C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Reckitt* is home to some of the world's best-loved and trusted hygiene, health and nutrition brands. Our portfolio includes Air Wick, Calgon, Cillit Bang, Clearasil, Dettol, Durex, Enfamil, Finish, Gaviscon, Harpic, Lysol, Mortein, Mucinex, Nurofen, Nutramigen, Strepsils, Vanish, Veet, Woolite and more.

Reckitt exists to protect, heal and nurture in the relentless pursuit of a cleaner, healthier world. We believe that access to the highest-quality hygiene, wellness and nutrition is a right, not a privilege.

We operate in over 68 countries across six continents. We're a diverse global team with around 40,000 people of 125 different nationalities. And we sell more than 30 million products every day in nearly every country in the world.

Our value chain comprises interdependent parts that cover the sequence from us sourcing raw materials and manufacturing products, to consumers using and disposing of them. Emissions associated with our own operations make up 3% of our wider carbon footprint, with Scope 3 emissions accounting for 97% of our overall emissions.

Our 2030 Sustainability Ambitions sit at the centre of our business and support our Purpose to protect, heal and nurture in the relentless pursuit of a cleaner, healthier world. They focus on three areas – purpose-led brands, healthier planet and fairer society – where we can maximise our positive and enduring impact, within and through our core business. The ambitions are supported by specific targets and metrics to drive disciplined execution across the business. They are backed by over £1 billion in existing, planned and projected investment.

We aim to:

• Reach half the world with brands that help people live cleaner, healthier lives

• Engage two billion people in our partnerships, programmes and campaigns

• Make a lasting difference in communities through our Fight for Access Fund and our programmes

• Work with our partners to help deliver the UN Sustainable Development Goals

*Reckitt is the trading name of the Reckitt Benckiser group of companies

C0.2

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

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

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

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

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

C0.3

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

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Belgium
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Croatia
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hong Kong SAR, China
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Latvia
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam

C0.4

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

GBP

C0.5

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

Operational control

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	GB00B24CGK77

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	The Board has responsibility for overseeing our climate change strategy. The Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC) is part of Reckitt's governance framework and supports the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in ensuring the integrity of the Group's corporate responsibility and sustainability, ethics and compliance strategies, policies, programmes and activities. The CRSECC reports to the Board regularly at Board meetings. Specifically, the CRSECC supports the Board in reviewing, monitoring, and assessing the Company's approach to sustainability, including climate change. The Committee meets at least three times a year, and at other times as required, to review progress against our sustainability strategy and performance against our targets. In 2022, the Committee met four times. The Board also reviews progress and performance against those targets and did so in its May 2022 meeting. As part of the Board's annual review of our principal and emerging risks, sustainability was considered. The Board's focus included both ESG performance, and the introduction of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) climate reporting regulation. In 2022, with the Board's agreement and confirmed at the 2022 AGM, we introduced two new measures under the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) to align participants with, and incentivise delivery of, our 2030 Sustainability Ambitions: net revenue from more sustainable products (which includes our product carbon footprint) and reduction in GHG emissions in our operations.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO has accountability for sustainability performance at executive level, including climate related issues and agreeing on new sustainability and climate-related targets. Executive ownership of 'sustainability' as a principal risk resides directly with the CEO and the Chief Marketing, Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Officer. The CEO's responsibility is also delegated at an operational level, and the management of sustainability matters reflects the structure of our business as one Group with three business units. We have a single committee for the Group as a whole, the Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSCC), chaired by our CEO. This is supported by business unit level committees, which report up to the RSCC and to the CRSECC. These committees all meet and report quarterly.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Board oversees, considers and reviews the Group's ESG strategy and has oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. Sustainability, including climate change, is identified as a principal risk in our risk register, reflecting both its importance and its central role in Reckitt's growth strategy. We manage the risk by: – Embedding our sustainability strategy and targets within R&D and our supply chain, and across each of the GBUs, through customer-facing programmes, ingredient management, our decarbonisation and water usage roadmap, packaging and sustainable sourcing programmes The Board receives quarterly updates on sustainability issues and risks, and conducts a formal review at least once a year. The board-level Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC) is expected to meet at least three times a year to review progress against our sustainability strategy and performance against our targets. In 2022, the Committee met four times. Meetings usually take place ahead of Board meetings and the Chair of the Committee reports formally to the Board. The CEO, who has accountability for sustainability performance at executive level, attends the Committee's meetings and is joined by other senior executives. The CRSECC terms of reference are reviewed annually. During the year, these were reviewed and considered to be fit for purpose, in line with best practice. The CRSECC considers a number of standing agenda items in line with its terms of reference: • Monitoring and reviewing processes for risk assessment for corporate responsibility, sustainability, and compliance and ethical conduct • Agreeing targets and KPIs for corporate responsibility, sustainability and compliance and ethical conduct. Reviewing internal and external reports on progress towards set targets and KPIs • Receiving reports from management committees in respect of corporate responsibility, sustainability, ethics, and compliance and investigating and taking action in relation to issues raised or reported to it The Audit Committee also has a monitoring function in respect of risk management and internal control systems, especially financial controls, which also includes the assurance framework established by management to identify and monitor risks identified by the CRSECC. The Committee liaises with the Audit Committee and the Chair of the CRSECC is a member of the Audit Committee. The Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSCC) supports the CRSECC in reviewing risks, including those relating to climate change, and our progress in managing them, and covers all of our environmental, social and governance (ESG) activity. Climate change, performance against operational targets and product footprint activity is discussed in each meeting, and details of carbon roadmap areas and plans to strengthen activity are considered.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC) comprises four members, including the Chair. Members of the CRSECC bring extensive experience in both developing and developed markets, adding value through their knowledge of creating sustainable initiatives, and past experiences of leading research and development efforts to create breakthrough innovations. Additionally, our Senior Independent Non-Executive Director, appointed in November 2022, was instrumental in leading the first major media company to commit to becoming Net Zero Carbon by 2030, and into a new era of environmental awareness. They were awarded the inaugural MIP United Nations Sustainable Development Goal Award in 2020, are Chair of the National Oceanography Centre and also serve as an ambassador to the World Wildlife Federation (WWF). Members of the CRSECC are appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Nomination Committee, which reviews membership in terms of skills, knowledge, diversity and experience. The Board is satisfied that each member of the Committee is independent and that Committee members as a whole have competence relevant to the company's sector and the industries in which it operates. On joining the Committee and during their tenure, members receive additional training tailored to their individual requirements. Such training includes meetings with internal management covering CRSEC matters. All members of the Committee receive regular briefings from senior executives on matters covering governance, regulatory and legislative developments, product safety and corporate responsibility, sustainability and ethics-related matters, and Reckitt practices and policies in these areas. These briefings have included specific topics relating to climate change, its impacts and solutions, including climate change and water stress, and biodiversity and nature-based solutions.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

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

Quarterly

Please explain
The CEO is the highest Exec Committee member with specific responsibility for Reckitt's sustainability policy and performance, including climate related issues and agreeing on new sustainability and climate-related targets. Executive ownership of 'sustainability' as a principal risk resides directly with the CEO and the Chief Marketing, Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Officer.
The CEO is a standing member of the board-level Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC), and chair of the management-level Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSCC) where climate-related matters arise. Their work considers climate programmes & performance against targets, sustainability strategy, activities and targets for 2030 and beyond.

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Marketing, Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
The Chief Marketing, Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Officer has responsibility for sustainability-related strategy development and compliance. Executive ownership of 'sustainability' as a principal risk resides directly with the CEO and the Chief Marketing, Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Officer.

Position or committee
Safety, Health, Environment and Quality committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
The management of sustainability matters reflects the structure of our business as one Group with three business units. We have a single committee for the Group as a whole, the Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSCC), chaired by our CEO. This is supported by business unit level committees, which report up to the RSCC and to the board-level Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC). These committees all meet and report quarterly.
The Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSCC) supports the CRSECC in reviewing risks, including those relating to climate change, and our progress in managing them, and covers all of our environmental, social and governance (ESG) activity. Climate change, performance against operational targets and product footprint activity is discussed in each meeting, and details of carbon roadmap areas and plans to strengthen activity are considered.
Business units are responsible for their own deliverables therefore they are responsible for advising and recommending on the development of the overall Reckitt sustainability strategies, including our climate strategy and associated programmes, together with monitoring and driving the achievement of our Business Unit sustainability targets and standards, including Reckitt's climate- related targets.

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Supply Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
The Chief Supply Officer is responsible for implementing sustainability programmes across our global supply chain operations, including planning, procurement, manufacturing and logistics.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2022 we introduced two ESG measures under the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) to align participants with, and incentivise delivery of, our 2030 Sustainability Ambitions. There are two equally weighted metrics: net revenue from more sustainable products and reduction in GHG emissions in our operations. The GHG related incentive relates to reducing operational GHG emissions, improving performance beyond our already-achieved SBT of 65% reduction in carbon from operations since 2015.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary
Shares

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The CEO's target bonus opportunity of 120% of salary is based on the achievement of two financial targets, and the Remuneration Committee's assessment of performance in the round. Specifically progress on delivery of the strategy and wider people, culture and sustainability matters. One-third of annual bonus payments for Executive Directors are subject to a three-year deferral into awards over Reckitt shares. We have malus and clawback and other safeguards in place in order to manage any potential risk.

LTIP grants comprise performance share options and performance share awards (based on a fixed number). They will vest subject to the achievement of LFL net revenue, ROCE, relative TSR and 2 x ESG performance targets:
i. Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products – 20% of this element will vest for achieving 32% of net revenue from more sustainable products increasing to full vesting for achieving 35% in 2025.
i. Percentage reduction in GHG emissions in operations – 20% of this element will vest for achieving a 66% reduction in GHG emissions in operations by 2025, increasing to full vesting for achieving a 69% reduction.
Targets are based on achievement in the final year of the performance period and take into account the plans that we have to achieve our 2030 Sustainability Ambitions. LTIP are subject to a three-year performance period and two-year holding period.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The Remuneration Committee's assessment of performance includes: progress against our 2030 Sustainability Ambitions as a whole; raising awareness of the impact of climate change on health; further development of our work on ecosystems and biodiversity; climate change; sustainable sourcing activity and external benchmarks of progress

LTIP ESG targets are based on rigorous methodology, independently assured and, in the case of our carbon emissions, support our delivery of externally validated science-based targets on emissions reduction.
i. Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products supports our ambition of 50% of net revenue being from more sustainable products by 2030. Measured using our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC) which evaluates the carbon, water, plastics, ingredients and packaging footprints in new products for our global brands. An improvement of circa 10% in a product's performance is required for the new product to be considered more sustainable. It includes Scope 3 product emissions (including the carbon and water impact from consumer use) which is the most impactful lifecycle stage of our products.
i. Percentage reduction in GHG emissions in operations supports the delivery of our externally validated science-based targets for 2030 to help maintain global warming at less than 1.5°C, including a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations against our 2015 baseline. For the purposes of reward outcomes, any offsetting activities will not count towards achievement of these targets. The threshold of a 66% reduction is above the goal that we set for ourselves by 2030, with the maximum target of a 69% reduction significantly beyond this, requiring us to exceed our 2030 science-based target ahead of schedule. These targets are considered stretching taking into account internal forecasts and in the context of a 2022 actual of 66%.

Entitled to incentive
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Shares

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The CFO's target bonus opportunity of 100% of salary is based on the achievement of two financial targets, and the Remuneration Committee's assessment of performance in the round. Specifically progress on delivery of the strategy and wider people, culture and sustainability matters. One-third of annual bonus payments for Executive Directors are subject to a three-year deferral into awards over Reckitt shares. We have malus and clawback and other safeguards in place in order to manage any potential risk.

LTIP grants comprise performance share options and performance share awards (based on a fixed number). They will vest subject to the achievement of LFL net revenue, ROCE, relative TSR and 2 x ESG performance targets:
i. Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products – 20% of this element will vest for achieving 32% of net revenue from more sustainable products increasing to full vesting for achieving 35% in 2025.
i. Percentage reduction in GHG emissions in operations – 20% of this element will vest for achieving a 66% reduction in GHG emissions in operations by 2025, increasing to full vesting for achieving a 69% reduction.
Targets are based on achievement in the final year of the performance period and take into account the plans that we have to achieve our 2030 Sustainability Ambitions. LTIP are subject to a three-year performance period and two-year holding period.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The Remuneration Committee's assessment of performance includes: progress against our 2030 Sustainability Ambitions as a whole; raising awareness of the impact of climate change on health; further development of our work on ecosystems and biodiversity; climate change; sustainable sourcing activity and external benchmarks of progress

LTIP ESG targets are based on rigorous methodology, independently assured and, in the case of our carbon emissions, support our delivery of externally validated science-based targets on emissions reduction.
i. Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products supports our ambition of 50% of net revenue being from more sustainable products by 2030. Measured using our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC) which evaluates the carbon, water, plastics, ingredients and packaging footprints in new products for our global brands. An improvement of circa 10% in a product's performance is required for the new product to be considered more sustainable. It includes Scope 3 product emissions (including the carbon and water impact from consumer use) which is the most impactful lifecycle stage of our products.
i. Percentage reduction in GHG emissions in operations supports the delivery of our externally validated science-based targets for 2030 to help maintain global warming at less than 1.5°C, including a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations against our 2015 baseline. For the purposes of reward outcomes, any offsetting activities will not count towards achievement of these targets. The threshold of a 66% reduction is above the goal that we set for ourselves by 2030, with the maximum target of a 69% reduction significantly beyond this, requiring us to exceed our 2030 science-based target ahead of schedule. These targets are considered stretching taking into account internal forecasts and in the context of a 2022 actual of 66%.

Entitled to incentive
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Shares

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Reckitt grants LTIP awards to the Global Executive Team (GEC) to support the remuneration philosophy of incentivising superior long-term business results and shareholder value creation.

LTIP grants comprise performance share options and performance share awards (based on a fixed number). They will vest subject to the achievement of LFL net revenue, ROCE, relative TSR and 2 x ESG performance targets:
i. Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products – 20% of this element will vest for achieving 32% of net revenue from more sustainable products increasing to full vesting for achieving 35% in 2025.
i. Percentage reduction in GHG emissions in operations – 20% of this element will vest for achieving a 66% reduction in GHG emissions in operations by 2025, increasing to full vesting for achieving a 69% reduction.
Targets are based on achievement in the final year of the performance period and take into account the plans that we have to achieve our 2030 Sustainability Ambitions. LTIP are subject to a three-year performance period and two-year holding period.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
LTIP ESG targets are based on rigorous methodology, independently assured and, in the case of our carbon emissions, support our delivery of externally validated science-based targets on emissions reduction.
i. Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products supports our ambition of 50% of net revenue being from more sustainable products by 2030.
i. Percentage reduction in GHG emissions in operations supports the delivery of our externally validated science-based targets for 2030 to help maintain global warming at

less than 1.5°C, including a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations against our 2015 baseline.

Entitled to incentive
Management group

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Shares

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The Senior Management team comprising c.600 employees is eligible to participate in the LTIP with performance conditions the same as the Executive Directors, although award sizes vary by organisational level. Senior Management at Reckitt are senior leaders with more than two management levels from the CEO. The Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) targets are NR growth, ROCE, TSR and two equally weighted ESG metrics.

i. Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products – 20% of this element will vest for achieving 32% of net revenue from more sustainable products increasing to full vesting for achieving 35% in 2025.
i. Percentage reduction in GHG emissions in operations – 20% of this element will vest for achieving a 66% reduction in GHG emissions in operations by 2025, increasing to full vesting for achieving a 69% reduction.
Targets are based on achievement in the final year of the performance period and take into account the plans that we have to achieve our 2030 Sustainability Ambitions.
LTIP are subject to a three-year performance period and two-year holding period.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
LTIP ESG targets are based on rigorous methodology, independently assured and, in the case of our carbon emissions, support our delivery of externally validated science-based targets on emissions reduction.
i. Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products supports our ambition of 50% of net revenue being from more sustainable products by 2030.
i. Percentage reduction in GHG emissions in operations supports the delivery of our externally validated science-based targets for 2030 to help maintain global warming at less than 1.5°C, including a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations against our 2015 baseline.

Entitled to incentive
Environment/Sustainability manager

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions
Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Reckitt uses a combination of internal financial and non-financial success metrics to determine annual monetary rewards of eligible employees. Achievement of the rewards is measured against pre-agreed performance targets. A combination of environmental, social and external perception metrics, e.g. emission reduction targets, determines annual rewards for relevant functions. For example, our Director of Product Sustainability and team, have functional targets around influencing and promoting the development of a pipeline of innovative products with a net reduction of life cycle carbon impact year on year (including Scope 3 emissions) which will help determine their annual monetary reward.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Supports our ambition of 50% of net revenue being from more sustainable products by 2030 and the delivery of our externally validated science-based targets for 2030 to help maintain global warming at less than 1.5°C, including a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations against our 2015 baseline.

Entitled to incentive
Energy manager

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Energy efficiency improvement
Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
Reduction in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Reckitt uses a combination of internal financial and non-financial success metrics to determine annual monetary rewards of eligible employees. Achievement of the rewards is measured against pre-agreed performance targets. A combination of environmental, social and external perception metrics, e.g. energy reduction targets, determines annual rewards for relevant functions. For example, Reckitt's Supply Strategy Projects Manager has functional targets relating to delivery of energy strategy and climate change emission reduction which will help determine their annual monetary reward.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Supports the delivery of our externally validated science-based targets for 2030 to help maintain global warming at less than 1.5°C, including a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations against our 2015 baseline.

Entitled to incentive
All employees

Type of incentive
Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Internal company award
Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition

Performance indicator(s)
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions
Energy efficiency improvement
Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
Reduction in total energy consumption
Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio
Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues
Increased engagement with customers on climate-related issues
Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
All employees can receive non-monetary recognition for the management of climate change issues which include employee awards, internal recognition or special assignments. Employee Awards: Many local Reckitt sites give quarterly employee awards in line with Reckitt's core values and purpose: to protect, heal and nurture in the relentless pursuit of a cleaner and healthier world. These awards are decided by leadership teams. There are also peer-nominated recognition-based awards which tend to be managed by the local regions. Some teams also have Reward and Recognition (R and R) schemes in place which reward employees with innovative ideas. These awards are given based on exemplary performance, energy reduction initiatives, or achievement of a key milestone in the development of a more sustainable product. Internal Recognition: Manufacturing functions have quarterly rewards for sites with best environmental initiatives and sustainability champions for all our powerbrands. Teams will be judged on the extent to which their campaigns and suggested product innovation deliver social and environmental change – including consideration of climate change.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Supports our ambition of our 2030 Sustainability Ambitions, including 50% of net revenue being from more sustainable products by 2030 and the delivery of our externally validated science-based targets for 2030 to help maintain global warming at less than 1.5°C, including a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations against our 2015 baseline.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	Short term (up to 3 years) in line with our Group risk assessment
Medium-term	3	5	Medium term (3- 5 years) in line with our strategic planning cycle
Long-term	10		Long term (10 years+) is considered in line with our long-term business planning process and our longer-term 2030 climate-related scenario analysis

C2.1b

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

Reckitt defines substantive or material impacts in our annual reporting as: “impact on viability”, which includes metrics such as estimated annual monetary value, impact on interest cover ratios and headroom over available borrowing facilities as well as our ability to be able to have “sufficient funds to trade, settle [our] liabilities as they fall due, and remain compliant with financial covenants".

