buildings have WASH facilities. In FY24, we established an internal target to assess employees' access to WASH services. The target coverage includes all ELC-operated free-standing retail locations that were operational during the base year (FY24). However, the target excludes DECIEM, as it is a recently acquired brand and is being integrated into our data systems. As we continue to make progress, we plan to periodically review our performance to inform and evolve our water stewardship strategy, with the intention of setting new goals and targets.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

y providing WASH in our operations, we support the achievement of SDG 6, while also following global best practice on WASH. Leveraging the WASH Pledge guidance from the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and its member companies, we developed a survey to assess our employees' access to WASH services in the workplace. Work initially began in FY23 but was formally incorporated as a target in our EHS strategy in FY24. This target includes assessing all ELC-operated free standing store locations, aiming to achieve at least 80% response rate for each region. During the reporting year, we surveyed our North American retail stores and achieved a 96% response rate, which exceeds the target for this region. We anticipate linear progress as we engage the remaining global retail locations.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In FY24, we expanded our WASH access assessment to include North America free-standing retail locations. The survey was distributed through our point-of-sale communication platform, and responses were received from 455 stores, confirming that all have access to WASH services. This represents a 96% response rate, surpassing our regional target of 80%.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/30/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

8461

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/30/2026

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

80000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

48473

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

56

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage applies to our Japan manufacturing site, which began operations in FY22 and became fully operational in Q1 FY24. In FY24, the site set a strategic goal to recycle 80,000 m³ of wastewater annually by Q4 FY26. Progress is tracked in cubic meters. During the reporting period, efforts focused on commissioning and stabilizing the wastewater treatment and recycling systems, reducing overall water usage, and optimizing water recycling processes to support long-term sustainability objectives.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

During FY22 and FY23, site teams focused on commissioning and stabilizing the wastewater treatment and recycling systems. FY23 was established as the baseline year, marking the site's first implementation of water recycling and serving as the reference point for measuring progress. Performance is tracked monthly using local water meters to monitor advancement toward the target. Building on the success achieved in FY24, we anticipate accelerated progress as the systems continue to stabilize and are further optimized.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

By setting a target to recycle 80,000 m³ of wastewater annually by Q4 FY26 at our Japan manufacturing facility, we are actively reducing the site's dependence on freshwater withdrawals. Although the region is not classified as water-stressed, this target supports our broader water stewardship strategy to enhance efficiency and resilience across manufacturing operations. The site, which became operational in FY22 and ramped up through FY23 and FY24, uses recycled water for building utilities, water closets, and landscape irrigation. It is also our only directly operated manufacturing facility that discharges treated wastewater into a surface water body, making recycling efforts impactful in reducing environmental discharge. Our water recycling target has already driven innovation in optimizing both water-using systems and the processes that generate wastewater. Because the facility was still ramping up, a reliable volumetric estimate aligned with the design recycling rate could not be established until sufficient operational data was available. That estimate was finalized in Q1 FY24, enabling us to establish a SMART target for the site.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Species management Other, please specify :**(NDPE policy: No conversion, which includes conversion of non-forested natural ecosystems or peatlands to agriculture, tree plantations, or other land uses, or severe human-induced degradation)**
- Education & awareness
- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) 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
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

ELC included indicators 6.1 Protected Areas using the UNEP-WCMC's World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA); 6.2 Key Biodiversity Areas using the BirdLife International's World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas 6.3 of BRF "Other Important Delineated Areas" which include areas under WWF Global 200, Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas and other vulnerable marine ecosystems or intact forest landscapes; and 8.3 Sites of International Interest which looks at overlap with RAMSAR and World Heritage sites.

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

land / seascape of North Atlantic

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has a return center in Pennsylvania within land/seascape of North Atlantic

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Switzerland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Schwyz province, Rhine seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 3 warehouse locations in the Schwyz province, Rhine seascape of Switzerland

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Australia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Victoria province

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 warehouse location in the Victoria province of Australia

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

North Atlantic seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 3 warehouse locations in New York/North Atlantic seascape

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Republic of Korea

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Han-gang seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 warehouse location in Seoul/Han-gang seascape of Korea

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Romania

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Tisza seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 warehouse location in Alba/Tisza seascape in Romania

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ontario

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 3 warehouse locations in Ontario, Canada

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

North Sea

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 warehouse location in England/North Sea

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

North Atlantic seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 warehouse location in New Jersey/North Atlantic seascape

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Vlaams Gewest; Schelde seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 2 manufacturing locations in Vlaams Gewest/Schelde seascape in Belgium

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 11

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ibaraki, Honshu Island

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 manufacturing location in Ibaraki, Honshu Island in Japan

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 12

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

the English Channel

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 manufacturing location in England, the English Channel

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 13

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Switzerland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Rhine seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 manufacturing location in the Schwyz province, Rhine seascape of Switzerland

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 14

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 3 manufacturing locations in Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania in the US

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 15

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ontario

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 3 manufacturing locations in Ontario, Canada

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 16

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Switzerland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Rhine seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 2 distribution centers in the Schwyz province, Rhine seascape of Switzerland

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 17

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Tagus

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Madrid/Tagus in Spain

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 18

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Gauteng, Limpopo

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Gauteng/Limpopo in South Africa

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 19

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Honshu Island

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Tokyo/Honshu Island in Japan

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 20

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Malaysia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Malay Peninsula

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Selangor/Malay Peninsula in Malaysia

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 21

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Greece

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Attiki, Aegean Sea

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Attiki/Aegean Sea in Greece

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 22

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Chile

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Región Metropolitana de Santiago, South Pacific