We currently use the following definitions as part of the Group Risk Assessment process:

The potential one-off impact (>£2m on operating profit) of risks materialising is assessed as:

• Critical: Approx. impact >£500m

• Major: Approx. impact > £100m

• Moderate: Approx. impact > £25m

• Manageable: Approx. impact <£25m

The probability of risks materialising is assessed as:

• Highly Likely: Risk highly likely to materialise within the next 12 months

• Likely: Risk may well occur in the next 1 - 2 years

• Possible: Risk may well occur in the next 2 - 3 years

• Remote: Risk unlikely to occur in the next 3 years

Sustainability risk (which includes climate-related impacts) has been identified and assessed using the above classification as a highly likely moderate risk – see page 81 of Reckitt’s 2022 annual report for further details. Through our ESG issues materiality assessment, specific sustainability risks are formally reviewed every 2-3 years and we engage in ongoing dialogue with our stakeholders. Emerging Risks are also identified and assessed. These are defined as those with the greatest potential to significantly impact Reckitt’s financial position, competitiveness, and reputation, specifically, when the nature and value of the impact is not yet fully known or understood, giving the emerging nature of the risk; and/or with an increasing impact and probability over a longer time horizon (i.e. 5+ years).

While there are risks present, they are not currently substantively material to the business in terms of viability. Nonetheless we continue to work to mitigate those risks, and increase resilience, focusing on areas of greatest impact.

Sustainability risks, including climate change, flooding, and water scarcity, are assessed across sites through annual global asset and environmental risk reviews. Through our TCFD scenario analysis, climate-related physical and transition risks are assessed annually under two different time horizons, 5 years (2025) and 20 years (2040). Physical risks from extreme temperatures, storms, water stress and flood risk were assessed as relatively low on the 5-year horizon but increase towards the 20-year time point. Overall risk is primarily driven by transition risks in the short to medium-term timeframe.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Reckitt operates an integrated company-wide risk management process for financial and non-financial risks performed at the functional, business unit and corporate levels. This comprises identification and monitoring of potential risk impacts, mapping current controls and developing management action plans to address control gaps. The Group principal and emerging risk assessment is an integral part of the integrated risk management framework, identifying the principal and emerging risks with the greatest

potential to have a substantive or strategic impact on the Group. The assessment is completed annually in advance of the business unit and corporate strategic planning process, taking into consideration the outcomes of detailed risk assessments conducted in specific areas throughout the year, for example, climate-related physical and transition risk scenario analysis. At the corporate level, sustainability (including climate change) was identified as a principal risk defined as “Failure to address existing and emerging ESG and sustainability risks across our products, the environment and society resulting in underlying risk to business resilience, reputation, growth and share price performance.” The potential impact was defined as “Failure to increase the sustainability of our environmental and social footprint may lead to increased scrutiny from consumers, customers, NGOs and ESG-focused investors. The impacts of this are broad in range and include: reputational damage; adverse public perception; resource inefficiency; loss of market share as consumers shift towards ‘greener’ products; omission from established sustainability indices impacting future investment; and potential regulatory penalties. Climate change also has the potential to significantly disrupt Reckitt’s operations through an increased number of extreme weather events, water crises and ecosystem loss.”

Our response is focused on:
– Embedding our sustainability strategy and targets within R&D and our supply chain, and across each of our business units, through customer-facing programmes, ingredient management, our decarbonisation and water usage roadmap, packaging and sustainable sourcing programmes;
– Applying our Sustainable Innovation Calculator across all new and existing product development
– Partnering with Cambridge University to model the impact of climate risk, and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) partnership with Oxford University to better understand the impact of our footprint on biodiversity loss
– Developing stronger data and improved reporting capabilities

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Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Every two years

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Specific sustainability risks are formally reviewed every 2-3 years through Reckitt’s ESG issues materiality assessment, and we engage in ongoing dialogue with our stakeholders.

Our last materiality assessment in 2021 identified the 19 most important issues for our stakeholders and our business. Through an interview and survey process with internal and external stakeholders, these issued were prioritised in terms of low, medium and high importance to stakeholders and risk to the business. The process asked two questions:
1. What are the key sustainability issues that have the potential to affect Reckitt’s financial position? (Financial materiality)
2. What are the key impacts of the business on society and the environment? (Impact materiality)

Climate change emerged as the most urgent priority. Stakeholders felt that the regulatory, physical and reputational risks of climate change would have significant negative financial impacts if we didn’t address them properly.

Within our ongoing risk management, Reckitt strengthened established sustainability metrics and indicators, including those on climate change. These include our science-based targets on climate change, announced in 2020, and our Sustainability Ambitions for 2030, which were launched in March 2021.

On an ongoing basis, Reckitt considers consumer sentiment and preferences within our routine brand activity. Consumer responses to our brands are captured through sales data and in broader consumer insight research at brand and sector level. In addition, our routine sentiment review considers civil society and consumer organisation sentiment. Collectively, and alongside wider stakeholder engagement programmes outlined in our Annual Report, this helps us respond to consumer sentiment on climate change and provides input to our product innovation programmes.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Sustainability and the increasing risk of longer-term climate change related impacts are included in our company-wide risk assessment and considered a principal risk for the company. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, transition risks in scope include: 1) carbon price compliance, 2) consumer preference change, 3) low-carbon innovation,4) climate activism & consumer stigmatisation, 5) investor sentiment and 6) climate-related litigation. Physical risks include: 1) upstream supply of natural raw materials impacted by extreme adverse weather event or climate change impacts on weather patterns, 2) key facility operational disruption & asset damage, and 3) water stress, increased temperatures, frequency of extreme adverse weather events.

Climate-related risks are identified, assessed and managed on an ongoing basis, and with a forward horizon in excess of 10 years. These risks and opportunities have been identified within a short-, medium- and long-term time horizon with a moderate potential magnitude of impact. These measures are part of routine business planning within brand and supply chain activity. They form part of financial planning for business functions in annual and three-year cycles in order to manage risks and deliver against our Sustainability Ambitions. For example, capital allocation for environmental improvements on carbon are built into current five-year planning and are within existing external disclosures. Progress in these areas is reviewed routinely, as frequently as quarterly for some metrics such as operational carbon emissions, renewable

electricity and energy efficiency. Reviews of progress enable further assessment of resource need and allocation within ongoing financial and operational planning activity. No additional resources to address both these climate-related risks and opportunities are currently expected beyond existing business investments already disclosed.

Over the past six years, we have conducted climate-related risk and opportunity scenario analyses across our value chain. We began a long-term partnership with Risilience in 2020, drawing on their Climate and Enterprise analytics technology (founded on frameworks pioneered by the Cambridge Centre for Risk Studies) to support our modelling of climate risks in greater detail. With Risilience, we have developed a digital twin of our business, and used this to build and test scenarios for low carbon transition and physical risks across our value chain. The Risilience analysis produces a five-year, quantitative earnings value at risk estimation across physical and transition risks, consistent with the emissions pathways and scenarios specified by the IPCC. The analysis also provides a long-term qualitative risk outlook, across physical and transition risks, up to 20 years. This allows comparison of different risks, whether physical or transition, within a standard framework.

We assessed five emission pathways developed as combinations of SSP-RCP pathways from the IPCC's modelling, and consistent with defined temperature outcomes (SSP1-1.9 (1.5°C), SSP1-2.6 (2°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.5°C), SSP3-7.0 (3°C), SSP5-8.5 (>4°C)). We chose these scenarios to enable us to compare both physical risks and transition risks across the same emissions pathway, and because there is a great deal of scientific detail within each pathway. We focus on, and report, two scenarios, 1.5ºC (Paris Ambition) and 3°C (Current Policy). These scenarios highlight the variation in risks and opportunities in meeting our science-based targets by 2030 and net zero by 2040.

For transition risks such as the potential for commodity cost rises through low-carbon land management and international carbon pricing systems, procurement teams continually review supply chains to mitigate such impacts. In the longer term, this may also involve the use of alternative ingredients and materials with evaluation and development through our R&D function. An increasing carbon price, whether from market dynamics or policy intervention, might similarly affect manufacturing and energy costs. Progressive improvements in energy efficiency will continue to mitigate this, alongside increasing use of renewable energy. We're targeting a 25% improvement in energy efficiency by 2025 and increasing the use of renewable electricity to 100% by 2030. The overall approach includes plans and targets for all sites which contribute to longer-term climate change and science-based targets, and our ambition to become carbon neutral by 2040.

The Risilience analysis has also helped identify and assess physical risks that could have an impact on operational capacity within our supply chain, and extend existing corporate risk management activity on business continuity.

In water-stressed locations, for example, alongside global programmes to improve water efficiency, we are developing a water catchment area approach. This includes using different water quality where practical and not compromising product standards. To reduce the need for abstracting water in these locations, water harvesting, and local water course remediation projects have been carried out, supporting better access to, and sustainability of, water resources in the local area. These measures support our aim to be water positive in all 17 sites in water-stressed locations by 2030, helping mitigate local water stress risks. When planning new sites, we consider future water suppliers and activities from the outset to develop a sustainable long-term water supply and lower the risk of water stress. Complementing this catchment approach, a water scarcity study is underway to better understand how products can be developed to keep risks to water sources as low as possible. This broad approach supports resilience against water risk and develops opportunities in performance and longer-term resource pressures.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Not defined

Time horizon(s) covered
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
At a product level, climate-related risks are identified, assessed and managed on an ongoing basis, and with a forward horizon in excess of 10 years. For product development, a range of tools assesses climate-related factors across the product lifecycle from material sourcing to consumer use, as part of our innovation process. These provide insights into the climate-related risks and opportunities associated for our products via our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC). It scores our product innovations using quantitative metrics to establish whether an innovation makes a product 'more sustainable'. This supports our ambition for 50% of net revenue to be derived from more sustainable products by 2030 and our science-based target goal of 50% product footprint reduction by 2030, collectively enabling Reckitt's brand portfolio as a whole to become more sustainable and resilient. The calculator considers metrics including water and carbon footprint, plastics and packaging, and the ingredients. Such product innovation also provides opportunity for growth, by meeting emerging consumer demands and expectations and developing products that are well placed for emerging fiscal policy and physical environments (transition and physical risks) due to climate change.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
In our operations, sustainability risks including climate change, flooding and water scarcity are assessed across sites through annual global asset and environmental risk reviews. The results are reported and reviewed through our risk management framework and established governance processes in our business unit and global risk committee, and our CRSECC Board sub-committee. For non-Reckitt sites, we work with our suppliers to help them reduce their own carbon emissions. Our partnership with Manufacture2030 helps suppliers measure and progressively reduce their emissions. In doing so, the resulting supply chain will become more resilient to the transition and physical risks from climate change, enabling performance opportunities.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	The potential impacts and business preparedness regarding climate-related regulation are considered as part of our company-wide risk assessment and climate-related scenario analysis. Sustainability (including the increasing risk of longer-term climate change related impacts), in addition to non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations, are included in our company-wide risk assessment and considered principal risks for the company. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, transition risks and opportunities identified for Reckitt include increasing climate-related regulation, and financial policies consistent with a low carbon economy, such as carbon pricing. Example: Current regulation that impacts Reckitt includes carbon pricing compliance risks associated with current EU ETS requirements for some of our operations in Europe and associated low short-term risks in line with current operational management practices; all of which were considered in our climate-related scenario analysis. Transition risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. For example, to manage the potential for operational and commodity cost rise through international carbon pricing systems and regulations, our procurement teams continually review supply chains to mitigate such impact.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Within our climate-related scenario analysis, transition risks in scope include: fiscal carbon policy development, defined as 'Legislation enacted by national and local governments to price and penalise GHG emissions'. In this scenario, carbon pricing policies (either emissions trading systems or carbon taxes) are implemented variably in all jurisdictions; countries are categorised into climate policy leaders, followers and laggards, which defines their carbon price trajectory. A 1.5°C scenario assumes radical action by all governments to reduce emissions driven by carbon price mechanisms and a carbon price of $80 per tonne by 2025. A 3°C scenario assumes mild global carbon price rises and a carbon price of $20 per tonne in established markets. Mitigating actions are as described in our TCFD statement. For example, monitoring of emerging policy and regulatory frameworks, together with financial tracking of fiscal policy requirements on taxation, informs our planning activity and response to address transition risks from climate-related policy. This contributes to business planning, for example on the development of climate response activity within supply chain and product innovation • Targeting progressive decarbonisation in our manufacturing and product footprint, for example, improvements in energy efficiency alongside increasing use of renewable energy, sustainable product innovation, and increased use of recycled and recyclable materials. Our net zero roadmap identifies areas where we can drive progressive decarbonisation in our operations, products and value chain footprints to mitigate this risk • Increasing the breadth and depth of data-driven analysis across the supply chain to better identify and mitigate emissions-intensive activities The potential impacts, business preparedness and stakeholder expectations regarding emerging or revised climate-related regulation and policies are considered in our materiality and company-wide risk assessments and our climate-related scenario analysis; through stakeholder engagement and the review of emerging regulations. Additionally, other future regulations on carbon labelling requirements, product specific taxation and reporting requirements such as the EU and UK taxonomies, are all part of our risk assessment.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Within our climate-related scenario analysis, transition risks in scope include: low-carbon innovation, defined as 'Disruptive technology changes in key sectors of the economy responding to changing energy needs'. A key dimension of this transition will be the risk to existing assets which depend on fossil fuels or are inefficient in their energy usage. A 1.5°C scenario assumes a radical transition to low carbon technologies and energy systems, renewables' supply 26% of primary energy globally by 2025 and a significant devaluation of carbon-intensive assets in operation. A 3°C scenario assumes a slow transition to low carbon technologies and energy systems, and a slight devaluation of assets. Mitigating actions are as described in our TCFD statement. Technology-related asset risk is considered within our modelling, with mitigation being developed. Steps will include progressive energy switching for sites using natural gas within CHP units or boilers. This may involve electrification, use of alternative fuels such as biomass, or the adoption of new technology such as ground or air source heat pumps. The choice of different options is based on current and projected site needs, especially for thermal energy. In some cases, such as our Evansville site, alternatives to natural gas are already in place. Evansville uses landfill gas, alongside natural gas, and the potential to increase that through gas cleaning or other technology is also being considered • Additionally, the Sustainable Innovation Calculator, Reckitt's abridged lifecycle assessment tool mandated in new and existing product development, considers the carbon effects of new technology developments, and is the basis for product-related carbon performance targets • Additional metrics, such as investment in technology to address climate change impact, will be reported in the future in line with taxonomy disclosure requirements.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Non-compliance with applicable laws and regulation is a principal risk. Climate-related litigation is considered as a risk within our company-wide risk assessment and climate-related scenario analysis. Defined as 'Litigation brought by plaintiffs against companies for their liabilities in causing harm from climate change'. This scenario assesses the likelihood of climate-related litigation against a single company, and the chances that the defendant wins, loses or settles. For example, under a 1.5°C scenario, as physical climate damages increase globally, litigation is increasingly used as mechanism to hold companies accountable for their impact. Under a 3°C scenario, the same applies however with greater impact at a 3°C trajectory, litigation may be more significant. In both scenarios, exposure is defined by sector or company emissions intensity. Transition risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. For Reckitt, the probability of litigation and related legal costs or damages in the next five years is relatively low; particularly relative to greenhouse gas intensive sectors. However, our fundamental principles are in compliance with local and international laws and in order to ensure our corporate standards are upheld, continuous improvements are made to make sure our commitments are fulfilled. Risk of litigation is tracked functionally and within our business units and markets. It is reviewed via our corporate risk programme, with regular reviews at business unit and global levels, including oversight from the Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSCC). Litigation relating to climate change will inform progress in managing transition risk.
Market	Relevant, always included	The potential impacts of climate-related market risks are considered in our materiality and company-wide risk assessment. As part of our climate-related scenario analysis, we considered market-related risks such as investor sentiment and consumer preference change. The risk of negative investor sentiment could prompt divestment of carbon-intensive assets across markets while systemic market change has the potential for macroeconomic impacts. For example, under a 1.5°C scenario, there is a higher probability of a more orderly and coordinated investor response to climate change risk, with alignment between climate regulation, financial markets and public sentiment. Additionally, consumer preferences shifting towards more sustainable products could risk leading to innovative competitors disrupting market demand and challenging market share. Under a 3°C scenario, there is a higher probability of more disorderly investor response to climate change risk, with the potential for dramatic market shifts. Transition risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. To mitigate the impact of this risk, our materiality review and routine sentiment review considers civil society and consumer organisation sentiment. Consumer responses to our brands are captured in our product quality activity. Collectively this helps us respond to consumer sentiment on climate change and provides input to our product innovation programme. The development of more sustainable products influences our product development pipeline and supports our ambition for 50% of net revenue to be derived from more sustainable products by 2030. Dialogue with investors provides routine consideration of sentiment relating to our sustainability strategy, including climate action Our performance in delivering on our targets and within ESG ratings and indices such as the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, MSCI and Sustainalytics ratings and CDP performance provides further insight into how our approach to tackling climate change is regarded.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Potential risks associated with changing stakeholder perceptions in relation to Reckitt's approach to managing climate-related risks are considered within our climate-related scenario analysis and 2021 materiality assessment. For example, in a 3°C scenario, the risk of consumers engaging in activism and boycotts against carbon-intensive brands grows significantly as global action to mitigate climate change remains insufficient; affecting market demand for certain brands based on consumer climate activism. Companies with carbon-intensive products and services, which are not taking sufficient action to reduce emissions, are most exposed to consumer scrutiny and reputational damage. As another example, in a 1.5°C scenario, the risk of consumer activism and boycotts is lessened with climate laggards, i.e. those with carbon-intensive products and services and/or insufficient decarbonisation plans being exposed to reputational impacts. Transition risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. In both the 1.5°C and 3°C scenarios, the risk of Reckitt being impacted by consumer activism and boycotts is limited in the short to medium term. This is due to the mitigation activity, including product innovation and net zero strategy, lessening the impact and likelihood of this risk. Additionally, our materiality review and routine sentiment review considers civil society and consumer organisation sentiment. Consumer responses to our brands are captured in our product quality activity. Collectively this helps us respond to consumer sentiment on climate change and provides input to our product innovation programme.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Physical risks in scope include: 1) upstream supply of natural raw materials impacted by extreme adverse weather event or climate change impacts on weather patterns, 2) key facility operational disruption & asset damage, and 3) water stress, increased temperatures, frequency of extreme adverse weather events. Increased risks of more frequent extreme weather events and water scarcity are considered in our risk management process. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, physical risks are assessed under two different time horizons, 5 years (2025) and 20 years (2040) focusing on impacts to various dimensions of the value chain from extreme temperatures, storms, water stress and flood risk. We quantified the expected change in physical risk, nominally the difference between the current (2020) and future (2025 and 2040) likelihood of extreme weather events. The change in expected physical risks is likely to be minor in the five-year event horizon, although climate change-induced extreme weather events are already driving physical impacts to the value chain. Over 20 years, physical risk impacts are likely to become more pronounced in a number of ways. With increased frequency, extreme weather events will disrupt direct and upstream operations. Supply chain risks also include impact on manufacturing suppliers and raw materials. Physical risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. Damage to assets and the frequency of such events arising from extreme weather and other, potentially climate-related events, are reviewed through our risk management and business continuity programmes, and connect into financial programmes on insurance. Mitigation activity in place includes site location and design, such as building design to mitigate temperature, adverse weather and water stress risks. Furthermore, environmental performance improvement and monitoring of raw material origins, with potential switches if needed.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Physical risks in scope include: 1) upstream supply of natural raw materials impacted by extreme adverse weather event or climate change impacts on weather patterns, 2) key facility operational disruption & asset damage, and 3) water stress, increased temperatures, frequency of extreme adverse weather events. Increased risks of more frequent extreme weather events and water scarcity are considered in our risk management process. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, physical risks are assessed under two different time horizons, 5 years (2025) and 20 years (2040) focusing on impacts to various dimensions of the value chain from extreme temperatures, storms, water stress and flood risk. We quantified the expected change in physical risk, nominally the difference between the current (2020) and future (2025 and 2040) likelihood of extreme weather events. The change in expected physical risks is likely to be minor in the five-year event horizon, although climate change-induced extreme weather events are already driving physical impacts to the value chain. Over 20 years, physical risk impacts are likely to become more pronounced in a number of ways. Changes to regional climates may lead to chronic changes to costs, the availability of natural raw materials, and the nature of products that are most viable in certain regions. Physical risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. Damage to assets and the frequency of such events arising from extreme weather and other, potentially climate change related events, are reviewed through our risk management and business continuity programmes, and connect into financial programmes on insurance. Mitigation activity in place includes environmental performance improvement and monitoring of raw material origins, with potential switches if needed. Moreover, our sustainable product innovation programme enables design for lower carbon and water footprints in use, helping mitigate physical risks in the marketplace.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Reckitt operates 50 manufacturing facilities, 10 stand-alone R&D centres and six warehouses worldwide. The carbon footprint of our production is 130,723 (tCO_2e) (market-based) where 121,275 (tCO_2e) is attributable to our own emissions (Scope 1) and 9,448 (tCO_2e) to energy purchased (Scope 2). 93% of our electricity overall was from renewable sources, largely in the form of renewable electricity (on-site solar, local Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and renewable partnerships, supplier 'green tariffs' and Renewable Energy Certificates (REC's)). All of our purchased electricity around the world for our manufacturing sites was renewable.

Reckitt's scenario analysis has been strengthened over the last few years as we further develop our internal data-driven model of the business, or 'digital twin' in partnership with Risilience. This captures key business information, including our locations, financial data, greenhouse gas emissions, and the origins of natural raw materials. The model builds scenarios for low carbon transition and physical risks and opportunities across our value chain, with a 5 to 20 year horizon, consistent with the emissions pathways and scenarios specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

To assess the potential financial impact of a "price on carbon" we used data from two SSP-RCP pathways from the IPCC's modelling: 1.5ºC (Paris Ambition) and 3°C (Current Policy) pathways to determine the range of potential carbon taxes based on our current carbon footprint and the footprint we expect to have in 2025, 2030 and 2040 (market based). In the scenarios the price on carbon varies between 20 US$ (Current policy) and 80 US$ (Paris Ambition).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
2000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
8000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The risk of potential strategic substantive impact to Reckitt resulting from carbon pricing mechanisms has been determined by modelled collective severity across all global operations. Within our digital twin model, developed alongside Risilience and CCRS (described in C2.2), using a global shadow carbon price of $20 per ton within a 3°C scenario, and $80 per ton under a 1.5°C scenario by 2025, the risk of potential direct operational cost increases across the value chain to 'more likely than not' due to the direct cost of carbon emissions; particularly under a 1.5°C scenario where radical government action to support 1.5°C targets requires a high carbon price. Such action is not yet visible, reducing this transition risk which is also, in financial value, not considered substantive or material but is, nonetheless, one of the drivers of our climate change programme.

The Risilience Policy Model defines the carbon price in US dollars per tonne of emissions (US$/tCO2e) for the present day and future, in each jurisdiction and GICS industry, for each of the five SSP-RCP pathways from the IPCC's modelling. The current and future extent and value of global carbon prices, and the trajectory of individual countries' climate regulations, are derived from multiple sources. The current model parameters use a 2022 baseline, applying the latest 2022 data from the World Bank's Carbon Pricing Dashboard.

To assess the potential financial impact of a "price on carbon" we used data from two SSP-RCP pathways from the IPCC's modelling: to determine the range of potential carbon taxes based on our current carbon footprint and the footprint we expect to have in 2025, 2030 and 2040 (market based).

A 3°C scenario assumes a global effective carbon price of $20 per ton by 2025 with participation from all major economies and that all GHG emissions are priced (either directly or indirectly). A 1.5°C scenario assumes radical action by all global governments, a higher global effective carbon price of $80 per ton by 2025 and that all GHG emissions are priced (either directly or indirectly).

Estimated range based on our emissions in 2022 (130,723 t) and a carbon price of 20 US$ per ton (130,723 t * 20 USD/t = 2,066,015 GBP), and a carbon price of 80 US$ per ton (130,723 t * 20 USD/t = 8,263,127 GBP). USD/GBP = 0.79

Cost of response to risk
20000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
The cost of response to the risk includes investments in green energy, emissions reduction projects implemented within our operations in 2022, ongoing site energy management OPEX and new product development on innovation for lower climate impact.

At Reckitt we are mitigating the risk by lowering our carbon emissions, becoming more energy efficient, aiming to source 100% renewable electricity by 2030 at our sites, switching to lower carbon fuels and aiming to achieve net zero emissions by 2040. We have set global Science-Based Targets, alongside energy and GHG reduction targets (year on year, and vs. 2015 baseline) across all our global manufacturing sites. Dedicated site EHS teams, led by an EHS manager, develop, implement and report progress in energy saving measures working alongside our corporate Sustainability, Engineering and Supply Strategy teams. Progress is reported and monitored through our monthly, quarterly and annual Supply environmental reports.

An increasing carbon price, whether from market dynamics or policy intervention, might similarly affect manufacturing and energy costs. Progressive improvements in energy efficiency will continue to mitigate this, alongside increasing use of renewable energy. A 25% improvement in energy efficiency is targeted by 2025, alongside the further use of renewable electricity, whether bought on or generated on site. Currently, all electricity bought for manufacturing is from renewable sources or supported by RECs with the latter being progressively switched. By 2030, all electricity will be renewable and, already, all electricity for manufacturing is renewable with non-manufacturing sites being addressed by 2025. The overall approach includes plans and targets for all sites which contribute to longer-term climate change and science-based targets, and our ambition to achieve net zero emissions by 2040. In 2022, 93% of our electricity overall was from renewable sources, largely in the form of renewable electricity. Achieving this has meant we've also already exceeded our science-based Scope 1 & 2 carbon emissions target, with a 66% reduction versus 2015.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
The most significant impacts for Reckitt are likely to arise from policy-driven carbon price increases which are greatest in a 1.5°C scenario. The risk drivers identified included potential increases in compliance costs associated with current and emerging regulation and climate-related financial policies consistent with a low-carbon economy scenario. For example, The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) influences Reckitt indirectly through the increased cost of raw materials purchased from European suppliers. Each year our expenditure on raw materials procured from suppliers within the EU is between £200M and £400M. An increased carbon price could potentially affect key commodities within Reckitt's upstream supply chain such as supply of sugar, dairy and packaging. With around 50 carbon pricing schemes being implemented or scheduled for implementation, any such policies may impact raw material prices.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk
250000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Since 2007 we have been using a life cycle carbon footprint assessment to measure and reduce the climate change impacts from the manufacture and use of our products. In 2020 we set a new target to reduce our carbon footprint by 50% against a 2015 baseline. Reduction of embodied carbon in input raw and packaging materials is a key part of this programme. Our Sustainable Innovation Calculator helps us assess the impact of a product compared to the existing product it could replace to see whether the new product is 'more sustainable'. The calculator is a streamlined Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) tool that helps us assess the water and carbon impact of products, as well as their ingredients, raw materials and packaging. This tool allows us to work with R&D teams to consider the carbon footprint during product design and development and substitute materials for less carbon intensive options. Reformulations of our products, identified through the Sustainability Innovation Calculator, helped reduce the packaging materials and water we use, significantly cutting the weight of the products, and thereby reducing carbon emissions generated in distribution.

We are continually investing in the design and development of our products to reduce their lifecycle carbon impacts. Mitigation is also being driven through environmental performance improvement and monitoring of raw material origins, with potential switches if needed. The management cost of £250k is estimated based on the mean average of the cost of our Product Sustainability Metrics program which is around £100K-150K annually, plus headcount cost. Additional management costs associated with other R&D spend also occur for sustainable product development by our brands. However, due to complexity and the interrelationship of R&D product improvement drivers it is not possible to separate climate-related costs.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Frequency of extreme weather events)

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Reckitt's physical risks are assessed under two different time horizons, 5 years (2025) and 20 years (2040) focusing on impacts to various dimensions of the value chain from extreme temperatures, storms, water stress and flood risk. We quantified the expected change in physical risk, nominally the difference between the current (2020) and future (2025 and 2040) likelihood of extreme weather events. Physical risks were assessed as relatively low on the 5-year horizon but increase towards the 20-year time point. Upstream supply of natural raw materials such as palm oil, latex, dairy, paper and board, could also potentially be impacted by extreme adverse weather events or climate change impacts on weather patterns affecting crops directly or via water stress or other impacts.

Although climate change has the potential to significantly disrupt Reckitt's operations through an increased number of extreme weather events, water crises and ecosystem loss, the change in expected physical risks is likely to be minor in the five-year event horizon. Nevertheless, climate change-induced extreme weather events are already driving physical impacts to the value chain. For example, a windstorm in 2019 at our Hosur Site caused physical property damage and business interruption. The change in expected physical risks is likely to be minor over a five-year horizon, although climate change-induced extreme weather events are already driving physical impacts in our value chain. Over 20 years, physical risk impacts are likely to become more pronounced in a number of ways. With increased frequency, extreme weather events will disrupt direct and upstream operations, while changes to regional climates may lead to chronic changes to costs, the availability of natural raw materials, and the nature of products that are most viable in certain regions.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
In our Water submission, we provide an estimated range based on Reckitt facilities located in water-stressed river basins and exposed to water risk, as a % of site output revenue that could be affected assuming 3 months' interruption to production, but with 75% capacity maintained across other production facilities. While there are risks present, they are not currently substantively material to the business in terms of viability. Nonetheless we continue to work to mitigate those risks and increase water efficiency and resilience, focusing areas of greatest impact.

In our Forests submission, we provide an estimated range based on either a percentage of total spend on raw materials, or based on a percentage of the brand revenue the raw material is used in. None of these forest product risks are financially substantive to this effect, although they may be strategic in terms of sources of supply and reputational impact for brands. Nonetheless we continue to work to mitigate those risks, focusing areas of greatest impact.

Cost of response to risk
1000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
A range of activity is underway to mitigate physical risks. We currently invest around £5m in sustainability programmes and initiatives across our global operations to tackle water-related risks, specifically water efficiency and water catchment area management. This investment is targeted towards sites with the highest water risk and within catchment area management programmes. Mitigation activity includes site location and design, including building design to mitigate temperature, adverse weather and water stress risks. These measures support our aim to be water-positive in all the current 17 sites in water-stressed locations by 2030, helping mitigate local water stress risks. In the case of our Hosur factory, the measures in place are being verified as equivalent to the site's annual water use. Site location planning in water-stressed regions already considers future water resource planning. Supply chain risks include impact on manufacturing suppliers and raw materials. Mitigation is being driven through environmental performance improvement and monitoring.

For non-Reckitt sites, we work with our suppliers to help them reduce their own carbon emissions. Our partnership with Manufacture2030 helps suppliers measure and progressively reduce their emissions. In doing so, the resulting supply chain will become more resilient to the transition and physical risks from climate change, enabling performance opportunities. We have risk management and contingency planning in place for such physical incidents. Our global insurers conduct an annual review based on risk assessments and site-specific visits to understand and manage risks and recommend specific measures where necessary. We have risk management and contingency planning in place for physical incidents, for example Reckitt has a team of full-time employees (at least one per site) who manage these risks on an ongoing basis and are also primed to mobilise when such incidents occur. Each person has undertaken training, familiarisation and preparedness activities that will enable a streamlined response should an incident occur. In addition to site resources, at corporate level, EHS related risk management consists of around 10% of our risk management budget.

Comment

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
Carbon and energy taxes and regulations associated with emissions have the potential to increase energy and management costs. The most significant impacts are likely to arise from policy-driven carbon price increases which are greatest in a 1.5°C scenario. However, opportunities identified within Reckitt's operations include mitigating the impacts of potential increase in carbon and energy tax and operating costs (current exposure estimated as 10-30% of wholesale energy costs depending on geography) by increasing energy efficiencies and reducing the energy used to manufacture our products. In addition, benefits from being an early adopter of energy efficient technology is likely to bring competitive benefits to Reckitt and reduce vulnerability to changes in energy prices and energy/fuel or carbon taxes.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
5000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
20000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
We're targeting a 25% improvement in energy efficiency by 2025 and expect the potential savings from these initiatives to be in the range of £5m - £20m.

Cost to realize opportunity
8000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We have an on-going Global Energy Reduction Programme to reduce the energy use and GHG emissions at our global facilities. Our approach focuses on driving energy efficiency improvements, switching to lower carbon fuels and setting energy and GHG reduction targets (both year on year, and vs. 2015 baseline) across all our global manufacturing sites. This activity is initially focused on the highest energy-consuming processes in manufacturing sites. Further steps will also include progressive energy switching for sites using natural gas within combined heat and power (CHP) units or boilers. In some cases, such as our Evansville site, alternatives to natural gas are already in place. Evansville uses landfill gas, alongside natural gas, and the potential to increase that through gas cleaning or other technology is also being considered. Through a combination of these measures, and increased use of renewable electricity in manufacturing, there has been a significant reduction in carbon emissions.

In collaboration with our corporate Sustainability, Engineering and Supply Strategy teams, dedicated site EHS teams develop, implement and report progress in energy saving measures. Environmental performance indicators for carbon emissions, energy and water use are reported to supply chain teams on a monthly basis and to business unit and global level risk reviews on a quarterly basis. This enables prompt review of performance and actions to strengthen performance. To manage the opportunities, our Energy and GHG Project Programme is also supported by our Capital Expenditure which tracks projects dedicated to energy savings, as well as associated emissions savings. For example, we continued to generate more of our own energy in 2022, and 13 of our sites now have solar photovoltaic (PV) panels installed. Our Barcelona distribution centre installed a solar roof, which will cover 40% of the site's electricity needs, saving up to 40,000 EUR a year.

Estimated costs to realise this opportunity are based on investments in energy and emissions reduction projects implemented within our operations in 2022 and listed in C4.3b (approx. £3m) + ongoing site energy management OPEX.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Upstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
By 2025, 64% of the world's population will live in areas of significant water stress. Our products depend on water - 15 of our 21 Powerbrands contain water and around half of them need water for use. We have also identified that 94% of our water impact is in consumer use (direct only). There are potential opportunities for our business to develop products that require less water and to promote these in countries, regions and areas of water scarcity and reduce our environmental impacts. Geographically, India is the country with the biggest impact based on water use, water scarcity and the volume of our business. Taking water scarcity into account, hand and body washing is the consumer use category with the largest water impact. Analysis has demonstrated that it is therefore important for us to take action to conserve water both in our manufacturing and during the consumer use of our products; providing an opportunity for Reckitt to build and develop products through R&D innovation and consumer campaigns.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity
1250000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
To realise this opportunity, Reckitt has implemented a range of tools to assess climate-related factors across the product lifecycle from material sourcing to consumer use, as part of our innovation process. These provide insights into the climate-related risks and opportunities associated with our products via our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC). It scores our product innovations using quantitative metrics to establish whether an innovation makes a product 'more sustainable'. This supports our

ambition for 50% of net revenue to be derived from more sustainable products by 2030 and our science-based target goal of 50% product footprint reduction by 2030, collectively enabling Reckitt's brand portfolio as a whole to become more sustainable and resilient. Such product innovation also provides opportunity for growth, by meeting emerging consumer demands and expectations and developing products that are well placed for emerging transition and physical risks due to climate change. In 2022, we integrated it further into all three global businesses: Hygiene, Health and Nutrition. This helped us deliver almost 25% (£3,291m) of our net revenue from more sustainable products, moving us closer to our 2030 target of 50%.

Realisation of this opportunity is also delivered by consumer-focused campaigns and studies. For example, our brand Finish has been partnering with various organisations since 2020 to reduce water waste by encouraging consumers to #SkipTheRinse when loading the dishwasher. Pre-rinsing dishes uses up to 57 litres of water per load. The global #SkipTheRinse campaign, with our partners National Geographic, WWF, Love Water UK and The Nature Conservancy, aims to encourage people to skip prerinsing dishes to reduce water use. This is saving millions of litres of water every year across the world.

The management cost of £250k is estimated based on the average cost of our Product Sustainability Metrics program which is around £100K-150K annually. Additionally, associated internal management costs for the above programmes and projects are estimated to be £1m based upon annual investment costs together with internal staffing resources.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Consumers are predominantly driven by the price and effectiveness of our products; however, environmental issues are now on the agenda of concerned consumers. An increase in demand for energy, water and resource efficient products and a desire to purchase them from companies that take a leading approach to climate change mitigation, such as Reckitt, could lead to competitive advantage and USPs for our more sustainable product lines, with around 25% of current revenue being derived from more sustainable products. This presents an opportunity for Reckitt to promote the environmental credentials of our company and our products, grow our market share and improve our reputation with our consumers. Within our 2022 climate-related risk and opportunities scenario analysis, we see increasing consumer preference for more sustainable products through existing consumer insight data. More significant policy positions are likely to enhance these. Under a 3°C scenario, we forecast moderate impacts in terms of growth for low-carbon alternative products by consumers while a 1.5°C scenario indicates significant growth in low-carbon alternative products as consumers aim to reduce their footprint. Both scenarios highlight opportunities to gain growing market where Reckitt's products represent the sustainable option.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity
1250000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Reckitt has implemented a range of tools to assess climate-related factors across the product lifecycle from material sourcing to consumer use, as part of our innovation process. Our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC) scores our product innovations using quantitative metrics to establish whether an innovation makes a product 'more sustainable'. This supports our ambition for 50% of net revenue to be derived from more sustainable products by 2030 and our science-based target goal of 50% product footprint reduction by 2030, collectively enabling Reckitt's brand portfolio as a whole to become more sustainable and resilient. Such product innovation also provides opportunity for growth, by meeting emerging consumer demands and expectations and developing products that are well placed for emerging transition and physical risks due to climate change.