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in the Región Metropolitana de Santiago, South Pacific in Chile

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 23

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Vlaams Gewest; Schelde seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 3 distribution centers in Vlaams Gewest/Schelde seascape in Belgium

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 24

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Australia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

New South Wales

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in New South Wales

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 25

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Taiwan, China

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

New Taipei City

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in New Taipei City

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 26

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Mexico

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Gulf of America

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in the Gulf of America region

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 27

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Italy

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lombardia, Po seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Lombardia/Po seascape

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 28

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Hungary

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Danube seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Budapest/Danube seascape

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 29

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Thailand

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Samut Prakan, Gulf of Thailand

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Samut Prakan, Gulf of Thailand

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 30

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Switzerland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Aargau, Rhine

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 2 distribution centers in Aargau, Rhine in Switzerland

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 31

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Singapore

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Malay Peninsula

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in the Malay Peninsula in Singapore

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 32

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Czechia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Hlavní město Praha, Elbe seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Hlavni mesto Praha/Elbe seascape

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 33

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

China

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Shanghai, Yellow Sea & East China Sea

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Shanghai, Yellow Sea & East China Sea region in China

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 34

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Canada

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ontario

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Ontario, Canada

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 35

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Espiritu Santo, South Atlantic

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Espiritu Santo/South Atlantic in Brazil

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 36

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ontario

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 3 warehouses in Ontario, Canada

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 37

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

North Atlantic seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 3 warehouses in New York/North Atlantic seascape

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 38

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Republic of Korea

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Seoul, Han-gang seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 warehouse in Seoul/Han-gang seascape

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 39

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Australia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Victoria landscape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 warehouse in the Victoria landscape

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 40

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

England, North Sea

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 warehouse in England/North Sea

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 41

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ibaraki, Honshu Island

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 manufacturing site in Ibaraki/Honshu Island

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 42

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Vlaams Gewest; Schelde seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 2 manufacturing locations in Vlaams Gewest/Schelde seascape in Belgium

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 43

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

the English Channel

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 manufacturing location in England, the English Channel

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 44

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

North Atlantic

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 2 manufacturing locations in the US, New York and Pennsylvania

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 45

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ontario

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 3 manufacturing locations in Ontario, Canada

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 46

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Tagus

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Madrid/Tagus in Spain

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 47

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Gauteng, Limpopo

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Gauteng/Limpopo in South Africa

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 48

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Honshu Island

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Tokyo/Honshu Island in Japan

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 49

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Malaysia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Selangor, Malay Peninsula

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Selangor/Malay Peninsula in Malaysia

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 50

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Chile

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Región Metropolitana de Santiago, South Pacific

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in the Región Metropolitana de Santiago, South Pacific in Chile

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 51

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Mexico

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Gulf of America

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in the Gulf of America region

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 52

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Hungary

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Danube seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Budapest/Danube seascape

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 53

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Samut Prakan, Gulf of Thailand

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Samut Prakan, Gulf of Thailand

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Not assessed

Row 54

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Switzerland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Aargau, Rhine

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 2 distribution centers in Aargau, Rhine in Switzerland

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 55

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Singapore

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Malay Peninsula

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in the Malay Peninsula in Singapore

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 56

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Czechia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Hlavní město Praha, Elbe seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Hlavní město Praha/Elbe seascape

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 57

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Taiwan, China

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Taiwan

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in New Taipei City

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 58

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ontario

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Ontario, Canada

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 59

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Espiritu Santo, South Atlantic

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 1 distribution center in Espiritu Santo/South Atlantic in Brazil

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

Row 60

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Vlaams Gewest; Schelde seascape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

ELC has 3 distribution centers in Vlaams Gewest/Schelde seascape in Belgium

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

Water consumption– total volume

Water discharges– total volumes

- Water discharges – volumes by treatment method
- Water withdrawals– total volumes
- Other data point in module 9, please specify :Water discharges - quality by standard water quality parameters

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- Attestation Standards (AT-C Section 105 & 210/205) established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

Water-related standards

- Other water verification standard, please specify :Compliance checks by the local sewer authority

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

In addition to the water accounting data points assured by a third-party limited assurance provider, as described in 9.3.2, the following data points are verified annually for the sites included in the reporting boundary: water withdrawals (total volumes); water consumption (total volume); and water discharges (total volumes). These data points have been assured by a third-party limited assurance provider. The review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements. The data points for water discharges – volume by final treatment level and quality by standard water quality parameters – are verified at manufacturing facilities with industrial wastewater discharge permits. Sampling frequency and parameters for these sites are outlined in their wastewater discharge certificates/permits, which are designed to meet local and national regulations. Compliance with quality standards and discharge volumes is periodically (typically 2 to 3 times / year) verified through third party consultants and/or by the local sewer authority.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

sis-2024.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
- Fuel consumption
- Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- Renewable fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- Attestation Standards (AT-C Section 105 & 210/205) established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

In addition to the verification statements provided in previous questions 7.9.1/2/3, ELC conducted limited assurance on the following climate-related data points in FY24: • Total fuel consumption, by source (renewable/non-renewable) • Total electricity consumption by source (renewable, non-renewable) • % global energy sourced from renewable energy

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

sis-2024.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

- Other data point in module 8, please specify :% forest-based fiber cartons FSC certified

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- Attestation Standards (AT-C Section 105 & 210/205) established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

ELC assures our metric "% forest-based fiber cartons FSC certified" to track against our goal to use responsibly sourced paper products whenever possible, with a goal to have 100% of our forest-based fiber cartons FSC certified by 2025.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

sis-2024.pdf

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