Furthermore, to build on current progress, we are applying the calculator to more of our products. Since 2021, the products from our Infant Formula and Child Nutrition business, acquired in 2017, are included in our sustainable innovation process. This means we're now more consistent in our approach to sustainable product development across our whole portfolio. We're also increasingly making the SIC part of our smaller brands and how we make changes to existing products. This helped us deliver almost 25% (£3,291m) of our net revenue from more sustainable products, moving us closer to our 2030 target of 50%.

Additionally, to further manage this opportunity we continue to development communications about our products and the more sustainable aspects (where applicable). We know through our carbon and water life cycle analysis that most of our products' environmental impact comes when consumers use our products. Therefore, many of our individual brand websites carry tips and advice on how to use our products in a more sustainable way.

The management cost of £250k is estimated based on the average cost of our Product Sustainability Metrics program which is around £100K-150K annually. Additionally, associated internal management costs for the above programmes and projects are estimated to be £1m based upon annual investment costs together with internal staffing

resources.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

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

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
We have ongoing stakeholder engagement programmes described in our Annual Report and alongside our materiality reviews.

Our investment community includes current and potential shareholders, mainly institutional and retail investors, as well as 'sell-side' research analysts, banks and ratings agencies. We also have a significant employee-shareholder community.

We receive feedback on our Net Zero Roadmap through a number of channels, including:
•1:2:1 investor dialogue with major investors
• Feedback at AGM on ESG performance
• Ad-hoc responses
• Investor Seminars focused on ESG
• Investor conferences

During the year, we held quarterly investor/analyst conference calls and presentations. The CEO and CFO participated in post-results roadshow, and the investor relations team held numerous ad hoc meetings with investors to address strategy, operational, ESG and modelling queries.

We also hosted an ESG investor seminar event in May, led by Group Executive Committee (GEC) members and our Group Head of Sustainability. This covered our approach to climate change, including our roadmap, alongside our broader approach to sustainability and ESG. This was accompanied by routine bilateral briefings with a number of key investor stakeholders on ESG.

Frequency of feedback collection
More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
Our TCFD statement and Net Zero Roadmap can be found at: https://www.reckitt.com/media/ydvb4g2s/climate-change-2022.pdf
sustainability-insights-2022.pdf

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

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	i) Reckitt's climate-related scenario analysis, in partnership with Risilience, assessed both transition risks (quantitatively modelled over the short term (5 years), qualitatively over the medium to long term, and physical risks (quantitatively modelled the longer term (up to 20 years)). We assessed five emission pathways developed as combinations of SSP-RCP pathways from the IPCC's modelling, and consistent with defined temperature outcomes (SSP1-1.9 (1.5°C), SSP1-2.6 (2°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.5°C), SSP3-7.0 (3°C), SSP5-8.5 (>4°C)). Each scenario is based on projected policy impacts, impacts on commodity material supply, consumer spending pattern shifts associated with climate change and wider economic impacts, investor sentiment, technology risk due to stranded assets, higher cost risks or shifts in technology Simplified assumptions: a. The pace of global decarbonisation and implementation of associated policy frameworks will determine the magnitude of transition-related impacts, with the most significant likely to arise from policy-driven carbon price increases and market volatility in a 1.5°C scenario b. Physical risks vary less over pathways in the short term compared with transition risks; however, they potentially vary more in the long term, depending on the rate of emissions reduction. More significant impacts are expected over a 20-year horizon ii) The time horizon up to and beyond 2030 has been considered in line with our sustainability ambitions and our science-based emissions reduction targets. To enable the analysis, we built a data-driven model of the business, or 'digital twin' which captures information on our locations, financial data, greenhouse gas emissions, and natural raw material sourcing origins. The comparisons assume no further climate mitigations and, as a result, exclude our strategic climate actions to abate carbon emissions, strengthen operating efficiency and develop products with lower carbon and water footprints iii) The analysis considered our own operations and the exposure of our production facilities to extreme weather events, and our supply chain/procurement, where raw material price increases/disruption to supply are key risks for Reckitt. We also assessed the impact of carbon pricing along the value chain iv) The analysis has been used to inform the development of our strategy, risk management and decision-making across Reckitt brands and our wider business, and support both resilience and opportunity
Physical climate scenarios: Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	i) Reckitt's climate-related scenario analysis, in partnership with Risilience, assessed both transition risks (quantitatively modelled over the short term (5 years), qualitatively over the medium to long term, and physical risks (quantitatively modelled the longer term (up to 20 years)). We assessed five emission pathways developed as combinations of SSP-RCP pathways from the IPCC's modelling, and consistent with defined temperature outcomes (SSP1-1.9 (1.5°C), SSP1-2.6 (2°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.5°C), SSP3-7.0 (3°C), SSP5-8.5 (>4°C)). Each scenario is based on projected policy impacts, impacts on commodity material supply, consumer spending pattern shifts associated with climate change and wider economic impacts, investor sentiment, technology risk due to stranded assets, higher cost risks or shifts in technology Simplified assumptions: a. The pace of global decarbonisation and implementation of associated policy frameworks will determine the magnitude of transition-related impacts, with the most significant likely to arise from policy-driven carbon price increases and market volatility in a 1.5°C scenario b. Physical risks vary less over pathways in the short term compared with transition risks; however, they potentially vary more in the long term, depending on the rate of emissions reduction. More significant impacts are expected over a 20-year horizon ii) The time horizon up to and beyond 2030 has been considered in line with our sustainability ambitions and our science-based emissions reduction targets. To enable the analysis, we built a data-driven model of the business, or 'digital twin' which captures information on our locations, financial data, greenhouse gas emissions, and natural raw material sourcing origins. The comparisons assume no further climate mitigations and, as a result, exclude our strategic climate actions to abate carbon emissions, strengthen operating efficiency and develop products with lower carbon and water footprints iii) The analysis considered our own operations and the exposure of our production facilities to extreme weather events, and our supply chain/procurement, where raw material price increases/disruption to supply are key risks for Reckitt. We also assessed the impact of carbon pricing along the value chain iv) The analysis has been used to inform the development of our strategy, risk management and decision-making across Reckitt brands and our wider business, and support both resilience and opportunity
Physical climate scenarios: Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	2.1ºC - 3ºC	i) Reckitt's climate-related scenario analysis, in partnership with Risilience, assessed both transition risks (quantitatively modelled over the short term (5 years), qualitatively over the medium to long term, and physical risks (quantitatively modelled the longer term (up to 20 years)). We assessed five emission pathways developed as combinations of SSP-RCP pathways from the IPCC's modelling, and consistent with defined temperature outcomes (SSP1-1.9 (1.5°C), SSP1-2.6 (2°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.5°C), SSP3-7.0 (3°C), SSP5-8.5 (>4°C)). Each scenario is based on projected policy impacts, impacts on commodity material supply, consumer spending pattern shifts associated with climate change and wider economic impacts, investor sentiment, technology risk due to stranded assets, higher cost risks or shifts in technology Simplified assumptions: a. The pace of global decarbonisation and implementation of associated policy frameworks will determine the magnitude of transition-related impacts, with the most significant likely to arise from policy-driven carbon price increases and market volatility in a 1.5°C scenario b. Physical risks vary less over pathways in the short term compared with transition risks; however, they potentially vary more in the long term, depending on the rate of emissions reduction. More significant impacts are expected over a 20-year horizon ii) The time horizon up to and beyond 2030 has been considered in line with our sustainability ambitions and our science-based emissions reduction targets. To enable the analysis, we built a data-driven model of the business, or 'digital twin' which captures information on our locations, financial data, greenhouse gas emissions, and natural raw material sourcing origins. The comparisons assume no further climate mitigations and, as a result, exclude our strategic climate actions to abate carbon emissions, strengthen operating efficiency and develop products with lower carbon and water footprints iii) The analysis considered our own operations and the exposure of our production facilities to extreme weather events, and our supply chain/procurement, where raw material price increases/disruption to supply are key risks for Reckitt. We also assessed the impact of carbon pricing along the value chain iv) The analysis has been used to inform the development of our strategy, risk management and decision-making across Reckitt brands and our wider business, and support both resilience and opportunity
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	2.1ºC - 3ºC	i) Reckitt's climate-related scenario analysis, in partnership with Risilience, assessed both transition risks (quantitatively modelled over the short term (5 years), qualitatively over the medium to long term, and physical risks (quantitatively modelled the longer term (up to 20 years)). We assessed five emission pathways developed as combinations of SSP-RCP pathways from the IPCC's modelling, and consistent with defined temperature outcomes (SSP1-1.9 (1.5°C), SSP1-2.6 (2°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.5°C), SSP3-7.0 (3°C), SSP5-8.5 (>4°C)). Each scenario is based on projected policy impacts, impacts on commodity material supply, consumer spending pattern shifts associated with climate change and wider economic impacts, investor sentiment, technology risk due to stranded assets, higher cost risks or shifts in technology Simplified assumptions: a. The pace of global decarbonisation and implementation of associated policy frameworks will determine the magnitude of transition-related impacts, with the most significant likely to arise from policy-driven carbon price increases and market volatility in a 1.5°C scenario b. Physical risks vary less over pathways in the short term compared with transition risks; however, they potentially vary more in the long term, depending on the rate of emissions reduction. More significant impacts are expected over a 20-year horizon ii) The time horizon up to and beyond 2030 has been considered in line with our sustainability ambitions and our science-based emissions reduction targets. To enable the analysis, we built a data-driven model of the business, or 'digital twin' which captures information on our locations, financial data, greenhouse gas emissions, and natural raw material sourcing origins. The comparisons assume no further climate mitigations and, as a result, exclude our strategic climate actions to abate carbon emissions, strengthen operating efficiency and develop products with lower carbon and water footprints iii) The analysis considered our own operations and the exposure of our production facilities to extreme weather events, and our supply chain/procurement, where raw material price increases/disruption to supply are key risks for Reckitt. We also assessed the impact of carbon pricing along the value chain iv) The analysis has been used to inform the development of our strategy, risk management and decision-making across Reckitt brands and our wider business, and support both resilience and opportunity

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

To provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis of climate-related physical and transition risks (and opportunities) to Reckitt, covering all Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) recommendations relevant to Reckitt for example: 1) consumer sentiment and perception and how climate change impacts on public health, 2) commodities supply, 3) site-level risks from extreme weather or natural resource provision, and 4) emerging regulation and fiscal policy-related risks.

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

Overall risk is primarily driven by transition risks in the short to medium-term timeframe. The rate of global decarbonisation, and implementation of associated policy frameworks is a critical determinant of the magnitude of transition-related impacts. The most significant impacts are likely to arise from policy-driven carbon price increases which are greatest in a 1.5°C scenario. Changes in consumer preference are also likely to be greater in that scenario and our further evaluation of emerging consumer data will support both mitigation activity and opportunity development from this. The change in expected physical risks is likely to be minor in the five-year event horizon, although climate change-induced extreme weather events are already driving physical impacts to the value chain. Over 20 years, physical risk impacts are likely to become more pronounced in a number of ways. With increased frequency, extreme weather events will disrupt direct and upstream operations, while changes to regional climates may lead to chronic changes to costs, the availability of natural raw materials, and the nature of products that are most viable in certain regions. Physical risks will increasingly include a greater frequency of extreme weather events, water stress, and higher ambient temperatures which impact sites, supply networks and consumer value chains. Supply chain risks include impact on manufacturing suppliers and raw materials.

Without taking into account current activity to address aspects of climate change in terms of operations, products and value chains, the scenario analyses suggest that the collective climate change risks may present risks to Reckitt's activity. However, Reckitt's current strategy, targets, activity and progress mitigate these risks and build resilience through a variety of measures including:

- Targeting net zero emissions by 2040;
- Increased use of renewable energy targeting 100% RE by 2030, and maintaining current 100% RE in manufacturing from 2022 onwards;
- Increased energy and water efficiency targeting improvements of 25% energy efficiency and 30% water by 2025;
- Product innovation to reduce carbon and water footprints and adapt to potential market circumstances, targeting a 50% product carbon footprint reduction by 2030; and
- Supplier engagement to reduce supply chain carbon footprints.

These measures are intended to strengthen operating practice, support more resilient value chains and develop products to meet emerging policy frameworks and consumer preferences. In doing so, these measures can progressively reduce carbon impacts within the 5-year time horizon and beyond. With these measures continuing, the current scenarios and associated risks are not considered material to ongoing business operations.

More details can be found in our TCFD Statement in our Climate Change Insight https://www.reckitt.com/media/ydvb4g2s/climate-change-2022.pdf

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	The results of our company-wide risk assessment, alongside our sustainability materiality process and climate-related scenario analysis all provide input into our product strategy through R&D and innovation; including opportunities for the development of more sustainable products. At a product level, climate-related risks are identified, assessed and managed on an ongoing basis, and with a forward horizon in excess of 10 years. These risks and opportunities have been identified within a short, medium and long-term time horizon with a moderate potential magnitude of impact. For product development, a range of tools assesses climate-related factors across the product lifecycle as part of our innovation process. These build on the climate-related risks and opportunities associated with our products via our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC). The SIC scores our product innovations using quantitative metrics to establish whether an innovation makes a product 'more sustainable'. The development of more sustainable products ultimately influences our product development pipeline and supports our 2030 ambitions for 50% of net revenue to be derived from more sustainable products and our science-based target goal of 50% product footprint reduction; collectively enabling Reckitt's brand portfolio as a whole to become more sustainable and resilient. The calculator considers metrics including water and carbon footprint, plastics and packaging, and ingredients. Such product innovation also provides opportunity for growth. For example, in Europe, we reformulated Finish Quantum All in One tabs which has led to significantly lower carbon and water impacts, reduced by 37% and 30% respectively. This is an example of the influence our climate-related risks and opportunities have on the strategy in this area; contributing to Reckitt developing or redeveloping products to greatly reduce materials used in packaging, water consumption and carbon emissions. These measures are part of routine business planning within brand and supply chain activity. They form part of financial planning for those business functions in annual and 3-year cycles in order to manage risks and deliver against our sustainability ambitions. Reviews of progress enable further assessment of resource need and allocation within ongoing financial and operational planning activity.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	For our supply chain, the associated risks and opportunities for Reckitt have been identified within a short to medium-term time horizon with a moderate to low potential magnitude of impact. Potential transitional risks and opportunities identified included those associated with energy cost increases impacting our suppliers, due to increasing climate related regulation and financial policies consistent with a low-carbon economy scenario, such as increases in global carbon cap and trade schemes, taxes and the carbon pricing. Such risks to our supply chain could result in increases in operational costs for Reckitt and has influenced the business's approach to working with suppliers and helping them reduce their own carbon emissions. Our partnership with Manufacture2030 helps suppliers measure and progressively reduce their emissions. In doing so, the resulting supply chain will become more resilient to the transition and physical risks from climate change, enabling performance opportunities. Reckitt's approach to sourcing natural raw materials (e.g. palm oil and latex) has been influenced by identified climate-related risks and opportunities. Our Sourcing for Sustainable Growth Policy was updated in 2021 and, alongside our Third-Party Code of Conduct, outlines our approach to supply chain due diligence and explains how our expectations of Business Partners align with our commitments. In our new Sourcing for Sustainable Growth Policy, we outline our standards for meeting and exceeding applicable laws and international standards, ensuring health and safety at work, protecting the environment, and safeguarding human rights. We also ask our Business Partners to commit to seeking out new opportunities to improve products and innovate responsibly. These examples demonstrate how the climate-related risks and opportunities identified, influence the business strategy in this area. These measures are part of routine business planning within brand and supply chain activity. They form part of financial planning for those business functions in annual and three-year cycles in order to manage risks and deliver against our sustainability ambitions. Reviews of progress enable further assessment of resource need and allocation within ongoing financial and operational planning activity.
Investment in R&D	Yes	The risks and opportunities identified through our company-wide risk assessment, alongside our sustainability materiality process and climate-related scenario analysis have influenced our strategy for investment in R&D, particularly the development of products to be more sustainable. At a product level, climate-related risks are identified, assessed and managed on an ongoing basis, and with a forward horizon in excess of 10 years. These risks and opportunities have been identified within a short, medium and long-term time horizon with a moderate potential magnitude of impact. Realisation of these opportunities and mitigation of these risks is through R&D and innovation of our products which result in improved environmental performance upstream in our supply chain, in our direct operations and for our customers. Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy in the continued investment and use of our Sustainable Innovation Calculator, which we use to help steer our R&D teams during development of new, more sustainable products across all our brands. The development of more sustainable products ultimately supports our 2030 ambitions for 50% of net revenue to be derived from more sustainable products and our science-based target goal of 50% product footprint reduction; collectively enabling Reckitt's brand portfolio as a whole to become more sustainable and resilient. For example, in 2022, our new Dettol powder to liquid solution for hand wash in India allows consumers to reuse both the bottle and pump components up to 20 times. And our 75% paper-based pouch for Finish detergent products will save over 2,000 tonnes of plastic per year once fully rolled out. This demonstrates how climate related risks and opportunities influence our strategy for R&D investment. These measures are part of routine business planning within brand and supply chain activity. They form part of financial planning for those business functions in annual and three-year cycles in order to manage risks and deliver against our sustainability ambitions. Reviews of progress enable further assessment of resource need and allocation within ongoing financial and operational planning activity.
Operations	Yes	For our operations, associated transitional risks and opportunities for Reckitt have been identified within a short to medium-term time horizon with a moderate potential magnitude of the impact. Potential transitional risks and opportunities identified include those associated increased costs such as energy or commodity prices. For example, the risk of increasing energy costs due to increasing climate-related regulation and financial policies consistent with a low-carbon economy scenario, such as increases in global carbon cap and trade schemes, taxes and carbon pricing, has influenced new strategy and targets to mitigate this; more specifically, progressive improvements in energy efficiency alongside increasing use of renewable energy. To mitigate these risks, we are aiming to increase our overall use of renewable electricity to 100% by 2030 and maintain our current 100% renewable electricity in manufacturing from 2022 onwards. We are investing in on-site generation and increasing energy efficiency, targeting a 25% improvement by 2025. The overall approach includes plans and targets for all sites which contribute to longer-term climate change and science-based targets, and our ambition to achieve net zero emissions by 2040. For example, we continued to generate more of our own energy in 2022, and 13 of our sites now have solar photovoltaic (PV) panels installed. Our Barcelona distribution centre installed a solar roof, which will cover 40% of the site's electricity needs, saving up to €40,000 a year. In September, we also completed construction of a 5,500m² solar roof at our site in Anhui, China. This demonstrates how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy within our operations. These measures are part of routine business planning within brand and supply chain activity. They form part of financial planning for those business functions in annual and three-year cycles in order to manage risks and deliver against our sustainability ambitions. Reviews of progress enable further assessment of resource need and allocation within ongoing financial and operational planning activity.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Access to capital Assets	We launched our Sustainability Ambitions in 2021, which are underpinned by £1 billion investment over the remainder of the decade (short, medium to long-term). We continue to focus on strengthening our processes, programmes and controls alongside our external stakeholder relationships, through partnerships with NGOs, academia, and critical opinion-formers. We also continue to embed plans and resources required to deliver an environmental strategy across the value chain to mitigate climate-related risks, with capital expenditure plans, environmental project identification, local and global capabilities, and capacity to support environmental performance improvement. These include capital invested in energy efficiency, decarbonisation, water efficiency and water stress mitigation, alongside operation expenditure for green energy, R&D development for new, more sustainable, lower-carbon products and packaging. These measures are part of routine business planning within brand and supply chain activity. They form part of financial planning for those business functions in annual and three-year cycles in order to manage risks and deliver against our sustainability ambitions. Capital allocation for environmental improvements on carbon are built into current five-year planning. Progress in these areas is reviewed as frequently as quarterly for some metrics such as operational carbon emissions, renewable electricity and energy efficiency. Reviews of progress enable further assessment of resource need and allocation within ongoing financial and operational planning activity. No additional resources to address both these climate-related risks and opportunities are currently expected beyond existing business investments already disclosed. In 2021 we also completed our first ever sustainability-linked loan, a three-year £1bn sustainability-linked committed bank facility which takes into account our MSCI and Sustainalytics ESG rating scores.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

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

Financial Metric
Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
3291000000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
24.4

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
32

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
50

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
Reckitt has a target to generate 50% of our net revenue from more sustainable products by 2030, in line with our ambition to be net zero across our value chain by 2040.

This net revenue target is aligned with our Science-Based emissions target on scope 3, i.e. a 50% absolute reduction in our upstream and downstream value chain (Scope 3) emissions that make up the vast majority of our overall business and product carbon.

• Definition: Reckitt Benckiser Group plc net revenue attributable to 'more sustainable' products during a 12-month period. Reckitt defines 'more sustainable' as a product that scores 'better' on at least one of five parameters (carbon, water, plastics, packaging, ingredients) at time of launch, when compared to a previous product version or brand average where no previous version exists. For a 'more sustainable' rating overall, the aggregate across the five parameters needs to be +10 points or more. This means trade-offs are allowed
• Scope: Reckitt Benckiser Group plc net revenue attributable to sales from 'more sustainable' products during a 12-month period (1 October 2021 – 30 September 2022). 'More sustainable' products are measured by Reckitt's Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC), a streamlined Lifecycle Assessment (LCA) tool that models the environmental impacts of products
• Units: £ million
• Method: The Reckitt sustainability team compile and validate a master list of 'more sustainable' products using the Reckitt SIC. The methodology applied is consistent with that set out for the carbon, and water footprints, and also include packaging and ingredient chemistry which also impact carbon footprint. Carbon and water factors are applied to the raw material and packaging data of the selected products. These publicly available emission factors are sourced from Ecoinvent or the IEA and were updated during 2022 to reflect additional datasets and more accurate data that had become available (e.g. Ecoinvent 3.8). The Plastics Indicator was added in June 2019 and only applies to projects launched after 1 June 2019. From January 2021, when considering the Ingredients parameter, we assess hazard, biodegradable, circular and chemical footprint properties of the raw materials. To score a 'better' on Ingredients, the product must achieve a 10-point improvement vs the benchmark similar to the other metrics. Net revenue generated by the Reckitt Group for the 'more sustainable products' is obtained from the Reckitt finance team for all relevant countries in which the relevant products are sold and consolidated
• Source: Net revenue generated by the Reckitt Group for the 'more sustainable products' is obtained from the Reckitt's sales ledger, Fusion

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Financial Metric
CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
20000000

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

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

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

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
Ref. C2.3a. This is CAPEX invested to deliver 65% Scope 1 & 2 carbon emissions reduction by 2030 in operations in line with our Science-Based Target for a 65% absolute reduction in the operations (Scope 1 and 2) greenhouse gas emissions which we control directly. It includes direct decarbonisation and energy efficiency projects and the introduction of new, more efficient manufacturing equipment where energy and productivity improvements are enabled, although the project focus may be primarily on productivity and innovation.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2015

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
124867

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
259184

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
383365

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
65

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
134177.75

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
121275

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
9448

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
130723

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
Please select

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
101.386407209839

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This is our company-wide 2030 target to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 65% by 2030 versus 2015. Reckitt's absolute greenhouse gas emissions for scope 1 and 2 (market-based) in 2022 were 130,723. This represents a 66% reduction in absolute terms since 2015. This means that we have surpassed our 2030 target by 102% [383,365-130,723 = 252,642CO2et; - 252,642 /383,365*100 = -66%; % of target achieved: 66%/65%=102%]. These greenhouse gas emissions are reported based on a market-based approach. Status: Target achieved ahead of plan - future plan to maintain and move towards Net Zero by 2040.

The scope of the target includes Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO2e emissions from energy consumption within the calendar year at manufacturing, R&D, offices and warehouse facilities under the management control of the Group. Scope 2 emissions are reported on both a location and market-based approach in line with the GHG Scope 2 Guidance (WRI & WBCSD, 2015).

For further details of our target and reporting criteria, please refer to our Reporting Criteria and Basis of Preparation insight on reckitt.com.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
Target achieved but ongoing operational decarbonisation and energy efficiency programmes are continuing to further reduce emissions and progress towards our net zero target for 2040.

We continued to meet our Science-based Target Initiative (SBTi) validated target to reduce emissions from our manufacturing and warehousing operations in 2022, cutting them by 66% compared with 2015. Driving energy efficiency in parallel with switching to renewable energy is fundamental to our strategy. In 2022, 93% of our electricity overall was from renewable sources, largely in the form of renewable electricity.

The emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to surpassing our target include:
• Purchase of renewable electricity
• Increased use of on-site generated renewable energy from solar, 13 of our sites now have solar photovoltaic (PV) panels installed
• Increased energy efficiency through targeting high energy processes in manufacturing sites (e.g. boiler optimisation, HVAC balancing, compressed air)

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Base year
2015

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5387000

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
562000

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
402000

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6351000

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
6351000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
84.8

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
8.8

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
6.3

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

80

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
80

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
3175500

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6040000

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
400000

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
433000

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
13075000

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
13075000

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-211.746181703669

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This is our 2030 target to reduce our absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 versus 2015. For the year 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, and differing from our baseline year (2015) , sales volumes have been based on sales actuals for Q4-Q3 due to timelines required for inclusion in the Annual Report. Shifting the 12-month period we report on eliminates the need to use financial forecast data.

The carbon footprint associated with the indirect-use consumer phase isn't included in our product carbon footprint/Scope 3 target. This approach is in line with the

WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol and helps us focus on things in our control. We know we can't influence carbon emissions from that indirect-use phase as we do not control the nature of energy used by consumers at home. However, to help achieve reductions in this area, we're designing our products so that when they are used, they use less energy or water, for example by enabling consumers to lower the temperature on their washing machine. This means less energy is needed to power appliances at home, lowering their carbon footprint and helping combat climate change.

As part of our SBTi submission, we focused our Scope 3 target on 3 categories, namely purchased goods & services, use of sold products and end of life treatment. At the time of submission, this covered >80% of our Scope 3 impact. Subsequent changes to the data models involved have increased numbers in other categories, we're seeking to address these in two ways: further refinement across key data points as well as a refresh to our science-based targets.
As part of launching our new sustainability ambitions in 2021, we updated our modelling, to fully include all of our business and reflect the timelines of our science-based targets from 2015 to 2030. The modifications include:
1. Changing our baseline from 2012 to 2015
2. Including all our Infant Formula and Child Nutrition (IFCN) business in our target, acquired from Mead Johnson
3. Adjusting for the 2021 divestment of Scholl and our IFCN business in China to reflect the current corporate entity, and since then the 2022 divestments of E45 and SanCor.

For further details of our target and reporting criteria, please refer to our Reporting Criteria and Basis of Preparation insight on reckitt.com.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
The carbon footprint of our products increased by 17% in 2022 against 2015, due to an increase in production volumes. The business is now significantly bigger than it was in 2015 and we have not yet fully decoupled growth from carbon emissions. We will continue with our decarbonisation programme, while also strengthening our scope 3 modelling and data.

To help us achieve our Scope 3 emissions target, we've developed our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC), a streamlined Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) tool that helps us assess the water and carbon impact of products, as well as their ingredients, plastics and packaging. Importantly, it also includes the impact of how consumers use the product. To be classed as more sustainable, the overall score of a product innovation must be equal or higher than +10 points when compared to the benchmark. Our ambition is that every innovation is more sustainable than what it replaces. The SIC is a driver for reducing the carbon footprint of products, including within consumer use, and provides us with the insight to reduce emissions through supplier manufacturing decarbonisation, and lower carbon ingredient options, to logistics decarbonisation and packaging reduction. By measuring the impact of each change, our brand portfolio, as a whole, will become more sustainable over time and Scope 3 emissions will reduce.

Within Reckitt, we've trained people across functions to make sure they understand the role and importance of the SIC in improving the environmental footprint of our products. We can see this change across the organisation, from creating e-commerce products with more sustainable product profiles, to our representatives working directly with customers and retail partners.

As our understanding of our carbon footprint grows, we progressively update our modelling. For instance, we've remodelled our Scope 3 retail impacts to update consumers' journeys to shops and also reflect the growth of e-commerce, as well as reflecting changes in how people dispose of products and packs, which has an impact on emissions. We've also looked more closely at product design and have started work with our suppliers to shrink our products' impact up and down the value chain.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2017

Target coverage
Business activity

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
0

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
0

Target year
2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
93

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
93

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Abs1 and Abs 2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
RE100
Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This is our target to achieve 100% renewable electricity in our operations by 2030.

The target is for our manufacturing sites across our global operations. Reckitt is also part of the RE100 initiative and is committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030. In 2022, 93% of our sites used electricity from renewable sources, with 100% of all our manufacturing sites now purchasing renewable electricity. In 2022, Reckitt's manufacturing sites used 2,058,141.23 MWh of electricity of which 1,922,291 MWh was renewable electricity (1,922,291 /2,058,141.23 =93%).

The scope of the target includes renewable electricity purchased, generated, and consumed within the calendar year for use at facilities (manufacturing and warehousing) under management control of the Group. Renewable electricity sources including on-site generated renewable electricity (e.g. PV solar), off-sites renewable electricity purchased via renewable Purchase Power Agreement, supplier renewable tariff and/or accredited renewable certificates (e.g. Guaranties of Origins, RECs, IRECs).

For further details of our target and reporting criteria, please refer to our Reporting Criteria and Basis of Preparation insight on reckitt.com.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2022, we surpassed our target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions from our manufacturing and warehousing operations, achieving a 66% reduction compared with our emissions in 2015. This was partly down to energy savings, but the most significant factor was our growing use of renewable energy: In 2022, 93% of our electricity overall was from renewable sources, largely in the form of renewable electricity. This puts us on track to achieve our RE100 commitment ahead of schedule and has been achieved through on-site solar, local Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and renewable partnerships, supplier 'green tariffs' and Renewable Energy Certificates (REC's). All of our purchased electricity around the world for our manufacturing sites was renewable.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

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

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Other, please specify (Manufacturing and warehousing)

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

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

Energy consumption or efficiency	GJ

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
metric ton of product

Base year
2015

Figure or percentage in base year
1.56

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
1.45

Figure or percentage in reporting year
1.51

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
45.4545454545455

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Abs1, Abs2, Low1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We have a target to achieve a 25% reduction in energy use (per tonne of production) by 2025 versus a 2015 baseline.

The scope of the target includes energy consumed within the calendar year at facilities under management control of the Group; including the energy consumed by Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants. Where energy is generated on site (i.e. Reckitt owned CHP or on-site renewable energy) and surplus energy is exported back to the local or national grid, then only the energy consumed by the manufacturing site is included, i.e. the energy returned to the grid is excluded. This is because Reckitt's key performance metric is the energy intensity of the manufacturing process.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Increased energy efficiency through targeting high energy processes in manufacturing sites e.g. boiler optimisation, HVAC balancing and compressed air. We continue to focus on energy efficiency projects at our sites and in 2022 reduced our energy use per tonne of production by 3% against our 2015 baseline. We're developing plans for our sites to help us continually improve how we use energy across our three business units. In 2022, we rolled out programmes to assess air lines to identify leaks that waste energy, and 34 of our sites have proactively undertaken compressed air efficiency surveys, repairing leaks and optimising systems. One example is our Makiti City, Philippines site, where we repaired the leaks to reduce the site's energy consumption.
By continuing to invest in new and more efficient equipment, as well as piloting new digital intelligence systems that help us automate energy optimisation, we're reducing energy even further.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Other, please specify (Manufacturing)

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

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

Waste management	Percentage of sites operating at zero-waste to landfill

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2012

Figure or percentage in base year
0

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
94

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
94

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Abs2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (Circular Economy)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Reckitt aims for 100% of our factories to achieve zero waste to landfill every year, including both hazardous and non-hazardous waste.
The scope of the target includes waste materials generated from our manufacturing facilities within the calendar year (excluding construction, demolition wastes and whole wooden pallets returned to suppliers), under management control of the Group and removed from site for either recycling or ultimate disposal by third party waste contractors. Reducing waste to landfill and increasing recycling or energy-from-waste opportunities positively impacts our overall carbon footprint.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We are very close to our target of zero waste to landfill, where all but three of our sites were zero waste to landfill at the end of 2022. Our North American Zeeland and Evansville Nutrition sites are behind schedule on zero waste to landfill. However, they are expected to reach this goal in early 2023.We are also working on a plan for our Wanamingo site, which was acquired in 2021, to reach zero waste to landfill. Prior to our ownership, the site did not have an environmental management system in place. This is currently being developed and implemented.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 3

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

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

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Total net revenue)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2015

Figure or percentage in base year
0

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
50

Figure or percentage in reporting year
24.4

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
48.8

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Abs2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This is our target to achieve 50% net revenue from more sustainable products by 2030. Reckitt defines more sustainable as a product that scores ‘better’ on at least one of five parameters at time of launch, when compared to a previous product version or brand average where no previous version exists. The five parameters for assessment include: 1) water impacts, 2) carbon impact, 3) ingredients, 4) plastics and 5) packaging. Importantly, it also includes the impact of how consumers use the product. For a ‘more sustainable’ rating overall, the aggregate across the 5 parameters needs to be +10 points or more. This means trade-offs are allowed.

Reckitt’s net revenue is attributable to sales from ‘more sustainable’ products. More sustainable products are measured by Reckitt’s Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC), a streamlined Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) tool that models the environmental impacts of products.

We continue to report on a 12-month period. In line with previous years (except for the 2015 baseline), this metric covers Q4 of prior year through to Q3 of the reporting year

due to timelines required for inclusion in the Annual Report and Accounts. This eliminates the need to use financial forecast data. For 2022, this covers 1 October 2021 through to 30 September 2022.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2022, 24.4% of Reckitt's Net Revenue came from 'more sustainable' products. Our ambition is that every innovation is more sustainable than what it replaces.

In 2022, we made the Sustainable Innovation Calculator more routinely part of how we develop our smaller brands and assess potential changes to existing products. In 2023, we'll continue to extend the use of our Sustainable Innovation Calculator to help us reach our goals to reduce the carbon and water footprints of our products, and achieve our ambition to be net zero by 2040.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

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

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1
Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero
2040

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our target is to be net zero across our value chain by 2040.

To realise our ambition to achieve net zero by 2040, and to drive performance in areas both directly controlled and across our value chain in line with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change to keep global warming to below 2°C, we have set targets for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions for 2030. These targets are validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative:
1. Reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 65% by 2030 from a 2015 base year
2. Reduce our product carbon footprint (Scope 3 emissions) that make up the vast majority of our overall business and product carbon footprint by 50% by 2030 from a 2015 base year. This includes the footprint of the ingredients we use, our suppliers, logistics and how consumers use our products and dispose of our packaging.

Our absolute targets were established in 2020 and aims to continue the success of our previous Reckitt 2020 GHG targets.

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

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
We do not currently use offsets at any scale, preferring to invest in abatement of emissions in the first instance. We do have an existing offset scheme (Trees for change) which we are continuing to maintain and may extend further. Through our work on biodiversity and ecosystems, we are exploring activity for nature based insetting solutions within our natural raw materials value chains alongside the work to strengthen eco-systems. Our preference for neutralisation activity would be to use such insetting approaches in the future and we will develop this with our partners, Nature Based Insetting at the University of Oxford, alongside the current ecosystem evaluation and within the subsequent interventions developed in the value chains involved. Over the next decade, we anticipate this will be the primary focus of carbon credits, although we will consider others in support of our 2040 ambition.

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

C4.3

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

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	91	
To be implemented*	127	12514
Implementation commenced*	180	14064
Implemented*	59	5121
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Fuel switch

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
281

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
253

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
53

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
19

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
15

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
200

Payback period
11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
64

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
35

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
7

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Insulation

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
82

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
33

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
45

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Insulation

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
35

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
20

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
28

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
340

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
84

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
214

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
404

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
556

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
335

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
792

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
59

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
65

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
68

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
75

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
60

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
186

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
694

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
251

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
415

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
194

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
180

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
277

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
961

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
139

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
200

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
1-2 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
142

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
26

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
32

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
146

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
25

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
140

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Reuse of steam

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
623

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
105

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Reuse of steam

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
163

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
67

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
50

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
25

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
19

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

15

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
97

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
48

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
116

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar heating and cooling

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
38

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
25

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
4

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
9

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
20

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
256

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
1-2 years

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal incentives/recognition programs	A combination of environmental social and external perception metrics (e.g. delivery of energy strategy and carbon emission reduction targets), determines annual rewards for relevant functions such as manufacturing and sustainability / environment roles. This is outlined in detail in the governance section (C1.3a). Reckitt also has non-monetary rewards for the management of climate change issues including employee awards, internal recognition or special assignments. Specific Business units/locations also have quarterly newsletters that highlight case studies and facilitate sharing information. Recent examples shared across supply include energy efficient/low carbon projects such as solar PV, spray dryer and compressed air optimisation. We use an internal tool called the Sustainable Innovation Calculator which our product developers use to analyse over 1000 product ideas each year to deliver better products that have lower carbon, water and packaging impacts without compromising on performance.
Marginal abatement cost curve	Reckitt has used MACC curve principles in the assessment of a number of carbon reduction project proposals – comparing, amongst other aspects, cost estimates, carbon reduction projections/actual carbon savings, and other learnings from previous analyses/projects. Thus, including very practical / risk issues in addition to pure 'MACC-type' analysis, to establish viability and value and better inform investment decision-making. MACC – curve analysis and decision-making tools have been rolled out to all sites and regions together with master plans and the development of glidepath tools to aid and drive GHG activities and investment plans.
Employee engagement	Other non-monetary rewards include awards for internal competitions to develop more sustainable innovations, specifically relating to climate change. These competitions are open to all Reckitt employees and approach climate change issues from a life cycle perspective with several categories including less carbon intensive input materials, manufacture as well as consumer use (Scope 3 emissions). These awards are sponsored by R&D, Marketing and Business Unit leaders who also comprise the panels of judges. Recent examples of awards include a tablet computer or an additional week's vacation days. Manufacturing functions have quarterly rewards for sites with best environmental initiatives and for Product innovation we run a Sustainability Challenge with sustainability champions for all our powerbrands. Teams will be judged on the extent to which their sites initiatives, product campaigns and suggested product innovation deliver social and environmental change – including climate change.

C4.5

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

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Reckitt Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC) as described below)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Reckitt products)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Reckitt products are defined as 'more sustainable' according to the criteria set within our Sustainable Innovations Calculator. We use the calculator to determine if a product can be considered 'more sustainable' and have its revenues count towards our Net Revenue target. As part of our product development process, the Calculator measures and compares impacts of new products against existing benchmarks. The Calculator is a streamlined Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) tool that models the most important environmental aspects of our products (carbon, water impact, ingredients, plastics and packaging) across their key life cycle stages from raw materials to consumer use. To be classed as more sustainable, the overall score of a product innovation must be equal or higher than +10 points when compared to the benchmark. This shows the effect of every choice we make on the sustainability of a product. Our ambition is that every innovation is more sustainable than what it replaces. The SIC is a driver for reducing the carbon footprint of products, including within consumer use, and provides us with the insight to reduce emissions through supplier manufacturing decarbonisation, and lower carbon ingredient options, to logistics decarbonisation and packaging reduction.

In 2022, 24.4% of Reckitt's Net Revenue came from more sustainable products. Unfortunately, it is not possible to extract the Net Revenue for those 'more sustainable' products which met the carbon criteria.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
24.4

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
Yes, a divestment

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
Divestments:
1) IFCN China
2) Scholl

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
Divestments:
1) IFCN China (completed September 2021)
2) Scholl (completed June 2021)

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in reporting year definition	Change in methodology - In 2021, we improved our methodology for calculating scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions associated with our commercial offices to provide a more detailed level of geographical granularity. Change in reporting year definition - For our Total Carbon Footprint (Scope 3 emissions), the reporting year from 2020 onwards is Q4 (1 October 2021) to Q3 (30 September 2022) due to timelines required for inclusion in the verification process and Annual Report. Shifting the 12-month period we report on eliminates the need to use financial forecast data. For the baseline, the reporting year remains 1 Jan-31 Dec 2015.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	Scope 1 & 2 - we improved our methodology for calculating scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions associated with our commercial offices to provide a more detailed level of geographical granularity. This resulted in a recalculation of the base year (2015) and prior year (2021) emissions. Scope 3 - Divestments made in the reporting year resulted in a recalculation of base year (2015) and prior year (2021) Scope 3 emissions.	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
124867

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
275432

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
259184

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5387000

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1602000

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
21000

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
149000

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3181000

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
562000

Comment
Direct

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

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
402000

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
23000

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
Other, please specify (GHG Protocol (Scope 3) and PAS2050)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
121275

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
117172

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
Reckitt follows GHG emissions dual reporting requirements as outlined by the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
237471

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
9448

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
232234

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
12857

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
6040000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average product method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
1

Please explain
CO2e emissions associated with the extraction, transportation and production of raw and packaging materials used for Reckitt's products are included in the scope of the Data (cradle to supplier gate). Data on types and quantities of raw and packaging materials used in products is sourced from a central company-wide database. Quantities and types of materials used are collected on an annual basis; data was collected for a subset of high-sales products, the remainder was extrapolated according to sales revenue. Appropriate emission factors for the various raw materials and packaging types are sourced from the Simapro LCA database. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors are extracted from the Simapro life cycle analysis software, using EcoInvent V4.1. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources sourced from the International Energy Agency (year of consumption matches year of publication).

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions from capital goods were considered as part of setting boundaries for inclusion in our Total Carbon Footprint. Clearly the emissions associated with capital goods could arise at our sites or those within our supply chain. For those within our supply chain, the factors that we extract from the LCA database within Simapro for raw materials and packaging includes these emissions, although we do not separate these out in our reporting. The only exclusion from our footprint is that associated with our capital goods at our own factories are excluded. We determined that they were not significant on the basis of a qualitative assessment. The overall level of emissions (scope 1 and 2) associated with our manufacturing sites is only a very low part of our total Carbon Footprint (1%). On this basis the annual contribution of new capital equipment associated with this aspect would also be expected to be very small and therefore has been excluded from the scope on the basis of the materiality.

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

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions from capital goods were considered as part of setting boundaries for inclusion in our Total Carbon Footprint. Clearly the emissions associated with capital goods could arise at our sites or those within our supply chain. For those within our supply chain, the factors that we extract from the LCA database within Simapro for raw materials and packaging includes these emissions, although we do not separate these out in our reporting. The only exclusion from our footprint is that associated with our capital goods at our own factories are excluded. We determined that they were not significant on the basis of a qualitative assessment. The overall level of emissions (scope 1 and 2) associated with our manufacturing sites is only a very low part of our total Carbon Footprint (1%). On this basis the annual contribution of new capital equipment associated with this aspect would also be expected to be very small and therefore has been excluded from the scope on the basis of the materiality.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1814000

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Transportation of both raw and packaging materials from suppliers to Reckitt manufacturing sites is included in the scope of the reported data. This is calculated on the basis of primary distribution data collected by the company for its annual sustainability reporting. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources are sourced from the International Energy Agency (year of consumption matches year of publication) or for stationary combustion mobile combustion sources from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 'Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2020'.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
26000

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Volumes of waste disposed of from manufacturing, R&D and owned distribution centres are collected through an established annual environmental data collection process. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources are sourced from the International Energy Agency (year of consumption matches year of publication) or for stationary combustion mobile combustion sources from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 'Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2020'.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
123000

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Reckitt non-air business travel has been excluded based on materiality. At the time of making the decision to exclude company car travel as the minimums, AECOM was provided with a survey from the UK business of Reckitt that considered the proportion of staff with company cars, the typical mileage and therefore possible carbon impact (assuming a large petrol car). This identified that extrapolating the same figures to total global employees would create a footprint which equates to 0.13% of the total carbon footprint. Air travel data on business related air travel has been collected from across the company for over 6 years. This has identified that it is a very small part of our overall Total Carbon Footprint. We have developed factors for air travel per employee (based on historical data) and for 2021 calculated carbon associated with air travel per the current number of employees. Emission factors are sourced from 2015 Defra/DECC's GHG conversion factors for company reporting to calculate the GHG emissions based on distance travelled by short, medium and long haul flights. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Not relevant – given the low % carbon attributable to business travel (approx. 1%) and the total manufacturing emissions being less than 1% of Reckitt's total carbon footprint it has been assumed that employee commuting will not form a material part of the footprint and has therefore been excluded.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Not relevant – This does not apply to Reckitt's business. Reckitt doesn't lease upstream assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
4211000

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
10

Please explain
Distribution data comprising Company-managed distribution centres and contracted distribution services including primary distribution (from Reckitt factories to distribution centres) and secondary distribution (from distribution centres to our customers / their distribution centres) was collected regionally in 2007. Total tonne.km from finished good distribution (all modes) have been calculated from tonne.km data collected in 2012 (primary data), extrapolated by applying a factor for volume growth (based on Net Revenue) across the Company to take into account increased finished good distribution. The total extrapolated tonne.km is then split across the different transport modes (road, rail, short sea, deep sea, air) based on the average modal split between 2007 and 2012. In addition, we account for carbon emissions at the retail stage of our products by multiplying average shelf residence time with proxy emission factors for in-store energy sources (such a heating and lighting). GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors are sourced from 2020 Defra/DECC's GHG conversion factors for company reporting to calculate the GHG emissions arising from vehicle fuel use.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Not relevant - Reckitt supply finished household goods, therefore no further processing of the product is required before consumer use.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
400000

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify ((o Includes all 3 types of direct use: products that directly consumer energy (fuels or electricity during use), fuels & feedstocks, greenhouse gases and products that contain or form greenhouse gases that are emitted during use.))

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions arising from consumer use of Reckitt's products are calculated annually as part of the measurement system. Consumer use is calculated based on product type and format, taking into account the method of use of the product (e.g. an automatic dishwashing tablet requiring energy and water for use), the country of sale (allowing country specific electricity emission factors to be applied) and the number of doses sold of each product during the reporting year. We only consider direct consumer use as part of the target scope, in line with the GHG Protocol definitions of direct and indirect consumer use. Emission factors are extracted from the Simapro life cycle analysis software, using EcoInvent V4.1. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources are sourced from the International Energy Agency (year of consumption matches year of publication) or for stationary combustion mobile combustion sources from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 'Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2020'.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
433000

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions arising from disposal of Reckitt's products are calculated annually as part of the ongoing sustainability measurement system. This includes emissions for products not consumed, materials consumed to apply/use a product e.g. cotton pad for cleanser and wastewater arising from use of a product. Volumes/weights of wastewater and materials are calculated from consumer use figures. Appropriate emission factors for disposal options are sourced from the Simapro LCA database and applied to weight figures. Emissions associated with the transportation and disposal of wastes arising from packaging of Reckitt products, and also wastes generated through the consumer use phase (including wastewater) are also considered in the scope of the calculations. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources are sourced from the International Energy Agency (year of consumption matches year of publication) or for stationary combustion mobile combustion sources from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 'Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2020'.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
28000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
During the 2007 baseline Carbon 20 footprint calculation, Reckitt requested data on the energy use of leased distribution centres for inclusion in the footprint. Data was collected for European sites and extrapolated globally using regional net revenue data. For 2008, this data was not recollected based on the time and resources required versus the quantity of emissions. The 2021 figure was extrapolated from 2007 using a factor for volume growth across the Company to take into account potential increases in the use of leased distribution centres.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Reckitt doesn't have a franchise model in that all products are sold direct to retailers rather than Reckitt being a retailer. However, a very small exception is sale of a few limited items through vending machines – these could be considered to be similar to a franchise model. Energy associated with this has been calculated to be less than 0.005% therefore is excluded on the basis of materiality.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Not relevant – This does not apply to Reckitt's business. As per GHG Protocol these are considered emissions from operation of investments (including equity, debt investments and project finance) and this is not something Reckitt currently engages in.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Not relevant – This does not apply to Reckitt's business. Reckitt doesn't have other upstream related emissions.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Not relevant – this does not apply to Reckitt's business. Reckitt doesn't have other downstream related emissions.

C6.5a

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

Past year 1

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
6010000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
1703000

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
25000

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
181000

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
3760000

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

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
903000

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
573000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
27000

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment
Category breakdowns for 2021 not restated

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	15297	Biomass (wood/biomass/organic) 3,005 Landfill gas 12,292

C6.10

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

Intensity figure
0.000009044

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
130723

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
14453000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
0.1

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
Our Scope 1 & 2 emissions remained relatively stable year-on-year due to higher use of natural gas as we increased infant formula production in the US market, which offset some of the emissions savings associated with our energy efficiency improvements. We maintained our emission reduction performance of 2021, continuing to report a 66% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions against a 2015 baseline, exceeding our science-based target reduction of 65% by 2030

Intensity figure
0.04

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
130723

Metric denominator
unit of production

Metric denominator: Unit total
3051297

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
0

Direction of change
No change

Reason(s) for change
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
Improving energy efficiency is an important step on our journey to net zero. We're focused on the processes that use the most energy in our factories.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	120889	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	178	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	208	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Bangladesh	482
Brazil	1103
China	2826
Colombia	149
France	1692
Germany	859
Greece	34
Hungary	491
India	2825
Indonesia	1064
Italy	74
Malaysia	8
Mexico	10324
Nigeria	1456
Pakistan	2777
Philippines	41
Poland	11674
Portugal	431
Russian Federation	1238
Singapore	9403
South Africa	5672
Spain	2975
Thailand	4325
Turkey	129
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10643
United States of America	44310
Other, please specify (Global offices)	3286

C7.3

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

By business division
By facility

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Nutrition	52065
Health	22552
Hygiene	43372
Global Offices	3286

C7.3b

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

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Agbara Factory	1329.6	42.814	-86.0011
Agbara LC	126.5	37.9776	-87.6
Anhui (Unit 2) Factory	2029.8	1.3004	103.633
Atizapan Factory	317	36.1186	120.434
Baddi HC Factory	1112.3	-26.1686	28.2058
Bahrain Factory	3.3	13.5825	100.9319
Bangpakong Factory	3191.3	52.9269	-1.1952
Bangplee Factory	1095.2	51.8439	5.8085
Barcelona LC	0.4	-6.3624	106.9763
Belle Mead Factory	3958.3	23.0619	113.5258
Cali Factory	148.8	52.8912	-1.4807
Chalkis Factory	33.6	38.0464	23.8078
Chartres Factory	1691.5	45.429	12.1337
Chittagong Factory	479	13.624	100.7059
Chonburi Factory	38.4	40.7271	-112.0133
Cileungsi Factory	971.8	14.533	121.0227
Delicias Factory	8649.4	53.7522	-0.3219
Derby Factory	5353.8	30.3196	112.2402
Dhaka LC	2.6	40.4835	-74.6502
Elandsfontein Factory	5671.8	38.4566	112.7375
Evansville Factory	8683.6	38.8111	-90.6439
Florencio Varela Factory	981	26.2182	50.6642
Granollers Factory	2974.5	41.6097	2.2788
Gurgaon R&D	7.3	28.465	77.0268
Hosur (Unit 1) Factory	35	12.7246	77.8696
Hosur (Unit 2) Factory	93	32.4329	-116.875
Hull Factory	5281.4	-6.9274	110.5553
Irungattukottai Factory	22.1	19.5684	-99.2613
Johor Bahru Factory	7.7	48.439	1.5142
Klin Factory	1238.5	49.4815	8.5857
Makati City Factory	41.3	31.8629	117.2763
Mauripur Factory	2776.8	1.5342	103.7777
Mira LC	10.7	30.9405	76.7838
Mira R&D	63.1	-34.8286	-58.2172
Montvale R&D	1266.6	22.3748	91.8114
Mysore Factory	135.8	12.3504	76.5857
Nottingham Factory	7.4	40.9014	29.3727
Nowy Dwor Factory	11588.5	47.558	18.4367
Nowy Dwor R&D	85.5	38.924	-8.8846
Porto Alto Factory	431.2	3.4613	-76.5039
Raposo Tavares Factory	1098	19.5003	-99.1802
Salt Lake City Factory	1870.7	40.7271	-112.0133
Sao Paulo ABN Factory	5.1	-23.7223	-46.5954
Semarang Factory	92.3	-6.9274	110.5553
Shangma Factory	33.4	38.0464	23.8078
Shashi Factory	751	12.7246	77.8696
Sitarganj Factory	1419.6	29.0382	79.6881
St Peters Factory	3286.3	-23.7223	-46.5954
Tatabanya Factory	491.4	47.558	18.4367
Tecnoparque R&D	12.1	19.5003	-99.1802
Tijuana Factory		32.4329	-116.875
Tlalpan Factory	1345.5	19.3142	-99.1396
Tuas Factory	9403	1.3004	103.633
Tuzla Factory	129.2	40.9014	29.3727
Weinheim Factory	859.3	49.481532	8.585652
Zeeland Factory	24713.9	42.814	-86.0011
Global Offices	3286		
Wanamingo factory	530.8	44.309101	-92.790083
Taicang factory	12	31.34292	121.14303

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	724	0
Bahrain	60	0
Bangladesh	299	0
Brazil	1376	0
China	29775	2140
Colombia	324	0
France	387	0
Germany	326	0
Greece	58	0
Hungary	983	0
India	25508	0
Indonesia	9321	0
Italy	6100	2793
Malaysia	3672	0
Mexico	2256	0
Nigeria	585	0
Pakistan	2041	0
Philippines	3745	0
Poland	16468	0
Portugal	531	0
Russian Federation	1016	0
Singapore	9237	0
South Africa	2743	0
Spain	974	0
Thailand	24421	0
Turkey	811	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15261	3774
United States of America	58509	741
Other, please specify (Global Offices)	4674	0
Netherlands	15284	0

C7.6

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

By business division

By facility

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Nutrition	66593	0
Health	109584	5914
Hygiene	56620	3534
Global Offices	4674	0

C7.6b

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

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Agbara Factory	528	0
Agbara LC	57	0
Atizapan Factory	883	0
Baddi HC Factory	7295	0
Bahrain Factory	3672	0
Bangpakong Factory	13567	0
Bangpakong R&D	476	0
Bangplee Factory	6199	0
Barcelona LC	10	0
Belle Mead Factory	5201	0
Cali Factory	324	0
Chalkis Factory	58	0
Chartres Factory	387	0
Chittagong Factory	269	0
Chittagong LC	7	0
Chonburi Factory	4180	0
Cileungsi Factory	8129	0
Delicias Factory	8689	0
Derby Factory	2044	0
Dhaka LC	22	0
Dongguan R&D	92	0
Elandsfontein Factory	2743	0
Evansville Factory	21600	0
Florencio Varela Factory	724	0
Granollers Factory	964	0
Gurgaon R&D	101	0
Heidelburg R&D	106	0
Hosur (Unit 1) Factory	88	0
Hosur (Unit 2) Factory	2023	0
Hull Factory	5979	0
Irungattukottai Factory	285	0
Johor Bahru Factory	2256	0
Klin Factory	1016	0
Makati City Factory	3745	0
Mauripur Factory	2041	0
Mira Factory	5786	2710
Mira LC	0	0
Mira R&D	314	83
Montvale R&D	1145	741
Mysore Factory	3444	0
North Ryde R&D	60	0
Nottingham Factory	7238	3774
Nowy Dwor Factory	16214	0
Nowy Dwor R&D	255	0
Porto Alto Factory	531	0
Raposo Tavares Factory	1292	0
Salt Lake City Factory	4110	0
Sao Paulo ABN Factory	84	0
Semarang Factory	1120	0
Shangma Factory	17609	791
Shashi Factory	2785	0
Sitarganj Factory	12272	0
St Peters Factory	7397	0
Tatabanya Factory	983	0
Tecnoparque R&D	231	0
Tijuana Factory	1198	0
Tlalpan Factory	4283	0
Tuas Factory	9237	0
Tuzla Factory	811	0
Weinheim Factory	220	0
Zeeland Factory	18159	0
Global Offices	4674	
Semarang LC	72	0

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?
No

C7.9

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

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	1506	Decreased		Reduction GHG avoided due to RE consumed in 2022 vs 2021
Other emissions reduction activities	5021	Decreased		Energy Efficiency projects based on two-thirds of 2022 projects savings being realised within 2022
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		N/A for 2022
Acquisitions	531	Increased		Wanamingo acquisition
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		N/A for 2022
Change in output	4163	Decreased		Reduction in production in Tonnes
Change in methodology	3112	Increased		Move to a more detailed geographical methodology for calculating Office & R&D site Scope 1 & 2 CO2e
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified	831	Decreased		
Other	6910	Increased		5,638 due to increase in NG vs LG vs 2021 due to LG quality issues reducing volumes consumed. 836 (Manufacturing) & 96 (R&D) due to increases in direct GHG, despite production reduction in 2022 (excl. Evansville NG vs LG). 340 increase in purchased MPHW & steam

C7.9b

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

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?
More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	70364	618313	688676
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	549720	0	549720
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	8288	8288
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	37890	37890
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	2136	<Not Applicable>	2136
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	622219	664491	1286710

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
8601

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
8146

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
4554

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
61762

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
61762

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1059

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
1059

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment

Oil

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
18457

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
13495

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
911

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
3201

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Gas

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
601278

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
40320

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
179220

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
271764

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
288

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
109685

Comment

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

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	40360	39872	2136	2136
Heat	11708	11708	545	545
Steam	6160	6160		
Cooling				

C8.2g

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

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7536

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7536

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
554

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
1409

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1963

Country/area
Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
155

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
155

Country/area
Hungary

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4449

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4449

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
36813

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
6

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
36819

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
12019

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
12019

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
12446

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
625

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13071

Country/area
Bahrain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5250

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5250

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3451

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3451

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
38238

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
55

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
38293

Country/area
Nigeria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1399

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1399

Country/area
Pakistan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5156

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
580

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5736

Country/area
Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5260

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5260

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
26311

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
16356

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
42667

Country/area
Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2867

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2867

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2822

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2822

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
23960

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
23960

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2955

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
7660

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10615

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6323

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
18

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
6341

Country/area
Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
51230

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
5704

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
56934

Country/area
Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1014

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1014

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
58819

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
6737

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
65556

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
164955

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
164955

C8.2h

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

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Nigeria

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1399

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
China

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9196

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5204

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
10528

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Bahrain

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5250

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Thailand

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
41462

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
14662

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2016

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Colombia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1404

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Greece

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
155

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
France

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7536

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Bangladesh

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
548

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Thailand

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8769

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Indonesia

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
10482

Tracking instrument used
Please select

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
21740

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
41080

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2015

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
South Africa

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2955

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
60897

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Argentina

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2645

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Solar and Hydro)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
6323

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2015

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3047

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
411

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Malaysia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3451

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Russian Federation

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2822

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Philippines

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5260

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Pakistan

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5156

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
11574

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4322

Tracking instrument used
No instrument used

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
648

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Solar, Hydro, Geothermal, Biomass)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
17739

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Poland

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind and Water)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
25905

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2016

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Portugal

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2867

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2016

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Brazil

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
13833

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2016

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
11586

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Brazil

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Hydro, Solar, Wind)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
903

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Indonesia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1538

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
China

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
27231

Tracking instrument used
Please select

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
17711

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
20854

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2016

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
China

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8170

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Hungary

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4449

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
10716

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Singapore

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
23960

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Turkey

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Hydro and Wind)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1014

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Solar, Hydro)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2531

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
702

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
51196

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Thailand

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
17885

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

C8.2i

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

Sourcing method
None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
<Not Applicable>

Energy carrier
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon technology type
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
None reported for 2022

C8.2j

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

Country/area of generation
Pakistan

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
580.04

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
580.04

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Please select

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Colombia

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
287.64

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
287.64

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Please select

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
China

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
261.43

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
261.43

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Please select

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
128.9

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
128.9

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Please select

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Mexico

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
54.87

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
54.87

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Please select

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Italy

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
26.3

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
26.3

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Please select

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Bangladesh

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
16.95

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
16.95

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Please select

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
India

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
5.66

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
5.66

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Please select

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
Thailand

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1.44

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1.44

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Please select

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2k

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

Our mid- to long-term renewable strategy is to transition from the current situation where our production is 100% covered by predominantly EACs and green tariffs with a small proportion of PPAs and a small proposition of onsite; to a predominant reliance on onsite infrastructure and PPAs. We're also exploring the feasibility to support our supply chain in a similar context. Therefore, Reckitt is well-placed, even now, to contribute new green capacity into national grids. We have PPAs already in both India and Latin America. Some of our existing on-site renewables can also service their local grids when power is not needed on site, although often we consume all power generated. And as we progress towards more onsite and PPA, there is scope that un-used power can export to grid.

C8.2l

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

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

C8.2m

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

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Singapore	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Prohibitively priced renewable electricity	We've struggled sourcing renewable energy in the form of EACs within Singapore in particular, due to prices becoming a critical investment disabler. We're committed to this, as part of Reckitt's RE100 pledge. We have a sizeable operation in our Singapore site, and a growing presence in Malaysia. The Singapore regional geography is now struggling to accommodate enough energy needed via local solar infrastructure. Reckitt therefore initiated an additionality proposal for a cross-border regional power-purchase agreement based in Malaysia, which would cover both our Malaysian and Singaporean operations for 5 to 15 years. This seemed the right approach in view of (i) the anticipated merged cross border electricity market, plus (ii) our site's location on the Malaysia-side of Singapore. We viewed it as an excellent additionality opportunity. However, despite the proposal meeting CDP criteria, we learned it would fail RE100 requirements.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Other, please specify

Metric value

Metric numerator

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

Direction of change
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
sustainability-governance-reporting-and-assurance-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 4-5

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
sustainability-governance-reporting-and-assurance-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 4-5

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
sustainability-governance-reporting-and-assurance-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 4-5

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
sustainability-governance-reporting-and-assurance-2022.pdf

Page/section reference
Pages 4-5

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

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

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	ISAE3000	Our Reduction in GHG emissions Scope 1 & 2 vs 2015 (%) was verified by ERM CVS. See the Independent Assurance Statement on page 11 sustainability-insights-2022.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	ISAE3000	Our Reduction in product carbon footprint vs 2015 (%) was verified by ERM CVS. See the Independent Assurance Statement on page 11 sustainability-insights-2022.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Product footprint verification	ISAE3000	Our Total product carbon footprint (million tonnes CO_2e) (with indirect consumer phase) and Total product carbon footprint (million tonnes CO_2e) (without indirect consumer phase) were verified by ERM CVS. See the Independent Assurance Statement on page 11 sustainability-insights-2022.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	Our Energy use (GJ) (manufacturing and warehouses only), Energy use per unit of production (GJ per tonne of product) and Reduction in energy use in manufacturing & warehousing per unit of production vs 2015 (%) are verified by ERM CVS. See the Independent Assurance Statement on page 11 sustainability-insights-2022.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Waste data	ISAE3000	• Total waste (tonnes) • Waste per unit of production (tonnes per tonne of product) • Hazardous waste per unit of production (tonnes per tonne of product) • Reduction in waste from our operations per unit of production vs 2015 (%) • Zero waste to landfill (% factories) are verified by ERM CVS. See the Independent Assurance Statement on page 11 sustainability-insights-2022.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Net revenue from more sustainable products)	ISAE3000	• Total net revenue from more sustainable products (£ million) • Net revenue from more sustainable products (%) are verified by ERM CVS. See the Independent Assurance Statement on page 11 sustainability-insights-2022.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

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

Previously, we had been part of the EU ETS but due to a change in activity on our single (one) site that is covered by the EU ETS, the scale no longer requires it.

Our strategy for compliance with the EU ETS and emerging trading schemes is one of seeking to achieve compliance through a mix of implementing our global strategy to reduce the energy use and GHG emissions intensity of our manufacturing and other operations, plus purchasing allowances where needed. We shall continue to implement programmes at our sites globally, seeking to further improve energy efficiency and reduce our climate change emissions.

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

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

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Reduce supply chain emissions

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3 (upstream)
Scope 3 (downstream)

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Static

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
20

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
80

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

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Risk assessment within our TCFD scenario analysis and meeting emerging stakeholder expectations

Carbon pricing has been used in our corporate climate scenario analysis to help the business determine and report on the significance of potential climate-related impacts and risk management opportunities across Reckitt's global business units and functions, assets and operations based on different scenarios, in line with the TCFD recommendations.

As part of our climate scenario analysis:
- under a 3C scenario, a global effective carbon price of $20 per ton by 2025 with participation from all major economies, has been applied across Reckitt activities. A carbon price of $20 by 2025 was modelled in conjunction with Risilience, in line with estimates on carbon prices for each pathway.
- under a 1.5C scenario, assumed radical action by all global governments within a 1.5C scenario means the carbon price is estimated at a higher value of $80 per ton by 2025. A global effective carbon price of $80 per ton by 2025 with participation from all major economies, has been applied across Reckitt activities. A carbon price of $80 by 2025 was modelled in conjunction with Risilience, in line with estimates on carbon prices for each pathway.

The outcome of using carbon pricing with our scenario analysis further confirmed previously identified climate-related opportunities of being an early adopter of low carbon technology and continuing to invest energy and carbon saving, further supporting our 2030 energy, GHG emissions and renewable energy commitments e.g. 100% renewable electricity by 2030 and to reduce our GHG emissions in our operations 65% by 2030 versus 2015. Furthermore, these outcomes helped inform the development of our new strategies and activities in 2021, looking to the future beyond with our 2030 targets and ambitious 2040 net zero emissions target. We are also developing further internal carbon price mechanisms that will support long term planning activity within our value chain at a product, facility and supplier network level.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Other, please specify (Run a Climate Action engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change. In addition, we are asking our copackers to join our SEPP (Supplier Environmental Performance Programme) in partnership with Manufacture 2030)

% of suppliers by number
10

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
17

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We believe that we all have a role to play in combatting climate change and as a result we will ensure that our suppliers continue to receive support from Reckitt and ongoing expertise and assistance from Manufacture 2030. We see our copackers as an extension of our own manufacturing operations so engaged them first in partnership with M2030. We have 285 third-party manufacturer sites (co-packers) (source: MSS). Of those, 200 sites across 127 copackers have signed up to M203 and 150 of those sites (75%) have started to build action plans and evidence improvement.

Our ongoing partnership with Manufacture 2030 (launched in 2020) helps suppliers measure and progressively reduce their emissions, develop performance improvement plans and create greater visibility of performance. This is part of our strategy to help suppliers move from compliance to being more proactive in reducing their carbon, water and waste footprint and significantly improving in areas like energy efficiency. These improvements often come through our site visits, but also through online support from Manufacture 2030, including a climate action programme for suppliers, to build their awareness and share best practice and guidance.

During 2022, we analysed the data and created supplier reduction targets. We developed a novel approach to segment our suppliers in the programme and focus on partnering with the ones with the highest environmental impact. Reckitt has focused on helping our co-packers to strengthen their environmental compliance and improve environmental performance through our Supplier Environmental Performance Programme. We are planning to expand this programme to our 2,786 raw material suppliers in 2023, and will further engage with distribution centres.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
In 2022, we continued to work with our contract manufacturers through our Supplier Environmental Performance programme, in partnership with Manufacture 2030 and 230 suppliers. We also launched three dynamic workstreams around Supplier Environmental Performance focused on data, water and energy and Power Purchase Agreements. Additionally, in 2023 we are looking at increased collaboration in this space with our peer companies along with green finance solutions.

In 2022, our suppliers completed:
654 actions around environmental improvements
962 actions to reduce environmental footprint
5.44m metric tonnes of carbon saved
507,022 m3 of water savings
4.94m kg of waste savings

Success is also measured through our audit compliance and reporting process enabling us to monitor performance, identify risks and provide additional support, where necessary. Sites failing to improve and meet our standards, for example on regulatory compliance with climate change requirements, are encouraged to improve in the first instance and should they fail to do so may be delisted.

Comment
All Reckitt suppliers are required to comply with our policies on environment and climate-related issues, human rights and requirements for natural raw materials (https://www.reckitt.com/sustainability/policies-and-reports/), and are integrated into contracts. Our Sourcing for Sustainable Growth Policy includes our standards on human rights and responsible sourcing of natural raw materials. It's backed by technical standards covering Labour and Human Rights, Workplace Health and Safety, Environmental Protection and Natural Raw Materials Sourcing. This update puts us in step with the highest standards in our industry, as well as capturing the scope of our current supply chain sustainability activities and 2030 ambitions. It was also the result of engaging with partners including Oxfam Business Advisory Service, the Danish Institute for Human Rights and Earthworm Foundation.

We work closely with our suppliers to ensure they not only meet our requirements but also strive to go beyond them. Performance information (including climate-related risks) is obtained through our responsible sourcing program, via Sedex. We use a risk based approach focused on compliance. Risk is defined by 1) business criticality, 2) sustainability risk, with consideration given to country of operation, sector profile and commodity specific risks including packaging and raw material suppliers. Suppliers or sites identified as high risk are subject to further due diligence including audits and corrective action as necessary.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Collaborate with customers in creation and review of your climate transition plan

% of customers by number

10

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

20

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

Most people buy our products through retail channels. Our customers, the retailers, provide vital feedback on evolving consumer priorities and patterns of demand. We meet their priorities through efficient execution and successful innovation. We aim to build strong structural relationships and partnerships founded on common purpose. Globally, our major trading channels include hypermarkets and supermarkets, pharmacies, drug stores, traditional trade and emerging trade (including discounters, convenience stores, mother and baby stores, and travel and speciality retail). Online, we have well over 1,000 e-commerce retailers.

We are developing joint business plans with priority customers that recognise the value of collective action on sustainability. Our sustainability partnerships with key retailers have four main pillars: packaging innovation, better ingredients, climate action and responsible sourcing, and purpose-led brands.

Specifically on climate change, Reckitt has both science-based targets for 2030 and an ambition to be net zero by 2040. We are active members of Walmart's Project Gigaton as well as Carrefour's Food Transition Pact, which targets a 20-megaton reduction in GHG emissions by 2030. We are also active in forums that amplify our Sustainability Ambitions and concerns. We work closely with peers and retail customers via the CGF on topics such as avoiding deforestation and protecting human rights. These groups are critical for developing impact at scale across many different product sectors via brands and retailers. Our collaboration this year in the Climate and Health Coalition, along with Walgreens Boots Alliance and other organisations, highlighted the interlinked crises of climate change and public health.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have forged a powerful and highly functioning partnership with Amazon over the last 10 years. When Amazon launched its Climate Pledge commitment to reach net zero by 2040, Reckitt was one of the first partners globally to sign up. The Climate Pledge encourages us to develop more sustainable packaging and products. We work with Amazon to develop Climate Pledge Friendly (CPF) recognised products with lighter, more sustainable packaging. We now sell more than 322 CPF labelled products on Amazon. Our global relationship with Amazon across CPF labelling, retail management and advertising mean we consult on innovation, brand and packaging and share our thinking on market challenges and opportunities. We co-create tests to identify and scale up best practices that expand the reach of our brands.

C12.1d

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

Consumers - more than 30 million of our products are sold worldwide every day. On that scale even small changes in consumer behaviour can have a big impact. Our #SkipTheRinse campaign influences consumer behaviour with a clear message that you don't need to pre-rinse dishes when using Finish dishwasher tablets. This is saving many millions of litres of water every year across the world. In Fabric Care, up to 60% of a product's carbon footprint is incurred when the product is in use during a wash cycle. The biggest single impact is to reduce washing temperatures (in the EU the average temperature is 42°C). With Vanish you get a better performance at 20°C than with a leading detergent alone at 40°C. We are educating consumers on different ways to manage their hygiene needs, whilst delivering innovations which are more sustainable. Vanish is also engaging with consumers to promote more sustainable fashion and embracing innovative joint ventures, with laundry startup Oxwash for instance, and forging partnerships with key fashion decision-makers, like the British Fashion Council, and through more sustainable packaging.

NGOs, governments and industry peers - Where impact at scale through collective action is needed, we're working with our peers to introduce new, more sustainable business models. We're leveraging our participation in trade associations to advance best practice and encourage the transition towards more sustainable activity. We're active in the Consumer Goods Forum, which drives positive change on climate change and key issues through collaborative action with customers and peers. We are members of its Forest Positive Coalition of Action, Plastic Waste Coalition of Action and Human Rights Coalition. We work with NGOs and government bodies that coalesce around areas of common interest. With the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, we're pursuing joint initiatives to reduce the use of plastics and developing infrastructure, systems and standards to support a circular plastic economy. Our partnership with WWF on water and nature provides insights for our own work on biodiversity, programmes that strengthen ecosystems in the Amazon and the Ganges, and an additional communication channel with consumers where we can promote behaviour change and encourage more sustainable practice.

C12.2

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

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

C12.2a

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

Climate-related requirement
Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement
We require all suppliers to meet a basic level of environmental compliance around carbon, energy, water and waste management, efficiency and responsible use. This is specified in our Third party Code of Conduct, applicable to all Third Parties working for Reckitt and anyone performing services on their behalf, which states that "Third parties are required to comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and to report any incidents or conditions that may result in a violation of environmental laws, regulations or have a material adverse environmental impact to their local Reckitt business partner". Compliance is evaluated by our Human Rights Audits and Sedex Self-Assessment Questionnaires (SAQs) which look at environmental compliance as a key pillar. Climate related requirements are captured in supplier balanced scorecards for our most important copackers.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

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

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement
Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement
As part of Reckitt's onboarding process, copackers are required to join Manufacture 2030, input their carbon, energy, water and waste metrics into the platform, and create an action plan to help them reduce their usage.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
17

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

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

C12.3

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

Row 1

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

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

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

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

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

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

Reckitt is a member of several trade associations across the globe focused on health, hygiene and nutrition. Reckitt's membership is annually reviewed by our Group Ethics and Compliance department. We seek to ensure that the trade associations and industry policy groups, to which Reckitt is affiliated with, operate to the same responsible advocacy standards as Reckitt. These trade associations may develop policy positions on sustainability topics which can include climate -related issues. As stated, Reckitt is publicly committed to play a part in keeping global warming to 1.5C by further reducing greenhouse-gas emissions in our operations and reducing the carbon footprint of our products.

Reckitt advocates these positions in our representations to our trade associations and use Reckitt's Global Responsible Advocacy Policy (https://www.reckitt.com/media/iy3dt2a3/rb-advocacy-policy-10-december-2018.pdf) to guide all interactions. This policy applies to all employees of Reckitt companies globally, members of Reckitt's Board and Reckitt's contractors when acting on Reckitt's behalf such as agents, public affairs, communications and legal consultants, outsourced personnel and other third-party representatives.

Employees involved in or employed in any of the following functions i.e. Public Relations, Corporate Communications or Corporate/Public/External Affairs and conducting advocacy activities in key Reckitt priority markets, as defined by the Corporate Affairs function, are required to, submit their annual advocacy activity plans to the Chief Marketing, Sustainability and Corporate Affairs & Officer and keep them informed of any material developments regarding advocacy activities not originally included as part of their annual advocacy activity plans. If Reckitt does not agree with the position of one of our trade associations, our policy states that we should communicate our position clearly to the organisation. Reckitt acts as a contributing member working to influence dialogue and draft policy statements. Should the policies of the organizations of which we are members diverge from our own policies we would carefully reconsider our membership.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

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

Trade association
Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Reckitt has been an active member of the CGF since 2020, which drives positive change on climate change and key issues through collaborative action with our customers and peers. Across our sustainability efforts, we're strengthening our global, cross-sector commitments through the CGF. For example, for our work on waste, we joined the CGF's Coalition of Action on Plastic Waste. We also work with our peers and customers to help protect ecosystems, through the Consumer Goods Forum's Forest Positive coalition, which helps to protect forest ecosystems through landscape programmes. We continue to support the CGF's Human Rights Coalition of Action – Working to End Forced Labour.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
100000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
We can't achieve our targets entirely through our own efforts. Being part of the CGF helps us work with other leading brands, manufacturers and retailers committed to social and environmental sustainability. In turn, this helps us boost our collective impact through safe, resilient and sustainable value chains.

CGF brings consumer goods retailers and manufacturers together globally, are CEO-led and help the world's retailers and consumer goods manufacturers to collaborate, alongside other key stakeholders, to secure consumer trust and drive positive change, including greater efficiency.

With CGF's global reach, CEO leadership and focus on retailer-manufacturer collaboration, CGF are in a unique position to drive positive change and help address key challenges impacting the industry, including environmental and social sustainability, health, food safety and product data accuracy. The private sector is well-placed to show leadership and CGF members understand the role they need to play and are committed to taking action on the most pressing environmental challenges facing our industry. The mission of CGF's environmental sustainability work is to position the consumer goods industry as a leader in tackling climate change, reducing waste and improving environmental stewardship in global supply chains.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Reckitt is actively part of the working group on Safe and Sustainable by Design, which is defining criteria to guide new chemical innovation moving forward.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
16500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
We have low level membership because it's not directly relevant to consumer goods. This membership level enables us to participate in three working groups which include: European Biocidal Products Forum, the Safe and Sustainable by Design Work Group and the Long Range Research Initiative.

Our experts represent us on CEFIC's Long-range Research Initiative projects which help to steer wider industry research efforts towards a better understanding of the potential impacts of chemicals on human health and the environment.

More details can be found: http://cefic-lri.org

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Reckitt annual-report-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
PDF page numbers: KPIs 19-20, TCFD Summary 60-61, Non-financial information statement 66-68, Risk report 84, Viability statement 88, Chair's intro to governance 89, Board activities during the year 102, CRSECC report 122 and 125, Directors' remuneration report 138-139, Auditor's report 164-165, Financial statements 181

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
sustainability-insights-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
Climate change and TCFD section 43-61

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics
Other, please specify

Comment

C12.5

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

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member RE100 Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) UN Global Compact World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	GRI - We prepare our sustainability reporting with reference to the GRI Standards. Our latest materiality assessment used the 'double materiality' approach recommended by the Global Reporting Initiative RE100 - In support of RE100 and our pledge to be proactive on driving national and regional additionality, our renewable energy strategy aims to achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2030 and our reporting aligns with the RE100 reporting guidance, together with the quality criteria for energy attribute certificates as outlined in the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. SBTN - To realise our own ambition to achieve net zero by 2040, we have set targets for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions for 2030. These targets are validated by the SBTi: 1. Reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 65% by 2030 from a 2015 base year 2. Reduce our product carbon footprint (Scope 3 emissions) by 50% by 2030 from a 2015 base year, which will help to mitigate the impact of transition risks, such as changing consumer preferences in favour of low impact products TCFD - We continued to develop our understanding and disclosure of our climate-related risks and opportunities in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). TNFD - Reckitt is a member of the Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and, during 2022, committed to supporting the development and testing of the beta version of the framework and will participate in a pilot of the emerging scenario modelling guidance in 2023. We also continued our work on mapping ecosystems and biodiversity impact in key supply chains, through our partnership with Nature-based Insetting, a spin-off from the University of Oxford. UNGC - Our annual Communication on Progress (CoP) demonstrates our commitment to the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact and the SDGs. Our Purpose is to protect, heal and nurture in the relentless pursuit of a cleaner, healthier world and, in this context, we fully support delivery of all the SDGs by 2030. We believe we can make the biggest impact on five of the goals: SDG 2 Zero Hunger; SDG 3 Good Health and Wellbeing; SDG 5 Gender Equality; SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation; and SDG 13 Climate Action. These are closely connected to our brands and our social impact partnerships WBCSD - Reckitt is an ongoing member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and our CO2e emissions are calculated in line with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, except as discussed otherwise above.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Our Board of Directors is responsible for the overall stewardship of the Company and delivery against strategy, through our executive leadership team. This includes setting our values and standards, and overseeing sustainability and corporate responsibility, including biodiversity. They have regular discussions about the risks and opportunities for the Company and conduct a formal review at least once a year. Sustainability itself, including the key issue of climate change, is considered one of the Company's principal risks. This reflects the growing importance of sustainability and its central role in supporting the Company's growth strategy. The Board delegates regular oversight of sustainability to a sub-committee, the Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC). The Committee meets quarterly to review our progress against our sustainability strategy, and performance against our targets. Meetings are attended by the CEO, who has accountability for sustainability performance at executive level. He is joined at the meetings by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and other senior executives. The CRSECC is part of the Group's governance framework and supports the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in ensuring the integrity of the Group's corporate responsibility and sustainability, ethics and compliance strategies, policies, programmes and activities. The CRSEC Committee supports the Board in reviewing, monitoring, and assessing the Company's approach to sustainability, which includes climate change and biodiversity. The CRSEC Committee reports to the Board regularly at Board meetings, providing an update on sustainability objectives and progress against our targets. This includes our commitment to sustainable sourcing and avoidance of deforestation, supporting biodiversity and, where appropriate, sourcing certified sustainable raw materials, as in our use of RSPO certified sustainable palm oil.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Other, please specify (Reckitt has a commitment of: "Ecosystem protection, regeneration programmes with nature-based solutions in key value chains by 2030, through our brands and supply network")	SDG CITES Other, please specify (Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Coalition, WBCSD)

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
BIM – Biodiversity Impact Metric
TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
Since 2020, we've been working with Nature-based Insetting (NbI), a spin-out of Oxford University Innovations. We're developing an analytical framework for assessing biodiversity, carbon and social impacts in five key supply chains, which include latex and palm oil. The framework includes robust, science-based metrics for biodiversity, resulting in a Biodiversity Impact Metric score (BIM) to quantify these impacts.

Using the framework, we're exploring the potential positive impact that different nature-based solutions could have in these supply chains. We have prioritised key value chains where the origins are in areas of greatest biodiversity and where risk of adverse impact from agriculture and operations may be greatest. These include latex, oil palm and natural fragrances. From 2023, we'll explore nature-based solutions with our suppliers and partners, considering how to incorporate them in our existing palm and latex programmes, and at the origins of other ingredients such as fragrances. This will protect, manage and strengthen biodiversity in our supply chains.

We're also members of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). We're involved in pilot testing activity, presenting a case study on our latex supply chain. This outlines metrics and how we're encouraging regenerative agriculture practices. We're currently working towards disclosure based on TNFD principles.

We also consider impacts on biodiversity at our own sites and identify environmental impacts at our sites through our Environmental Risk Register. This considers the sites' proximity to any nature reserve or biodiversity-protected area. We assess sites on their environmental impacts, including those related to water and air emissions. Location and environmental impact combine to a site sensitivity score. We then assess management practices to give an overall management score. The two scores combined generate a total risk rating for each site which informs our actions for managing environmental impacts. Through this assessment, we've identified three sites (out of 50) in our Environmental Risk Register that are in close proximity to key biodiversity areas, which includes nature reserves, protected areas or habitats, and sites of special interest, such as cultural heritage or sites of archaeological interest. We manage the impacts through our sites' environmental management system to avoid and mitigate effects on the local environment.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
BIM – Biodiversity Impact Metric
TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
We rely on ecosystems for ingredients that go into our products. Our sustainable sourcing programme helps protect and support these ecosystems. Our suppliers and farmers are key stakeholders in protecting those ecosystems, with nature-based solutions that can also help tackle risks such as climate change. This, in turn, can have a positive social impact for the communities that also rely on these ecosystems. In 2021, we updated and relaunched our Sourcing for Sustainable Growth policy and Natural Raw Materials (NRM) Sourcing Standard, which set out our priority natural raw materials, our six guiding principles for sourcing, and the requirements for meeting them, which include:
1. Understanding the origins of materials – Knowing the geographical locations and ownership of producers and processors in NRM supply chains
2. Safeguarding workers and communities – Taking action to prevent exploitation of, and discrimination against workers in supply chains
3. Protecting ecosystems – monitoring and addressing any risk of harm to important and protected natural areas and species from the production or processing of NRMs
4. Reducing environmental impacts – Monitoring and trying to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, water use, energy consumption and waste in NRM supply chains
5. Animal welfare – Making sure supply chains uphold the 'five freedoms' of animal welfare with animal-derived NRMs
6. Partnerships – Working with others to improve standards

C15.4

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

C15.4a

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

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Please select

Country/area
Please select

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Proximity
Please select

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

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

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
<Not Applicable>

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
<Not Applicable>

C15.5

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

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

C15.6

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

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.7

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	PDF page number: Our 2030 Sustainability Ambitions in action > restoring nature 18; Biodiversity approach 58-59; Risk report > mitigating actions on the impact of biodiversity loss 84; CRSECC report 123; Remuneration report 138 Reckitt annual-report-2022.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	Biodiversity and ecosystems section 73-83 sustainability-insights-2022.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

N/a

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Marketing, Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Officer	Other C-Suite Officer

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	14453

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1169.86

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Costco Wholesale Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4035.51

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
3

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
CVS Health

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1596.71

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
571.23

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
293.7

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Raia Drogasil SA

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
18.22

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
S Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.05

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Salling Group A/S

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
32.22

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Empire Company Limited (Sobeys)

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
182.98

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3827.76

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
3

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
UNFI

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
89.92

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
783.04

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
12215.24

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
10

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Reckitt's Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).
Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
91.14

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Costco Wholesale Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
314.39

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
3

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
CVS Health

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
124.39

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
44.5

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
22.88

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Raia Drogasil SA

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1.42

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
S Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2.5

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions

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Requesting member
Salling Group A/S

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2.51

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Empire Company Limited (Sobeys)

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
14.25

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
298.2

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
3

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
UNFI

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
7.01

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
61

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions.

Requesting member
Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
951.64

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
10

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights). Emissions have been allocated based on the customer percentage of group net revenue relative to Reckitt's total emissions

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Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
126125.58

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our Reporting Criteria.

The total carbon footprint is a measure of direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with Reckitt products sold during a 12-month period (1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022). GHGs comprise, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (WRI & WBSD, 2004), (carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). The performance is reported based in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). The scope is GHG Protocol Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions (i.e. those associated with the entire life cycle of Reckitt products sold including the raw and packaging material supply chain, product manufacturing, distribution, retail operations, consumer use, and subsequent disposal/recycling of the product and its packaging). This includes the life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Company's own manufacturing facilities as well as those manufactured by external third-party facilities producing products for Reckitt under contract. On consumer use, we quantify both direct and indirect emissions in line with the GHG protocol, but the scope of our target only includes direct consumer use emissions. Our GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying publicly available emission factors sourced predominantly from Ecoinvent (https://www.ecoinvent.org/), by amounts of materials and packaging included in products sold, energy used and distances travelled. Where available, primary data has been sourced directly from Reckitt's product libraries, environmental reporting and other business management systems and its suppliers/ contractors. Where this has not been available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of industry/product/ consumer use data. Where available and relevant, this data is region-specific to account for differences in regional production. Sales data has been sourced from Reckitt's sales ledger, Fusion. The impact of the RPs is then scaled up by sales data across our countries and brands for the reporting year. The impacts are calculated per dose of product used and scaled up to the global portfolio using the number of doses sold.

GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

Requesting member
Costco Wholesale Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
435079.41

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
3

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our Reporting Criteria.

The total carbon footprint is a measure of direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with Reckitt products sold during a 12-month period (1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022). GHGs comprise, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (WRI & WBSD, 2004), (carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). The performance is reported based in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). The scope is GHG Protocol Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions (i.e. those associated with the entire life cycle of Reckitt products sold including the raw and packaging material supply chain, product manufacturing, distribution, retail operations, consumer use, and subsequent disposal/recycling of the product and its packaging). This includes the life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Company's own manufacturing facilities as well as those manufactured by external third-party facilities producing products for Reckitt under contract. On consumer use, we quantify both direct and indirect emissions in line with the GHG protocol, but the scope of our target only includes direct consumer use emissions. Our GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying publicly available emission factors sourced predominantly from Ecoinvent (https://www.ecoinvent.org/), by amounts of materials and packaging included in products sold, energy used and distances travelled. Where available, primary data has been sourced directly from Reckitt's product libraries, environmental reporting and other business management systems and its suppliers/ contractors. Where this has not been available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of industry/product/ consumer use data. Where available and relevant, this data is region-specific to account for differences in regional production. Sales data has been sourced from Reckitt's sales ledger, Fusion. The impact of the RPs is then scaled up by sales data across our countries and brands for the reporting year. The impacts are calculated per dose of product used and scaled up to the global portfolio using the number of doses sold.

GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

Requesting member
CVS Health

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
172145.35

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our Reporting Criteria.

The total carbon footprint is a measure of direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with Reckitt products sold during a 12-month period (1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022). GHGs comprise, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (WRI & WBSD, 2004), (carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). The performance is reported based in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). The scope is GHG Protocol Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions (i.e. those associated with the entire life cycle of Reckitt products sold including the raw and packaging material supply chain, product manufacturing, distribution, retail operations, consumer use, and subsequent disposal/recycling of the product and its packaging). This includes the life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Company's own manufacturing facilities as well as those manufactured by external third-party facilities producing products for Reckitt under contract. On consumer use, we quantify both direct and indirect emissions in line with the GHG protocol, but the scope of our target only includes direct consumer use emissions. Our GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying publicly available emission factors sourced predominantly from Ecoinvent (https://www.ecoinvent.org/), by amounts of materials and packaging included in products sold, energy used and distances travelled. Where available, primary data has been sourced directly from Reckitt's product libraries, environmental reporting and other business management systems and its suppliers/ contractors. Where this has not been available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of industry/product/ consumer use data. Where available and relevant, this data is region-specific to account for differences in regional production. Sales data has been sourced from Reckitt's sales ledger, Fusion. The impact of the RPs is then scaled up by sales data across our countries and brands for the reporting year. The impacts are calculated per dose of product used and scaled up to the global portfolio using the number of doses sold.

GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
61585.92

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our Reporting Criteria.

The total carbon footprint is a measure of direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with Reckitt products sold during a 12-month period (1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022). GHGs comprise, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (WRI & WBSD, 2004), (carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). The performance is reported based in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). The scope is GHG Protocol Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions (i.e. those associated with the entire life cycle of Reckitt products sold including the raw and packaging material supply chain, product manufacturing, distribution, retail operations, consumer use, and subsequent disposal/recycling of the product and its packaging). This includes the life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Company's own manufacturing facilities as well as those manufactured by external third-party facilities producing products for Reckitt under contract. On consumer use, we quantify both direct and indirect emissions in line with the GHG protocol, but the scope of our target only includes direct consumer use emissions. Our GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying publicly available emission factors sourced predominantly from Ecoinvent (https://www.ecoinvent.org/), by amounts of materials and packaging included in products sold, energy used and distances travelled. Where available, primary data has been sourced directly from Reckitt's product libraries, environmental reporting and other business management systems and its suppliers/ contractors. Where this has not been available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of industry/product/ consumer use data. Where available and relevant, this data is region-specific to account for differences in regional production. Sales data has been sourced from Reckitt's sales ledger, Fusion. The impact of the RPs is then scaled up by sales data across our countries and brands for the reporting year. The impacts are calculated per dose of product used and scaled up to the global portfolio using the number of doses sold.

GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

Requesting member
Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
31664.98

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our Reporting Criteria.

The total carbon footprint is a measure of direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with Reckitt products sold during a 12-month period (1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022). GHGs comprise, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (WRI & WBSD, 2004), (carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). The performance is reported based in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). The scope is GHG Protocol Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions (i.e. those associated with the entire life cycle of Reckitt products sold including the raw and packaging material supply chain, product manufacturing, distribution, retail operations, consumer use, and subsequent disposal/recycling of the product and its packaging). This includes the life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Company's own manufacturing facilities as well as those manufactured by external third-party facilities producing products for Reckitt under contract. On consumer use, we quantify both direct and indirect emissions in line with the GHG protocol, but the scope of our target only includes direct consumer use emissions. Our GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying publicly available emission factors sourced predominantly from Ecoinvent (https://www.ecoinvent.org/), by amounts of materials and packaging included in products sold, energy used and distances travelled. Where available, primary data has been sourced directly from Reckitt's product libraries, environmental reporting and other business management systems and its suppliers/ contractors. Where this has not been available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of industry/product/ consumer use data. Where available and relevant, this data is region-specific to account for differences in regional production. Sales data has been sourced from Reckitt's sales ledger, Fusion. The impact of the RPs is then scaled up by sales data across our countries and brands for the reporting year. The impacts are calculated per dose of product used and scaled up to the global portfolio using the number of doses sold.

GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

Requesting member
Raia Drogasil SA

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1964.37

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

Requesting member
S Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3459.02

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

Requesting member
Salling Group A/S

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3473.36

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

Requesting member
Empire Company Limited (Sobeys)

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
19727.26

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
412681.79

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
3

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our Reporting Criteria.

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GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

Requesting member
UNFI

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
9694.57

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
84421.57

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

Requesting member
Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1316959.25

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling).

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
10

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percentage of group net revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2022 Sustainability Insights).

SC1.2

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

https://www.reckitt.com/media/0d5maqx1/sustainability-governance-reporting-and-assurance-2022.pdf

https://www.reckitt.com/media/ydvb4g2s/climate-change-2022.pdf

https://www.reckitt.com/media/ozzngxkz/reporting-criteria-2022.pdf

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	As a large FMCG, we have over 45,000 SKUs so accounting for individual customer shares of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions is done in a simplified way. This is further complicated by mergers, acquisitions and divestments which have to be accounted for, frequently during the course of a reporting year. To help overcome these challenges, more consistency between what customers ask for as well as increasing the ability to 'harvest' data from what we publish online already would be needed rather than having to resubmit.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult	As a large FMCG, we have over 45,000 SKUs so accounting for individual customer shares of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions is done in a simplified way. Some customers may have a strong presence in one geography but not necessarily across all of Reckitt's operations; limiting the accuracy. This is further complicated by mergers, acquisitions and divestments which have to be accounted for, frequently during the course of a reporting year. To help overcome these challenges, more consistency between what customers ask for as well as increasing the ability to 'harvest' data from what we publish online already would be needed rather than having to resubmit.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

We do not plan to develop our approach further due to excessive resource impacts with currently limited additional benefits in driving GHG emission reductions.

SC2.1

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

Requesting member
Please select

Group type of project
Please select

Type of project
Please select

Emissions targeted
Please select

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
Please select

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal
TNFD biodiversity disclosure
Defossilization of organic chemicals through carbon capture and use
Water catchment area management in key water-stressed river basins

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms