Philip Morris International Inc.

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Philip Morris International is a leading international consumer goods company, actively delivering a smoke-free future and evolving its portfolio for the long term to include products outside of the tobacco and nicotine sector. The company's current product portfolio primarily consists of cigarettes and smoke-free products, including heat-not-burn, nicotine pouch and e-vapor products. Our smoke-free products are available for sale in over 105 markets, and as of December 31, 2025 PMI estimates they were used by over 43 million legal-age consumers around the world, many of whom have moved away from cigarettes or significantly reduced their consumption. The smoke-free business accounted for 41.5% of PMI's full year 2025 total net revenues. Since 2008, PMI has invested over $16 billion to develop, scientifically substantiate and commercialize innovative smoke-free products for adults who would otherwise continue to smoke, with the goal of completely ending the sale of cigarettes. This includes the building of world class scientific assessment capabilities, notably in the areas of pre-clinical systems toxicology, clinical and behavioral research, as well as post-market studies. Following a robust science-based review, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has authorized the marketing of Swedish Match's General snus and ZYN nicotine pouches and versions of PMI's IQOS devices and consumables - the first-ever such authorizations in their respective categories. Versions of IQOS devices and consumables and General snus also obtained the first-ever Modified Risk Tobacco Product authorizations from the FDA. With a strong foundation and significant expertise in life sciences, PMI has a long-term ambition to expand into wellness and healthcare areas and aims to enhance life through the delivery of seamless health experiences. References to "PMI", "we", "our" and "us" mean Philip Morris International Inc., and its subsidiaries. For more information, please visit www.pmi.com and www.pmiscience.com. Our Value Plan 2030+ is purpose-aligned and grounded in the results of our sustainability

materiality assessment. It translates this understanding into measurable strategies and targets across six priorities, three of which are environmental: circularity, climate, and nature. This plan identifies where our actions intersect most significantly with business imperatives, ensuring our initiatives drive tangible outcomes across various forms of capital. Engagement beyond our own operations—in particular in our supply chain—is key, as this is where a significant portion of our sustainability impacts & risks occurs. We are working with business partners to proactively identify, manage, and reduce impacts & risks, and create shared value. Our business has a significant, global supply chain organized in two main streams: direct spend focused on materials used in the manufacture of our finished products (e.g., tobacco leaf, packaging materials, materials used in electronic devices and accessories) and indirect spend focused on goods and services necessary to operate our business. The description above is a summary and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of PMI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2025, 2026 Proxy Statement dated March 26, 2026 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the same date, and the full text of PMI's Value Report 2025. Certain terms, definitions and explanatory notes, as well as reconciliations of the applicable non-GAAP financial measures, are set forth in the materials referenced above. Trademarks and service marks in this submission are the registered property of, or licensed by, the subsidiaries of PMI; Aspirational targets and goals set forth in this submission do not constitute financial projections, and achievement of future results is subject to risks, uncertainties, and inaccurate assumptions, as outlined in our forward-looking and cautionary statements on page 142 of PMI Value Report 2025; Materiality: In this submission and in related communications, the terms "materiality," "material" and similar terms, when used in the context of economic, environmental, and social topics, are defined in the referenced sustainability standards, and are not meant to correspond to the concept of materiality under the U.S. securities laws and/or disclosures required by the US Securities and Exchange Commission. The term "substantive effect" is intended to align with CDP guidance and is a subset of PMI definition of "materiality" in the context of environmental and social topics. Unless otherwise indicated, the data contained herein cover our operations worldwide for the full calendar year 2025 or reflect the status as of Dec. 31, 2025. Where not specified, data comes from PMI financials, nonfinancials, or estimates.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

[Fixed row]

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

40648000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US7181721090

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NYSE:PM

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

HL3H1H2BGXWVG3BSWR90

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Company name: Philip Morris International Inc.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Aruba
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Curaçao
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Jamaica
☑ Lebanon
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Malawi
☑ Mexico
☑ Albania
☑ Algeria
☑ Armenia
☑ Austria
☑ Belarus
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Nigeria
☑ Réunion
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal

☑ Morocco
☑ Türkiye
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Singapore
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Bosnia and Herzegovina
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ Republic of North Macedonia
☑ Tanzania (The United Republic of)
☑ Tunisia
☑ Eswatini
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Paraguay
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Montenegro
☑ Mozambique
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Republic of Moldova
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*Geolocation data for all facilities is available and described in 1.8.1.*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

AR (MASSALIN Merlo)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.66313

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-58.74711

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Argentina

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

AR LF (MASSLIN Lrm)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-24.97693

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-65.585916

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Argentina

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

BR (Santa Cruz)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-29.76165

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-52.42731

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CA (RBH Quebec)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.81739

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.228207

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Canada

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CZ (Kutna Hora)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.96062

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

15.294101

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Czech Republic

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

DE (PMMG Berlin)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.466

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.464

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Germany

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

DE (F6 Dresden)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.0404

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.7983

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Germany

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

GR (PAPASTRATOS)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.117312

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

23.561775

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Greece

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID (PTPMI Karawang)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.355102

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

107.289052

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID (PTSIS Sukorejo)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.698987

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

112.695067

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID (SAMP Karawang)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.355102

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

107.289052

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID (SAMP Sukorejo)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.698987

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

112.695067

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID SKT (Kraskaan SAMPOERNA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.758229

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

113.433448

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID SKT (Malang SAMPOERNA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.944597

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

112.642352

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID SKT (Rungkut 1 SAMPOERNA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.331518

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

112.761946

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID SKT (Rungkut 2 SAMPOERNA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.315479

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

112.773384

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IT (PM MTB RRP ZP)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.553346

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.163408

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Italy

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IT (PM MTB RRP GF)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.497274

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.235267

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Italy

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JO (Amman)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.85721

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

35.8325

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Jordan

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

KZ (Almaty)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.42745

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.03004

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Kazakhstan

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LT (Klaipeda)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.69696

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.200465

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Lithuania

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MY (Seremban)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

2.703056

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.922282

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Malaysia

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MX (CIGATAM Guadal)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.646199

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-103.419039

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Mexico

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

NL (BoZ)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.502078

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.302124

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Netherlands

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PK (PMPK Sahiwal)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.717206

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.268987

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Pakistan

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PK LF (PMPK Mard)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.357675

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.241482

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Pakistan

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PH (PMFTC Batangas)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.129755

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.119082

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Philippines

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PH (PMFTC Marikina)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.664937

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.125549

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Philippines

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PL (Krakow)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.070279

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

20.021596

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Poland

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PT (TABAQUEIRA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.751226

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-9.346527

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Portugal

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RO (Bucharest)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.542562

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

26.103699

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Romania

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RU (IZHORA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

59.783757

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.212293

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Russian Federation

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SN (Dakar)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.742033

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-17.395541

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Senegal

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RS (DIN)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.336145

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.886216

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Serbia

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ZA (LEONARD DINGLER)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.212606

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

28.282279

(1.8.1.4) Comment

South Africa

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

KR (Yangsan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.36273

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

129.05872

(1.8.1.4) Comment

South Korea

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CH (PMP SA Neuch)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.97964

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.897565

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Switzerland

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

TR (PMTM)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.193034

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.363531

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Turkey

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

VE (CATANA Guacara)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.2315

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-67.85628

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Venezuela

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

US (Triaga)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.70319

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-77.89951

(1.8.1.4) Comment

United States of America

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

UA (Kharkiv)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.887

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

36.395

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Ukraine

Row 42

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RU (KUBAN)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.04286

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

39.00956

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Russian Federation

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

UA (Lviv)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.858393

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

23.896678

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Ukraine

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Gotlandssnus AB

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.5168

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

18.4505

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sweden

Row 45

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

House of Oliver Twist A/S

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.3813

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.4214

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Denmark

Row 46

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Manaus Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-3.1311

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-59.9805

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 47

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Denmark A/S

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

56.206

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.5987

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Denmark

Row 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Curitiba Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.4386

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-49.2601

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Piraí Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-24.5312

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-49.9387

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 50

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Santiago Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.4762

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.7326

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Dominican Republic

Row 51

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Vetlanda Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.4215

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

15.0846

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sweden

Row 52

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Tidaholm Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

58.1766

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.9553

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sweden

Row 53

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Lighters B.V. Assen Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.0033

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.5728

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Netherlands

Row 54

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Dothan Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.2203

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.3812

(1.8.1.4) Comment

United States of America

Row 55

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Owensboro Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.7822

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.1556

(1.8.1.4) Comment

United States of America

Row 56

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Gothenburg Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.7165

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.9758

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sweden

Row 57

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Kungälv Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.8875

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.9462

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sweden

Row 58

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Manila Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.2697

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.0533

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Philippines

Row 59

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Farms Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.8342

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-52.0313

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 60

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Farms Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.6854

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-50.3109

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 61

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Farms Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.2368

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-51.0818

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 62

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Farms Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.3601

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-49.0067

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 63

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fertin Pharma A/S, Dandyvej 19

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.729645

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.588289

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Denmark

Row 64

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fertin Pharma A/S, Fertinvej 5

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.731685

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.582857

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Denmark

Row 65

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fertin India, Goa

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

15.184957

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

74.030827

(1.8.1.4) Comment

India

Row 66

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fertin Canada, Vancouver

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.172126

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.675547

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Canada
[Add row]

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Value chain (including own land)

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

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

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

1354547

(1.22.8) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is post-consumer recycled content (metric tons)

19574

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Paper

☑ Primary packaging

☑ Tertiary packaging

☑ Secondary packaging

☑ Wood-based bioenergy

☑ Cellulose-based textile fiber

☑ Boards, plywood, engineered wood

☑ Other, please specify **:Fine Paper**

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 6-10%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.20) Please explain

The percentage spend is calculated based on the total supply chain spend, which includes direct and indirect materials and services, technical procurement, smoke-free devices, R&D and Leaf Procurement, where the wood-based materials are sourced from, either as wood fuels or as paper and pulp-based products for packaging materials. The primary pulp-based products sourced such as board and paper, fine papers and specialty papers, and acetate tow accounts for 7.9% of the total supply chain spend scope described above and only 0.69% for secondary packaging. The spend with wood-based fuels used in the tobacco curing process for the Virginia flue-cured tobacco (FCV) purchased in 2025 is estimated at less than 1% of the total supply chain spend described above. In total, the spend values coming from wood-based materials and paper and pulp-based materials versus total supply chain spend scope described above around 8.63%. This disclosure covers primary and secondary packaging, and wood-based fuels which were used in the deforestation risk assessment of PMI's value chain, which has been the basis for setting priorities for further managing deforestation risks. The percentage of revenue dependent on the timber commodity is calculated using 2025 data on procurement volumes, by spend, and overall dependency from the commodity within PMI's portfolio.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

17151

(1.22.8) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is post-consumer recycled content (metric tons)

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil derivatives

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.17) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small volume

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.19) Explanation for not disclosing

PMI sources approximately 17,151 metric tons of vegetal glycerin derived from the production of biodiesel using palm oil as feedstock. The palm oil needed to produce this amount of vegetal glycerin is less than 0.03% of global palm oil production. According to PMI's deforestation impact assessment if PMI's market share of the commodity is lower than 2% and the commodity is sourced on a small scale where the overall impact on deforestation is low, then the commodity does not represent a material outward impact. Results from PMI's deforestation impact assessment within the value chain indicated that palm oil does not represent a material impact on deforestation made by PMI due to the very low amount of palm oil that goes into PMI products. Palm oil-based or -containing glycerin represents 2,46% of the total direct material weight (tons) and 0.6% in terms of spend of the total direct materials sourced by PMI based on agricultural raw materials. Glycerin derived from palm-oil is considered a direct material as it is used as one of the components to produce our products. The percentage of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity is calculated through the use of 2025 data on procurement volumes for direct materials and tobacco, spend by commodity, and overall dependency from the commodity within PMI's portfolio data on procurement volumes for direct materials and tobacco, spend by commodity, and overall dependency from the commodity within PMI's portfolio.

(1.22.20) Please explain

Based on PMI's deforestation impact assessment, a commodity is not considered to have a material impact on deforestation if the company's market share of that commodity is below 2% and it is sourced on a small scale, resulting in a minimal overall potential impact on deforestation. This assessment framework is applied to the palm oil used in the production of vegetal glycerin sourced by PMI. Given that PMI's share is lower than the 2% threshold and procurement is conducted on a small scale, the palm oil used does not pose a material deforestation impact within PMI's value chain.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Direct soy only

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

4254

(1.22.8) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is post-consumer recycled content (metric tons)

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soy derivatives

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.17) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small volume

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.19) Explanation for not disclosing

PMI sources approximately 4,254 metric tons of vegetal glycerin derived from the production of biodiesel using soy as feedstock. The soy needed to produce this amount of vegetal glycerin is less than 0.0005% of global soy production. According to PMI's deforestation impact assessment, if PMI's market share of the commodity is lower than 2% and the commodity is sourced on a small scale where the overall impact on deforestation is low then the commodity does not represent a material impact on deforestation. Results from PMI's deforestation impact assessment within the value chain indicated that soy does not represent a material impact on deforestation for PMI due to the very low amount of soy that goes into PMI products: Soy oil-based or -containing glycerin represents 0.61% of the total direct material weight (tons) and 0.33% in terms of spend of the total direct materials sourced by PMI based on agricultural raw materials. Glycerin derived from soy is considered as a direct material as it is used as one of the components to produce our products. The percentage of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity is calculated through the use of 2025 data on procurement volumes for direct materials and tobacco, spend by commodity, and overall dependency from the commodity within PMI's portfolio.

(1.22.20) Please explain

According to PMI's deforestation impact assessment, if PMI's market share of the commodity is lower than 2% and the commodity is sourced on a small scale where the overall impact on deforestation is low then the commodity does not represent a material impact on deforestation.

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

501

(1.22.8) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is post-consumer recycled content (metric tons)

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cocoa powder

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.17) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small volume

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.19) Explanation for not disclosing

PMI sources approximately 501 metric tons of cocoa products for flavor production. This amount compared with the global production of cocoa stands at about 0.01%, a very low volume. According to PMI's deforestation impact assessment if PMI's market share of the commodity is lower than 2% and the commodity is sourced on a small scale where the overall impact on deforestation is low then the commodity does not represent a material impact on deforestation. Cocoa powder represents 0.072% of the total Direct Material weight [tons] and 0.002% in terms of spend of the total Direct Materials sourced by PMI based on agricultural raw materials and above 95% of the cocoa volume is sourced from companies holding cocoa sustainability certifications. Cocoa is considered under our direct materials category as it is used as one of the components to produce our products. The percentage of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity is calculated through

the use of 2025 data on procurement volumes for direct materials and tobacco, spend by commodity, and overall dependency from the commodity within PMI's portfolio.

(1.22.20) Please explain

According to PMI's deforestation impact assessment, if PMI's market share of the commodity is lower than 2% and the commodity is sourced on a small scale where the overall impact on deforestation is low then the commodity does not represent a material impact on deforestation.
[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Farmed seafood / Aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

PMI sources approximately 2,234 metric tons of vegetal glycerin derived from the production of biodiesel using rapeseed as feedstock. The rapeseed needed to produce this amount of vegetal glycerin is estimated at less than 0.0002% of global rapeseed oil production. According to PMI's deforestation impact assessment, if PMI's market share of the commodity is lower than 2% and the commodity is sourced on a small scale where the overall impact on deforestation is low, then the commodity does not represent a material impact on deforestation. Results from PMI's deforestation impact assessment within the value chain indicated that rapeseed does not represent a material impact on deforestation made by PMI due to the very low amount of rapeseed oil that goes into PMI products. Rapeseed oil-based or -containing glycerin represents 0.03% of the total direct material weight [tons] and 0.09% in terms of spend of the total direct materials sourced by PMI based on agricultural raw materials. Glycerin derived from rapeseed is considered as a direct material as it is used as one of the components to produce our products. The percentage of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity is calculated through the use of 2025 data on procurement volumes for direct materials and tobacco, spend by commodity, and overall dependency from the commodity within PMI's portfolio.

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

PMI sources approximately 14,728 metric tons of sugar. Our products are manufactured using ingredients compliant with applicable regulatory requirements, and with industry and PMI standards. While sugar is used in the manufacturing of certain of PMI's consumables, due to the low quantity and based on the volumes purchased in 2025, the commodity represented less than 1% of direct input material spent. The percentage of revenue dependent on the sugar commodity is calculated using 2025 data on procurement volumes, by spend, and overall dependency from the commodity within PMI's portfolio.

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

The vast majority of consumables manufactured and commercialized by PMI (including cigarettes and smoke-free product consumables such as heated tobacco units) require tobacco. 100% of PMI's heated tobacco units, cigarettes, and other nicotine-containing products require tobacco for their manufacture. We purchase tobacco leaf of various types, grades, and styles throughout the world. In 2025, our purchases came from 350,291 farmers directly contracted either by us or by our third-party tobacco suppliers in 23 countries. We contracted farmers directly in several countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Italy, Pakistan, and Poland. Some of our main tobacco sourcing countries are India, Brazil, China, and Indonesia. In 2025, PMI continued to assess water risks associated with its value chain, as well as to gather water intensity data from the production of its key commodities such as tobacco. We have conducted 61 specialized local water risk assessments (LWRA) since 2018, covering 100% of our tobacco growing areas, including multiple watersheds within some of these areas. In 2025, we completed LWRAs in Brazil, Italy, Spain, and three regions in Thailand. These assessments highlighted how climate change is intensifying water-related challenges across our tobacco sourcing markets. *: Excludes newly established TGAs and was reported as 100% in the 2025 Value Report. This exclusion is based on an internal practice of allowing up to two years before conducting LWRAs for new TGAs.*

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Wild-capture seafood

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

To map wood use in our tobacco supply chain, we work with tobacco suppliers through the application of PMI's Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuels to ensure full traceability of wood-based material used for curing. Wood-based curing fuel volumes are related to tobacco volume purchases and reported on a digital platform that includes details linking suppliers with wood origin, proof of sustainability, and calculated consumption factors to assess the efficiency in resource use. All wood-based curing fuel volumes are monitored through PMI's proprietary framework covering 100% of our tobacco suppliers. For our paper and pulp-based materials, all volumes are monitored through a PMI-proprietary platform covering 100% of Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers. PMI requests suppliers to provide wood fiber traceability data to the point of selling where possible. Our paper and pulp-based material platform collects information on volumes, mill location, feedstock supplier name, geographic information about wood fiber sourcing, and type of certification where available. This information is at the base of the assurance process with which we assess suppliers' compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). As our company transforms, we are increasingly focused on the sustainability of our expanding electronics manufacturing supply base. This supply chain is complex and dynamic, and carries inherent risks and challenges, including the potential presence of conflict minerals. PMI is a member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), the world's largest industry coalition for sustainable supply chains, that is widely used by the electronics industry. In 2025, we increased our participation as members in the alliance by expanding use of its various capability building programs with suppliers. We continued to participate in RBA's Validated Assessment Program (VAP) - the standard for on-site compliance verification and effective, shareable audits. Under the program, independent external auditors review our electronics suppliers' sustainability performance against the RBA Code of Conduct, aligned with PMI's RSP. To gather additional audit data, we leveraged customer managed audits (CMAs), a comparable audit standard recognized by RBA. In 2025, 100% of our spend, with critical electronics suppliers, was covered by VAP or CMA audits. The average RBA score of our suppliers was 175 (out of a maximum of 200), compared with an RBA average score of 174 in 2024.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Upstream value chain ☑ Downstream value chain ☑ Other, please specify :Markets

[Fixed row]

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

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

We evaluate short-term climate change, water and biodiversity impacts, risks and opportunities that may materialize within the next five years. Short-term climate change, water and biodiversity impacts, risks and opportunities are identified and assessed through a variety of internal processes including, among others: • As part of our quarterly financial reporting where short-term profits and losses are evaluated. • Our annual long-range planning process is updated annually and reviews and sets business direction over a three-to five-year horizon. This time period aligns with PMI's external commitment of carbon emission reductions for scope 1,2,3 emissions as approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). It is also a reference date for most international policies and regulations (e.g., EU 2030 climate target plan).

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Climate change, water and biodiversity risks and opportunities that may materialize beyond the 2030-time horizon are used for scenario analysis in our Climate Change Risks and Opportunities Assessment (CCROA).

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

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

Those climate change, water and biodiversity impacts, risks and opportunities that may materialize until the 2040-time horizon used for scenario analysis in our CCROA. This time period aligns with PMI's external commitment of net zero emissions as approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). It is also an intermediate step toward internationally agreed policy commitments to 2050 (e.g., EU climate law). Under this time-horizon, physical risks are more likely to occur because climate extremes are expected to intensify as climate change worsens.
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

International methodologies and standards

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat wave

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased pricing of water

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Other market risk, please specify :Increased cost of energy prices

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

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

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

We identify environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities leveraging publicly available databases and company-specific data to inform interlinks our business has with nature and specifically with natural assets and ecosystem services as part of PMI sustainability materiality assessment. The assessment we perform takes into consideration potential interdependencies with natural ecosystems to then refine assumptions with expert judgment and scenario analysis, in line with the approach we use for broader Enterprise Risk Management activities. Once our exposure to environmental (climate change, water and biodiversity) risk and the viability of environmental opportunity are estimated, we incorporate each of them into relevant priorities of our Value Plan 2030+ (e.g., Climate, Nature), defining a roadmap for actions that can mitigate risk or broaden opportunities. PMI uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to evaluate potential water risks in our manufacturing sites and tobacco supply chain. For direct operations, we use the baseline water stress datasets and site locations to detect water-stressed sites (baseline water stress is equal or larger than 40%). We use the Alliance for Water Stewardship standard to go beyond water risk identification and water management, toward tackling water challenges through a science-based approach to improve conditions across the watershed. We use Life Cycle Assessments to understand the impact of our products' lifecycle, and optimize their design, reducing water and other environmental impacts. In our value chain, we use Aqueduct to evaluate water risks and opportunities

across our tobacco growing areas (TGA). 'Water-stressed areas' are defined as those with an overall physical water risk score above 3. Results are complemented with a specialized Local Water Risk Assessment (LWRA), using a proprietary methodology for on-the-ground risk assessments with tobacco suppliers. During the LWRAs, we conduct site visits to tobacco farms to refine results and identify localized opportunities and responses to mitigate water risks, e.g. optimizing water management with local data and insights from suppliers. IPCC Climate Change Projections are the basis for identifying potential water risks that could affect our operations. External consultants support us with these activities. These assessments help us identify areas of high-water stress, prioritize interventions to mitigate risks and capitalize on opportunities. Outcomes of the specialized water risk assessment are used to manage risks in priority locations as follows: 1) inform our sustainability and sourcing strategies, set objectives and targets, approve budgets for relevant projects; 2) develop interventions at manufacturing sites to mitigate water risks, e.g. optimizing consumption and comply with regulation; 3) develop projects to improve irrigation efficiency at farm level, provide access to water access, sanitation, and hygiene or other water-related interventions to increase TGA resilience; 4) identify water hotspots throughout lifecycle of our products and optimize their design to reduce their environmental impact. At operational level, we carry out Environmental Risk Analyses at our own facilities to identify site-specific environmental risks associated with our direct processes. This operational risk assessment conducted at site level covers both physical and regulatory risks, and includes water, biodiversity, waste management topics among others.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Global Forest Watch

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat wave

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use

☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

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

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

Policy
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Leakage markets
☑ Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

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

Technology
☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

PMI assesses potential exposure to deforestation across its direct operations and upstream value chain through a comprehensive specialized risk assessment, utilizing external tools, geospatial analysis, and national databases to identify key risk areas. Annually, sourced materials are prioritized based on global deforestation impact based on the 17 criteria relevant to our paper and pulp-based products supply chain and through the volume allocated for each market over the total direct material spend. Since 2020, geospatial analysis, including tools like Global Forest Watch, has been employed to pinpoint tobacco farming areas, applying a 5-15 km buffer to account for indirect land use change. This focuses on-site audits where deforestation risks are detected. For paper and pulp products, since 2024 the assessment integrates Forest Stewardship Council's National Risk Assessment criteria, applied to sourcing countries. The results guide sourcing strategy and supplier engagement to mitigate deforestation risks. External consultants conduct periodic risks refreshers, utilizing spatial analysis and public resources. All suppliers must comply with PMI's Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP), with adherence validated through the Supplier Due Diligence program in partnership with EcoVadis. We are identifying deforestation dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities (DIRO) leveraging publicly available databases and company-specific data to inform interlinks our business has with nature and specifically with natural assets and ecosystem services as part of PMI sustainability materiality assessment. The assessment we perform takes into consideration potential dependencies with natural ecosystems to then refine assumptions with expert judgment and scenario analysis in line with the approach we use for broader Enterprise Risk Management activities. Once our influence on deforestation impacts we incorporate each of them into relevant priorities of our Value Plan 2030+ (e.g., Climate, Nature), defining a roadmap for actions that can reduce negative impacts.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ ENCORE

☑ Global Forest Watch

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

☑ CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Other

☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Pollution incident

Chronic physical

☑ Soil degradation
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater or marine bodies

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

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

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ NGOs

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

As a business relying on agricultural supply chains, we have a role to contribute to protecting and preserving nature and the ecosystems where we operate. Our approach is based on a detailed assessment of our biodiversity-related impacts and dependencies. In 2021, PMI carried out its first biodiversity footprint assessment covering our supply chain and direct operations. The approach and results are based on quantified Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) to identify geographies and commodities that contribute to the pressures on nature as defined by Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). In 2024, we updated our biodiversity footprint using the Biodiversity Extent Content and Significance (BECS) method, expanding the previous scope to include other direct materials, particularly those within the scope of the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), and creating synergies with broader nature-related work. We performed a dependency assessment to estimate the links our business has with natural assets and the relevance of ecosystem services that support our business. We leverage the work of the Science Based Targets Network, and collaborate with and participate in several platforms and organizations, such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), CSR Europe, The Biodiversity Consultancy, World Sustainability Organization (WSO), Valuing Impact, and the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS). In line with TNFD recommendations, we carried out a sustainability materiality assessment following the principles of double materiality to identify material risks and opportunities arising from our impacts and dependencies on the short-, medium- and long- term. We continue to work to refine the alignment and integration of nature risk & opportunity assessments into enterprise-wide risk management processes to manage them in line with our climate change-related risks & opportunities. We have pressure-specific targets and

measurements in place to help us evaluate the effectiveness of our actions across priority locations (prioritization based on material locations that overlap with sensitive locations). We assessed nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities (DIRO) leveraging on publicly available databases and company specific data to inform interlinks our business has with nature and specifically with natural assets and ecosystem services as part of PMI sustainability materiality assessment. The DIRO takes into consideration significant impacts and dependencies on natural ecosystems that could lead to potential risks and opportunities, refining the assessment with expert judgment and scenario analysis, in line with the approach we use for broader Enterprise Risk Management activities. Once our exposure to nature-related risk and the viability of opportunity are estimated, we incorporate each of them into relevant priorities of our Value Plan 2030+ (e.g., Climate, Nature), defining a roadmap for actions that can mitigate risk or broaden opportunities. At the operational level, we carry out Environmental Risk Analyses (ERAs) at our own facilities to identify site-specific environmental risks associated with our direct processes. This operational risk assessment conducted at site level covers biodiversity among others.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific
☑ Local
☑ Sub-national
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :CMIP5 models (physical risks); Carbon Trust model (transition risks) based on NGFS scenarios

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases
☑ Other databases, please specify :OECD for carbon price; CMIP data sets; NGFS data sets

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat wave
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Water stress

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Other market risk, please specify :Increased energy prices

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

PMI's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program manages current and future risk and opportunities that may introduce variations to our expected performance and business objectives. When completing any risk assessment and executing risk management activities, the following steps are applied to determine which risks and/or opportunities could have a material effect on the organization: 1) risk assessment (consisting of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation), 2) risk treatment or response, 3) risk reporting, and 4) risk monitoring and review. Identified risks are assessed based on their likelihood of occurrence, impact on achievement of our objectives (including assessing their financial, strategic, reputational and operational impact), velocity, and interconnectivity with other risks. We assess nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities (DIRO) using publicly available databases and PMI data to understand how our business is interconnected with nature—particularly natural assets and ecosystem services. This assessment highlights the critical links between nature-related and climate-related issues, recognizing that disruptions in ecosystems can amplify climate risks and vice versa. We refine our assumptions through expert judgment and scenario analysis, in line with the approach used for broader ERM activities. Specialized Risk Assessments are tailored to priority sustainability issues in direct operations and supply chains previously identified, including among others climate change, deforestation, and water management. PMI has periodically (every 2-3 years) carried out a Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA). A range of inherent physical and transition risks and opportunities have been identified and quantified across the value chain to 2030 (mid-term, 6-10 years) and 2040 (long term, >10 years) under different climate scenarios in line with the 1.5C, 2C, and 3C global warming scenarios. The climate physical risk assessment covered around 600 assets (such as tobacco growing areas, factories, warehouses) around the world with a spatially-explicit approach based on the IPCC definition of climate risk (hazards, exposure, and vulnerability). Climate variables and extremes were simulated by using multiple outputs from 30 different climate models participating in the Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) for the time period 2010-2040. Transition risks have been assessed under two NGFS mitigation pathways consistent with the 1.5C Paris Agreement target and beyond (3C) until 2040: the Net Zero 2050 scenario, aligned to SSP2-1.9 (1.5C), and the Current Policies scenario, aligned to SSP2-4.5 (3C). These scenarios are built on the Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs) whose results for prioritized (according to their velocity, likelihood, and impact) risks and opportunities have been compared with a business-as-usual scenario to estimate the value at stake. At the operational level, we carry out Environmental Risk Analyses (ERAs) at our own facilities to identify site-specific environmental risks associated with our direct processes. This operational risk assessment conducted at site level covers both physical and regulatory risks, and includes water, biodiversity, and waste management topics among others.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

PMI assesses on a periodical basis the elements that compose its nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities (DIRO) to constantly inform its strategy on nature, and act on resiliency plans. and mitigate financial risks while deploying the mitigation hierarchy on external impacts. Dependencies are estimated using available tools that are recommended by TNFD such as Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE) and SBTN Materiality Screening tool Environmental impacts are calculated based on the materiality of topics and subtopics related to the five pressures on nature according to the IPBES classification for drivers of nature loss. PMI estimates impacts through the application of Biodiversity Extent Condition and Significance analysis starting from primary data (volumes, locations, categories) for its direct operations and upstream value chain (i.e., tobacco cultivation and processing, direct materials sourcing and manufacturing operations). Cross-referencing of dependencies and impacts based on the most material business areas of the company (i.e., those that have more relevance for the five pressures on nature) provides results for extrapolating synergies, contributions and tradeoffs that inform scenario analysis and consequent strategic inputs into PMI's Biodiversity and Water Stewardship ambitions. Potential disruption in the production functions of the ecosystems, which we depend on, may cause financial risks, that can be mitigated by acting on the pressures (e.g., deforestation, climate change, water stress) that can erode the natural capital essential to PMI's operational model. For this reason, PMI's strategy on protecting nature includes commitments on potential impacts in our supply chain such as zero deforestation, emission reduction targets, and shared water challenges targets. Acting on our potential impacts may help mitigate nature-related risks and trigger opportunities, to increase the resilience of the natural ecosystem, from which PMI depends the most on, decreasing the overall vulnerability and exposure of PMI's value chain to negative impact on nature.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

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

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We define priority locations, in line with TNFD guidance, as the intersection between sensitive and key locations based on primary data from our operations and upstream value chain, leveraging scenario analysis informed by direct environmental observations (e.g., forest cover loss) and environmental modeling (e.g., climate change scenarios). Priority locations are those that can influence decisions in implementing strategic actions based on environmental material risks and opportunities PMI faces. For our own operations, the level of geographic specificity is the single site, while for our supply chain, we apply modeled buffers to enclose areas of interest that can determine impacts and dependencies to which PMI might be subject. Thresholds are specific to the pressures assessed, ranging from watershed risks on water to the probability of encroaching key biodiversity areas where materials are produced. Aggregation is used at the landscape level when specific locations' impacts cannot be defined (e.g., a farmer group within a watershed experiencing shared water challenges) and takes into account the most conservative approach. To define both sensitive and key locations, scenarios are developed based on current situation versus business evolution scenarios, as well as environmental modeling and observations that can suggest trends, and consider specific pressures and design response mechanisms.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Asset value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Interconnectivity of a risk with other risks

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Environmental substantive risks can vary depending on which aspects of the business are considered as impacted and the potential combination of them. The level of materiality will have different thresholds when comparing, for example, the impact within PMI's agricultural supply chain (engagement with hundreds of thousands of farmers), or compliance with regulations on carbon emissions in our factories. PMI evaluates an environmental "substantive risks" based on a variety of qualitative factors and quantitative indicators, incl. but not limited to the potential impact on financial performance as well as other factors that may affect PMI's efforts toward its objectives. The environmental risks reported as having substantive impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management that exceed defined thresholds. Those risks are measured based on four risk dimensions: the impact a risk could have on the organization if it occurs (financial, operational, strategic, reputational), the likelihood a risk will occur, the velocity with which a risk would affect the organization if it occurs, and the interconnectivity of risk with other risks, As part of the company's annual Specialized Risk Assessment process, we have in place an extensive environmental risk management program by which we assess the climate change physical risks, incl. water-related ones, as well as transition risks. A survey threshold of USD 30 million is used in assessments and mitigation efforts on sites must present beneficial cost-to-risk improvement ratios. Internally, PMI focuses on recommendations above the USD 50 million regarding asset value and capital expenditures as the mitigation of identified risks can involve substantial capital investment.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Asset value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Interconnectivity among opportunities

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Environmental substantive opportunities can vary depending on which aspects of the business are considered as impacted and the potential combination of them. The level of materiality will have different thresholds when comparing, for example, the impact within PMI's agricultural supply chain (engagement with hundreds of

thousands of farmers), or the development of products. PMI evaluates environmental "substantive opportunities" based on a variety of qualitative factors and quantitative indicators including, but not limited to, the potential impact on financial performance as well as other factors that may affect PMI's efforts toward its objectives. The opportunities reported as having substantive impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management that exceed defined thresholds. Those opportunities are measured based on four opportunity dimensions: the impact an opportunity could have on the organization if it occurs (financial, operational, strategic, reputational), the likelihood an opportunity will occur, the velocity with which an opportunity would affect the organization if it occurs, and the interconnectivity of an opportunity with other opportunities. As part of the company's annual Specialized Risk Assessment process, we have in place an extensive environmental opportunity management program by which we assess the climate change physical opportunities, including water-related ones, as well as transition opportunities. A survey threshold of USD 30 million is used in assessments and opportunity must present beneficial cost-to-opportunity improvement ratios. Internally, PMI focuses on recommendations above the USD 50 million regarding asset value and capital expenditures as the management of identified opportunities can involve substantial capital investment.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring
☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring
☑ Other, please specify :Interconnectivity of a risk with other risks

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Environmental substantive risks can vary depending on which aspects of the business are considered as impacted and the potential combination of them. The level of materiality will have different thresholds when comparing, for example, the impact within PMI's agricultural supply chain (engagement with hundreds of thousands of farmers), or compliance with regulations on carbon emissions in our factories. PMI evaluates environmental "substantive risks" based on a variety of qualitative factors and quantitative indicators, incl. but not limited to the potential impact on financial performance as well as other factors that may affect PMI's efforts toward its objectives. The environmental risks reported as having substantive impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management that exceed defined thresholds. Those risks are measured based on four risk dimensions: the impact a risk could have on the organization if it occurs (financial, operational, strategic, reputational), the likelihood a risk will occur, the velocity with which a risk would affect the organization if it occurs, and the interconnectivity of risk with other risks, As part of the company's annual Specialized Risk Assessment process, we have in place an extensive environmental risk management program by which we assess the climate change physical risks, incl. water-related ones, as well as transition risks. A survey threshold of USD 30 million is used in assessments and mitigation efforts on sites must present beneficial cost-to-risk improvement ratios. Internally, PMI focuses on recommendations above the USD 50 million regarding asset value and capital expenditures as the mitigation of identified risks can involve substantial capital investment.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply
☑ Qualitative
☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:
☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Interconnectivity among opportunities

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Environmental substantive opportunities can vary depending on which aspects of the business are considered as impacted and the potential combination of them. The level of materiality will have different thresholds when comparing, for example, the impact within PMI's agricultural supply chain (engagement with hundreds of thousands of farmers), or the development of products. PMI evaluates environmental "substantive opportunities " based on a variety of qualitative factors and quantitative indicators including, but not limited to, the potential impact on financial performance as well as other factors that may affect PMI's efforts toward its objectives. The opportunities reported as having substantive impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management that exceed defined thresholds., Those opportunities are measured based on four opportunity dimensions: the impact an opportunity could have on the organization if it occurs (financial, operational, strategic, reputational), the likelihood an opportunity will occur, the velocity with which an opportunity would affect the organization if it occurs, and the interconnectivity of an opportunity with other opportunities. As part of the company's annual Specialized Risk Assessment process, we have in place an extensive environmental opportunity management program by which we assess the climate change physical opportunities, including water-related ones, as well as transition opportunities. A survey threshold of USD 30 million is used in assessments and opportunity must present beneficial cost-to-opportunity improvement ratios. Internally, PMI focuses on recommendations above the USD 50 million regarding asset value and capital expenditures as the management of identified opportunities can involve substantial capital investment.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Interconnectivity of a risk with other risks

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Environmental substantive risks can vary depending on which aspects of the business are considered as impacted and the potential combination of them. The level of materiality will have different thresholds when comparing, for example, the impact within PMI's agricultural supply chain (engagement with hundreds of thousands of farmers), or compliance with regulations on carbon emissions in our factories. PMI evaluates environmental "substantive risks" based on a variety of qualitative factors and quantitative indicators, incl. but not limited to the potential impact on financial performance as well as other factors that may affect PMI's efforts toward its objectives. The environmental risks reported as having substantive impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management that exceed defined thresholds. Those risks are measured based on four risk dimensions: the impact a risk could have on the organization if it occurs (financial, operational, strategic, reputational), the likelihood a risk will occur, the velocity with which a risk would affect the organization if it occurs, and the interconnectivity of risk with other risks, As part of the company's annual Specialized Risk Assessment process, we have in place an extensive environmental risk management program by which we assess the climate change physical risks, incl. water-related ones, as well as transition risks. In relation to our tobacco supply chain, we assumed as environmental substantive

risks those with a potential impact in excess of USD 5 million per year of direct operating cost or a raw material impact in excess of 1,000 metric tons of tobacco leaves. This definition applies to PMI's agricultural supply chain only.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Interconnectivity among opportunities

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Environmental substantive opportunities can vary depending on which aspects of the business are considered as impacted and the potential combination of them. The level of materiality will have different thresholds when comparing, for example, the impact within PMI's agricultural supply chain (engagement with hundreds of thousands of farmers), or the development of products. PMI evaluates an environmental "substantive opportunities " based on a variety of qualitative factors and quantitative indicators including, but not limited to, the potential impact on financial performance as well as other factors that may affect PMI's efforts toward its objectives. The opportunities reported as having substantive impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management that exceed defined thresholds., Those opportunities are measured based on four opportunity dimensions: the impact an opportunity could have on the organization if it occurs (financial, operational, strategic, reputational), the likelihood an opportunity will occur, the velocity with which an opportunity would affect the organization if it occurs, and the interconnectivity of an opportunity with other opportunities. As part of the company's annual Specialized Risk Assessment process, we have in place an extensive environmental opportunity management program by which we assess the climate change physical opportunities, including water-related ones, as well as transition opportunities. In relation to our tobacco supply chain, we assumed as environmental substantive opportunities those with a potential impact in excess USD 5 million per year of direct operating cost, or a raw material impact in excess of 1,000 metric tons of tobacco leaves.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

We have a public water stewardship policy that encourages best water stewardship practices across direct operations & supply chain. In our direct operations, we use safety data sheets to identify and classify chemicals. Chemicals are assessed based on their properties (i.e., health & safety hazards & environmental impacts) classified, registered, and monitored as per applicable local standards and legislation. The classification process is based on several indicators and metrics, including toxicity, flammability, and others. These and other standards to manage chemicals and prevent spills are integrated into all our factories' environmental management systems in frame of our ISO14001 certification. In our supply chain, all tobacco suppliers are requested to implement PMI's Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). As part of GAP standard, potential water pollutants are identified, classified, and managed. For synthetic pesticides, suppliers must account for environmental & human health risks where there is a choice of pesticide. Products classified by the World Health Organization (WHO) as toxicity class III or lower toxicity classes (higher the class, lower the toxicity level) are preferred. Class II should only be used in well-justified cases, and Class I must not be used at all. PMI implements a global Integrated Pest Management program to reduce the usage of unnecessary pesticides (crop protection agents-CPAs), promoting less hazardous alternatives & correct management, including annual trainings.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Pesticides

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Pesticides used to protect tobacco crops from pests and diseases can contaminate aquatic systems by surface run-off and leaching; pesticide residues present in watercourses and groundwater can also have a negative effect on humans through consumption of fish and shellfish that are contaminated. The contamination can be caused by inappropriate management of the pesticide and can have a negative impact on the ecosystems such as eutrophication, according to the toxicological characteristics of the active ingredient. An example from tobacco cultivation is Diamide insecticides, Flubendiamide and Chlorantraniliprole, which are used in some geographies to control Lepidoptera pests in tobacco. It has been reported that, when mismanaged, these insecticides can cause hazard to aquatic life. In order to limit potential impact on water, PMI has imposed maximum residue levels for these insecticides which are lower than those adopted by the industry. Impacts from potential water pollutant mismanagement could have potential impacts on PMI's tobacco supply chain. In 2018, PMI identified that misuse of pesticides could represent around 5% of PMI's modeled water pollution footprint; PMI confirmed that this estimation remains valid for 2025. PMI also eliminated the use of insecticide methomyl (WHO Toxicity Class I) for the production of tobacco destined to the company, replacing it with biopesticides such as Bacillus thuringensis with no toxicity for aquatic life and human health.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

PMI requests tobacco suppliers to implement PMI's Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), including those related to pesticide use. These include guidelines on how to account for risks related to pesticides, as well as on the application and selection of pesticides, always prioritizing alternatives with a lower toxicity classification by the World Health Organization (WHO), and completely avoiding those with class I toxicity. Through GAP, we also promote the avoidance of unnecessary pesticides, as well as the safe disposal and/or recycling of empty containers. These tools and trainings raise awareness of the potential impacts of pesticides and enable PMI to deter their misuse and associated negative impacts. PMI measures the success for GAP and IPM programs through various specific indicators. For example, pesticide residues are measured by PMIs Tobacco Lot Integrity program where every packed lot is tested by independent, accredited labs before PMI accepts it. The measure of success for this program is that all sourced tobacco lots have to be free from quantifiable levels of residues attributable to the use of WHO TOX1 crop protection agents (CPA), which has been achieved.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Fertilizers and crop protection agents (CPA) are used to improve tobacco yield within PMI's agricultural supply chain; however, they can enter groundwater or watercourses, impacting aquatic ecosystems. PMI considers potential impacts from mismanagement of fertilizers and CPA such as overdosage or improper application related to vulnerable natural areas especially water bodies near tobacco growing areas (TGA). The use of fertilizers and CPA involves all of PMI's suppliers of tobacco, and if not properly managed fertilizers could cause eutrophication of water and pollution. For this reason, all suppliers have to comply with good fertilizer management practices that are part of our GAP program. In 2023, with the support of an external consultant, PMI updated its water footprint model based on the ISO14046. The model considers PMI's direct and indirect operations through a life-cycle approach, incorporating water consumption, depletion, and pollution aspects.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Procedure(s) under development/ R&D

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☑ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Through its Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program, PMI promotes a series of practices for suppliers to optimize fertilizer usage. PMI encourages soil analysis as a basis for farmers to optimize fertilization. By calculating the soil available nutrients and related deficiencies, and matching them with plant uptake needs, an optimized fertilization plan can be designed and implemented, ensuring no excess in the amount of fertilizers needed by the plant and, therefore, minimizing fertilizer leaching to the water table, avoiding the main source of eutrophication. PMI's GAP principles and standards promote the use of fertilizers with identified sources of origin, with available certificates of analysis, and that comply with regulatory standards. Through GAP, PMI also promotes the development of water protection plans that include implementation of buffer zones where fertilizers are utilized, the avoidance of methods and timing of fertilizer application that may result in leaching, and the safe handling and storing of fertilizers to prevent contamination of water. These procedures manage the risk of potential impacts by ensuring proper fertilization practices, preventing excess fertilizer use, and safeguarding water resources. PMI measures and evaluates success through a series of targets and indicators within GAP, including the % of farmers implementing best practices on fertilizer optimization as described in the program, which is part of suppliers' contractual obligations. [Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

PMI's dependency on forests and its associated ecosystem services is covered in our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM), which is revised and updated as necessary. PMI recognizes that its operations (direct and supply chain) can have potential impact on forests and natural habitats and that the collapse of ecosystem services, such as natural forests, may create a material risk on the enterprise level. Therefore, it has established time-bound, SDG-aligned commitments and targets beyond regulatory compliance including: (1) zero gross deforestation target for the tobacco supply chain (achieved in 2020 and maintained since) (2) zero gross deforestation targets for the paper and pulp-based supply chain to be achieved until the year 2025, (3) zero net deforestation for tobacco supply chain, and paper and pulp-based supply chain by, respectively, 2025 and 2030. An update to the ZDM presents a new target for zero deforestation in priority forest area in the tobacco,

pulp and paper supply chain, and for biomass used in energy generation. Activities to reach the targets leverage on stakeholder engagement, monitoring, and continuous improvement with an assurance program in place to support the achievement of the targets set as specified above. As of 2025, results from our forest risk assessment and process to identify forest-related opportunities do not identify any risks or opportunities in our direct operations that would be considered substantive, based on our USD 50 million financial threshold specific for environmental risks In the context of switching from fossil fuel to renewable sources, the usage of biomass in PMI manufacturing facilities is increasing and biomass volumes in manufacturing may be included in the scope of PMI's ZDM. In 2025, we have conducted a third-party verification of PMI's manufacturing sites using biomass.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

The EU Single-Use Plastics Directive, which requires tobacco manufacturers and importers to cover the costs of public collection systems for tobacco product filters under Extended Producer Responsibility ("EPR") schemes, came into force on July 2, 2019, and subsequently all EU Member States transposed the directive into national legislation and brought into force mandatory EPR schemes and related EPR costs for tobacco manufacturers and importers. We currently expect further adoption of similar laws in other jurisdictions, and we are monitoring developments in this area. We do not estimate a material impact to our business in the EU as a result of compliance with these mandatory EPR schemes.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Czechia
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Türkiye
☑ Argentina

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increased carbon levy could result in higher costs for manufacturing emissions. Our operations throughout the globe are subject to various climate-related regulations. There is a clear international trend toward increasing and stricter climate-related regulations, which could increase our operational costs. These include but are not limited to CO2-related trading schemes such as the EU Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS). The total verified direct emissions of manufacturing facilities in the selected countries are approx. 184,000 metric tons of CO2e. The increased carbon costs due to regulatory climate change mitigation efforts in these geographies could lead to an increase in PMI's operating costs. This is an inherent risk, reflecting the unmanaged exposure to climate-related threats and the baseline magnitude, likelihood of the risk absent additional mitigation or adaptation actions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Carbon pricing mechanisms are evolving across multiple jurisdictions, including emissions trading systems, carbon taxes, and other emissions-related fees. As governments introduce new schemes, tighten existing requirements, reduce exemptions or free allocations, and increase applicable carbon prices, PMI may face higher costs for emissions generated by its operations. Broader and more stringent carbon levies could increase the cost of purchasing emissions allowances, paying carbon taxes, and meeting associated compliance requirements, resulting in higher operating costs over the long term. Based on a comprehensive review of policies and methodologies, we recognize the importance of defining a carbon price per ton of CO2e that will remain stable over time and ensures that climate transition risks are embedded in capital expenditure decisions (i.e., in order to allocate capital for the best return in terms of carbon reduction and cost-effectiveness). Since 2020, as we step up our ambition to reduce carbon emissions, aligned with the 1.5C trajectory, we apply an internal methodology to model a shadow carbon price (SCP) integrating with today's shadow carbon price evaluation. For example, in 2022 PMI's shadow carbon price was revised to USD 105 per ton of CO2e (from USD 65) and remained valid throughout 2025. We closely monitor if regulations are changing, along with signals of new emerging regulations and we consider those aspects in the strategic deployment of our manufacturing and supply chain networks, including investments to increase efficiency. If this impact is revealed to be substantial, we will focus our efforts on further increasing energy efficiency in those factories.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

62000000

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

1184000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The risk measures the impact on PMI if carbon levies are implemented on manufacturing sites in selected geographies. The financial effect is quantified using a value-at-stake ("VaS") approach, VaS represents the financial exposure to climate-related risks on a company's assets, operations, or value chain over a defined time horizon. The value at stake (VaS) associated with the risk is calculated by projecting PMI's carbon levies payable through 2040 under two NGFS scenarios—Current Policies and Net Zero 2050—and comparing the results with a business-as-usual scenario (i.e., a scenario in which no additional efforts are made to mitigate or adapt to climate change), taking into account PMI's projected growth rates. The potential financial impact is estimated to range from USD 62 million under the Current Policies scenario to USD 1,184 million under the Net Zero 2050 stress scenario.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Investing in energy efficiency and low carbon technologies

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

18200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Our average annual cost of response to this risk is the sum of investments in energy conservation and efficiency initiatives (ESIs) (approx. USD 3.4 million), investment in implementing our Zero Carbon Technology (ZCT) initiatives (approx. USD 12 million) aimed at fostering the transition to renewable energy and driving emission reductions in our manufacturing sites, our global photovoltaic project (PV) (approx. USD 2.6 million) and the Energy Management System (EMS) operating costs (USD200,000).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

PMI manufacturing sites deployed an energy efficiency program to facilitate lower carbon taxes, further aiming to reduce below threshold in the future and be exempted from the scheme. We manage the risk through our Energy Management Program (EMP) consisting of energy consumption monitoring and investments in energy conservation and efficiency projects. Our global Drive 4 Zero (D40) program is the cornerstone of our operational excellence efforts, designed to systematically reduce losses and improve efficiency across all sites. It focuses on resource optimization, energy efficiency, and employee engagement. While D40 contributes to our sustainability goals, its primary aim is to embed a culture of continuous improvement and operational discipline, balancing environmental performance with economic and business needs. While D40 drives down overall energy consumption, Zero Carbon Technology (ZCT) initiatives are the engine behind our transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy by promoting the adoption of advanced technologies and renewable energy sources. ZCT enables the complete switch of on-site utility technologies to renewable-based systems, accelerating decarbonization and significantly reducing emissions at our manufacturing sites. Together, D40 and ZCT have already delivered measurable reductions aligned with our scope 1+2 glidepath. We focus first on continuing to promote efficient energy use in our factories and advance these efforts by implementing programs and frameworks designed to foster a zero-loss mindset. In addition to energy savings, most of our D40 initiatives provide other environmental benefits such as reductions in water use and waste generation. Notably, examples of solutions implemented in recent years include advanced energy monitoring systems, automated control systems, heat recovery units, heat pumps, and the use of artificial intelligence for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) optimization.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Forests commodity

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Mozambique
☑ Philippines
☑ Tanzania (The United Republic of)
☑ Malawi
☑ Poland
☑ Pakistan
☑ Argentina
☑ Bangladesh

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Wood-based materials are key materials to produce and market PMI products. For example, wood-based fuels are used for tobacco curing, while paper and pulp-based products are necessary to produce cigarettes and heated tobacco units, and are used in packaging. Some geographies, where PMI purchases Virginia flue-cured tobacco (FCV), are highly dependent on wood fuel for the curing process and account for a considerable portion of curing fuel consumption. This is the case for

the FCV sourced in 2025 by PMI, eg, in Brazil, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania, which is cured solely with wood fuel that meets PMI's sustainability criteria even countries are defined as deforestation risk countries. Increased vulnerability of ecosystem services, such as natural forests, or long-term collapse of those ecosystems, could decrease the availability of wood-based materials in the future and increase their prices. This may impact PMI's ability to manufacture cost-competitive products if firewood for tobacco curing becomes more expensive, due to its scarcity, thus increasing the cost of production for tobacco farmers. We estimate a potential 5%-15% increase in the cost of production for these markets; this range was modeled into a single figure estimate to drive response to risk. Such an increase in farmers' production costs might directly affect our operating costs, if we would have to increase the price of our products to include externalities, such as the availability of sustainable firewood.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased production costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

PMI estimated financial impacts by using modeled increments in firewood and diesel costs, along with total volumes of purchased tobacco and the ratio of volume being cured using fossil fuels and renewable fuel sources on an annual basis. It was then assumed that PMI procurement expenditure on tobacco would remain constant in a business-as-usual scenario and increase by the same rate as the modeled increment price under climate change scenarios (estimated up to 15% increase), resulting in a financial impact estimation of USD 60-104 million within four to six years.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

60000000

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

104000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In our 2025 specialized forest-related risk assessment, we assumed as environmental substantive risks those with potential impact in excess of USD 5 million or raw material impact in excess of 1,000 metric tons of tobacco leaves in our tobacco supply chain. Since 2016, we expanded our forest program by assessing current and future forest-related risks, availability of forest resources, and impact on deforestation. To estimate the financial impacts of this risk, PMI used public data sources on typical cost shares for firewood and fossil fuels in agro-commodities and estimated potential price increments resulting from decreased availability of sustainable wood-based materials due to increased ecosystem vulnerability. PMI assessed that poor enforcement of deforestation regulation could lead to increased ecosystem degradation, impacting farmers' production costs with an estimated price increase of up to 15% for the acquisition of sustainable firewood, increasing PMI's procurement costs above our metric for substantive financial impact. PMI estimated financial impacts by using modeled increments in firewood and diesel costs, along with the total volumes of purchased tobacco and the ratio of volume being cured using fossil fuels and renewable fuel sources on an annual basis. It was then assumed that PMI procurement expenditure on tobacco would remain constant in a business-as-usual scenario and increased by the same rate as the modeled increment price under climate change scenarios (estimate up to 15% increase), resulting in a financial impact estimation of USD 60-104 million within four to six years.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3250000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response covers annual investment in projects to mitigate identified risks in PMI's tobacco growing areas (TGA), as part of our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program and Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Curing Fuel. The budget for 2025 was USD 3.25 million and included the costs related to the implementation of GAP, such as deployment of sustainability initiatives to address potential risk of tobacco production disruptions in the sourcing markets and their mitigation through GAP implementation activities and cost associated with MF third-party audits. For example, we are implementing reforestation, biodiversity and agricultural innovation initiatives in Brazil through GAP. These initiatives were selected based on our annual risk assessment. In 2025, the budget allocated for projects in Brazil represented 12% of the total implementation costs of the global budget (budget for GAP and third-party audits). The total GAP program budget is revised on an annual basis.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In 2002, PMI launched its Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program, defining the standards that must be met by all tobacco suppliers. The Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel was developed later in 2016, and it is mandatory that Virginia flue-cured (FCV) tobacco suppliers comply with its requirements on an annual basis on top of compliance with GAP. In 2025, MF's annual third-party verification results reflected 26 out of 26, long-term tobacco suppliers achieving 100% compliance. Overall audit results recognize compliance with MF for FCV tobacco volume purchased by PMI in 2025. The implementation of GAP and MF is addressing the risk of increased ecosystem vulnerability (thus contributing to the progress on SDG 15) by providing a step-by-step guidance on how to tackle on the ground deforestation risk associated with tobacco curing through the development of ecosystem resiliency practices. Tobacco suppliers need to have in place a forest risk mitigation plan to manage the identified deforestation risks. MF has been an effective mechanism to identify and prevent potential risks associated with disruptions in the supply chain thanks to the constant update of forest risk maps and the deployment of mitigation action plans.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice), and Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Rio Prado

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In the short- to long-term, most of PMIs sourcing regions face risks due to physical climate change events, potentially affecting our tobacco suppliers' ability to deliver on contracted volumes globally, such as in Brazil, which is among PMI's top 15 tobacco origins. Changes in precipitation and extreme variability in weather patterns could affect the yield, quality, and availability of the tobacco crops, triggering a substantive risk if the potential financial impact is above our threshold (1,000 metric tons of tobacco leaves), resulting in sourcing plans adjustments and increasing operational costs. A substantive impact in Brazil could delay deliveries of tobacco considerably affecting production cycles. Extreme weather events in Brazil are usually linked to El Niño/La Niña cycles that can be detrimental for agriculture and especially tobacco crop. Even though in 2025 the impacts were lower than in previous years, hailstorms, droughts, and other climate-related events impacted tobacco farmers, causing crop losses. The Southern regions were affected mainly by hail and excessive rainfall. We anticipate a financial impact between 7.3 and 29.3 USD million in the medium term. To address recurrent El Niño/La Niña cycles, contingency plans with suppliers to fulfil our volume requirements should be activated. The volumes must be booked in short windows, reducing negotiation power and potentially impacting the price above the substantive impact threshold of USD 5 million.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

The potential financial impact range is based on an assessment of costs from physical climate change risks related to water related extreme weather events in our tobacco sourcing areas in Brazil in a given year. The range of potential financial impact is derived from our comprehensive climate change risk assessment tool and previous years' data on crop losses due to extreme water related weather events, which could lead to an increase in tobacco procurement costs as PMI would need to find sources for alternative volumes in a short time window.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

7334000

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

29376000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Setting the basis as PMI threshold for substantive financial impact (1,000 metric tons of tobacco leaves) for the specific case of Brazil, the lower range results in an estimated 3% (of the sourced volume or spend). The upper range reflects an estimate of 10% (of the sourced volume or spend) based on historical crop loss data (actual impacts reported) and our modelling projection. We estimated the relative magnitude in a range of around USD 7.3-USD 29.4 million per year, while we foresee this risk in the mid to long-term (6 years) for the Brazilian growers due to supply chain disruptions arising from extreme weather events such as excessive rain

fall and hail, and combining estimated costs due to disruption from crop losses, quality impacts, and supply chain restrictions. The cost estimation takes into account the above factors, however, due to their inter-correlation, our modelling provides a bottom and top range.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

355000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is based on the set yearly budget allocated in 2025 to environmental projects under the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program implementation in Brazil. Under the program, projects have been implemented around PMIs manufacturing facility in Santa Cruz do Sul with the objective of increasing the resilience of natural ecosystems to enhance the livelihood of tobacco farmers. In 2025, the cost of these projects was around USD 355,000, which includes costs of on farm water management and water stewardship activities (e.g. spring protection projects) at the landscape level, together with the roll out of a specific "on farm and next to the farm" biodiversity conservation program. This expenditure also includes the implementation of projects for forest protection, renewable fuels and GAP programs that include training, stakeholder engagement, and verification of the results reported.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

PMI's operations and supply chain are globally spread, mitigating the effects of severe climatic disruption, and business continuity management plans are designed to mitigate the consequence of supply chain interruption and disruption. We have a thorough risk management process to inform our long-term business planning through different assessments (e.g., water-related risk assessments and Good Agricultural Practices program (GAP) assessments including soil health assessment). The results of these assessments support business decisions, for example internal investments in soil conservation practices among suppliers managed through dedicated trainings and technical support at the farm level. Furthermore, PMI collaborates with its suppliers and engages with local communities toward water-related risks mitigation and resiliency. In 2022, we completed a local water risk assessment in Brazil. Since 2024, we have continued to expand on our water conservation projects in Brazil, including the issuance of the first Brazilian Green Rural Product Note (known locally as "Green CPR") in the tobacco sector. Our local affiliate, Philip Morris Brasil S.a., provides payment to our contracted tobacco farmers when they are able to demonstrate the adoption of sustainable practices to preserve forests or strengthen ecosystem resilience against water cycle fluctuations.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Forests commodity

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Malawi

☑ Mozambique

☑ Philippines

☑ Tanzania (The United Republic of)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

PMI sources a portion of materials from some countries known for their limited enforcement of forest-related regulation. We comply with applicable laws, and we have compliance policies and programs in place, which we require our suppliers to follow. If protected areas or timber harvest regulations are not enforced, and if PMI does not have certainty that regulation designed to ensure sustainability of materials is enforced, PMI invests in additional measures to verify that the material is sustainable by origin country. For example, PMI sources Virginia flue-cured tobacco (FCV) from the Philippines, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Malawi, among other countries, and, based on the development of country-specific forest risk maps, we have identified possible deforestation risks in these countries, which rely solely on

wood fuel for the curing process. Even though forests are protected by law, this is not always enforced, potentially causing PMI's tobacco procurement costs to increase (estimated up to 15% price increase as a global average) due to the additional measures PMI is implementing to ensure all wood-based fuels used in curing tobacco are sustainable (for example, local risk assessment procedures, additional engagement with local suppliers, and the development of sustainability projects).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased production costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

PMI estimated that poor enforcement by suppliers of regulation could lead to the risk of increased ecosystem vulnerability, impacting farmers' production cost up to an estimated 15% price increase in the acquisition of sustainable firewood, increasing PMI's procurement costs above our metric for substantive financial impact. PMI estimated financial impacts by using modeled increments in firewood costs, along with total volumes of purchased tobacco and the ratio of volume cured using fossil fuels, as well as renewable fuel sources on annual basis. It was then assumed that the PMI procurement expenditure on tobacco would remain constant in a business-as-usual scenario and increase by the same rate as diesel price under climate change scenarios (estimated up to 15% increase), resulting in a financial impact estimation of USD 60-104 million within four to six years.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

60000000

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

104000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In our 2025 risk forecasting we assumed as substantive risks those with potential impact in excess of USD 5 million or a raw material impact in excess of 1000 metric tons of tobacco leaves in our tobacco supply chain. Our Forest Positive program strongly leverages on the assessment of current and future forest-related risks, including availability of forest resources, and impact on deforestation. To estimate financial impacts from risk, PMI used public data sources on typical cost shares for firewood and similar agricultural products and estimated potential price increments resulting from supply chain disruptions due to increased ecosystem vulnerability. PMI estimated that poor enforcement of regulation by suppliers could lead to the risk of increased ecosystem vulnerability impacting farmers' production cost up to an estimated 15% price increase in the acquisition of sustainable firewood, increasing PMI's procurement costs above our metric for substantive financial impact. PMI estimated financial impacts by using modeled increments in firewood costs, along with total volumes of purchased tobacco and the ratio of volume cured using fossil fuels as well as renewable fuel sources on annual basis. It was then assumed that the PMI procurement expenditure on tobacco would remain constant in a business-as-usual scenario and increase by the same rate as diesel price under climate change scenarios (estimated up to 15% increase), resulting on a financial impact estimation of USD 60-104 million within four to six years.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3250000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response covers annual investment in projects to mitigate identified risks in PMI's tobacco growing areas (TGA), as part of our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program and Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel. The budget for 2025 was USD 3.25 million and included costs related to implement GAP, such as the deployment of sustainability initiatives to address and mitigate the potential risk of tobacco production disruptions in the sourcing markets, as well as costs associated with MF third-party audits. For example, we are implementing reforestation, biodiversity, and agricultural innovation initiatives in Brazil through GAP. These initiatives were selected based on our annual risk assessment. In 2025, the budget allocated for projects in Brazil represented 11% of the total implementation costs of the global budget (budgets for GAP and third-party audits). The total budget of the GAP and third-party audit programs is revised on an annual basis.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In 2002, PMI launched its Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program, defining the standards that must be met by all tobacco suppliers. The Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel was developed later in 2016, and it is mandatory that Virginia flue-cured (FCV) tobacco suppliers comply to its requirements on an annual basis on top of compliance with GAP. In 2025, 26 out of 26 suppliers met the requirements. The implementation of GAP and MF is addressing the risk of increased ecosystem vulnerability (thus contributing to the progress on SDG 15) by providing a step-by-step guidance on how to tackle on the ground deforestation risk associated with tobacco curing through the development of ecosystem resiliency practices. Tobacco suppliers need to have in place a forest risk mitigation plan to manage the identified deforestation risks. MF has been an effective mechanism to identify and prevent potential risks associated with disruptions in the supply chain thanks to the constant update of forest risk maps and the deployment of mitigation action plans

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Forests commodity

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Uruguay
☑ Colombia
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Latvia
☑ Malawi
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Eswatini
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Mozambique
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ United States of America
☑ Tanzania (The United Republic of)

☑ Bosnia and Herzegovina

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

There is no mature market for certified wood fuel for tobacco curing. For the case of wood-based curing fuels, PMI is already requiring tobacco suppliers to ensure fuel sustainability and traceability through specific on the ground activities. PMI's increased engagement with tobacco suppliers in sustainability activities results in additional expenditures. Expenditures in sustainability activities is one of the elements that may impact our tobacco procurement costs, with an estimated 3-15% increase in cost. Paper and pulp-based suppliers have worked to improve the offering of certified sustainable material to satisfy the demand of the market and especially players like PMI that have more stringent sustainability requirements. The latest estimate shows that 90% PMI's paper and pulp-based material suppliers are now part of a certified chain of custody systems. PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) contemplates the purchase of certified material as being part of the solution, in addition to a robust wood fiber traceability. In 2025, we purchased certified material from 7 vendor groups made of 17 suppliers, and we are planning to potentially increase this number in the future. Since 2023, we have been part of the FSC's "Pilot Procedure for Procurement Claims" program to allow us to report publicly certified purchased volumes in the future. We have successfully passed all the requirements of the FSC pilot program and received the FSC Chain-of-Custody certificate.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased production costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

The latest review of our board and paper (B&P) used for packaging, acetate tow (AT), fine papers (FP) and shipping case (SC) supply chains showed that a substantive cost increase is to be expected if PMI decides to adjust its sourcing strategy and buy certified products. A range of mark-up going from 1.5% (USD 19 million) to 3% (USD 39 million) of the yearly purchasing spend is an estimate of cost increase applicable to FP, AT, B&P, and SC. To estimate financial impacts from this risk, PMI used publicly available data on typical cost of certified fiber material according to the most widespread certification standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI). The total impact of certifying the sourced volume for B&P, AT, FP, and SC could drive the increase of PMI's procurement costs above our metric for substantive financial impact (USD 5 million). PMI estimated financial impacts via modeled increments based on total volumes of purchased wood fiber materials using estimations on certification costs shared by supply chain operators such as suppliers. It was assumed that PMI procurement expenditure on the relevant fiber-based materials would remain constant in business-as-usual scenario. There is no mature market for certified wood fuel for tobacco curing. For the case of wood-based curing fuels, PMI is already requiring tobacco suppliers to ensure fuel sustainability and traceability through specific on-the-ground activities. PMI's increased engagement with tobacco suppliers in sustainability activities results in additional expenditures. Expenditures in sustainability activities is one of the elements that may impact our tobacco procurement costs, with an estimated 3-15% increase in cost.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

65000000

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

194000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

PMI's increased engagement with tobacco suppliers and paper and pulp-based suppliers in sustainability activities results in additional expenditures. Expenditures in sustainability activities are one of the elements that may impact our tobacco procurement costs, with an estimated 3-15% increase in cost. Paper and pulp-based suppliers have worked to improve the offering of certified sustainable material to satisfy the demand of the market and especially players like PMI that have more stringent sustainability requirements. Considering the 2025 timber dependent spend in our paper and pulp-based supply chain and tobacco supply chain, the estimated financial impact on our timber-dependent spend would vary between USD 65-194 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

689000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response is the estimated internal investment (USD 689,000), covering design and implementation of the assurance framework across the supply base, and implementation of a monitoring framework supported by innovative technologies, especially geospatial analysis on environmental attributes, to deliver the expected tangible results supporting our deforestation commitments. All flue-cured tobacco suppliers and paper and pulp-based suppliers are included in the assurance campaign to ensure achievement of 100% zero gross deforestation by 2025 for paper and pulp-based supply chain, and zero net deforestation by 2025 for tobacco supply chain. PMI expects to have similar associated costs in the next five to ten years. Future potential costs to implement other specific initiatives needed to catalyze the adoption of improved and innovative practices in our tobacco supply chain and paper and pulp-based supply chain are not yet evaluated and therefore not included in this figure.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

PMI's Forest Positive program is based on criteria of PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) that, as a public commitment to address and bring deforestation to zero, embeds most of the elements of the most authoritative forest product certification standards. PMI's Forest Positive program is audited by a third party and the deployment of the assurance program is based on the level of risk represented by PMI's sourcing origins to ensure the reaching of zero gross deforestation for all wood fiber products by 2025 for paper and pulp-based supply chain and zero net deforestation by 2025 for tobacco supply chain. In 2025, low, medium, and high-risk origins were audited by a third-party, confirming compliance against the implementation criteria of our ZDM. PMI considers that the response has been effective and that wood fiber-based product suppliers implementing the ZDM requirements are addressing forest-related risks. Currently, 100% of our wood fiber-based products are traceable, decreasing the risk on deforestation and preventing future impacts. Additionally, to address suppliers' governance and ownership of sustainability at central level, PMI's Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) provide process and performance guidance applicable to all suppliers including environmental, social and governance topics.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Forests commodity

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ France
☑ Latvia
☑ Norway
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Bosnia and Herzegovina
☑ Tanzania (The United Republic of)

☑ Switzerland

☑ United Kingdom

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Most of our wood-based materials used for pulp and paper products are sourced from regions (Nordics and other European countries, accounting for more than 50% of our wood/pulp origin) that are going through changes in weather/precipitation patterns (e.g., more rain, less snow), which could impact tree growth, soils degradation and logging/harvesting periods, creating potential future resource availability limitations. In our tobacco supply chain, particularly in Brazil where extreme weather events also occur, it also impacts the availability of wood-based curing fuel. Due to these risks, there could be a potential price increase impact for the paper and pulp-based materials and flue-cured tobacco that PMI is purchasing, with an estimated price range increase of 5 to 15% for paper and pulp-based products and flue-cured tobacco that we purchase, potentially impacting 20% of sourced volume.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

PMI is working with suppliers of flue-cured tobacco and paper and pulp-based products to move toward traceable and sustainable raw material sourcing. Adherence to PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) was assessed by an external auditor in 2025, and the FP program will run until 2030 when zero gross (already achieved in 2025 for paper and pulp-based supply chain and achieved in 2020 in tobacco supply chain) and zero net targets are set to be reached (2025 in our tobacco supply chain and 2030 in our paper and pulp-based supply chain) and overall objectives reassessed. From 2025, ZDM includes a priority forest KPI that measures progress on the proportion of tobacco and pulp and paper-based products purchased with zero identified deforestation in primary forest and key biodiversity areas. Achieving PMI's ZDM commitments will protect forests from which we source and contribute to increase resiliency to climate change impacts, like increased severity of weather events. To estimate the financial effect from this risk, PMI used public data sources and estimated the potential price increments resulting from supply chain disruption due to the identified risk. To achieve PMI's ZDM commitments, we actively engage suppliers on sustainability expectations, increasing our understanding of their current practices on deforestation risk mitigation and exposure to physical climate risks. PMI considers its current approach to be effective; no major disruptions in the supply chain have taken place to this day. PMI will continue to adapt and improve its strategy, strengthening monitoring and progress toward targets, particularly in high-risk countries.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

65000000

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

194000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The risk associated with decreased availability of sustainable and traceable wood-based materials in our paper and pulp-based products supply chain and tobacco supply chain due to impacts of chronic physical risk could be estimated as a price increase in the range of 5 to 15% of the timber dependent spend. In PMI's tobacco supply chain, the potential financial impact range is based on a long-term assessment of costs from climate change risks related to extreme weather events in our tobacco sourcing areas in Brazil in a given year. The range of potential financial impact due to extreme weather events is derived from previous years' data on cost of wood-based materials used for curing. The increase in curing fuel cost could lead to an increase in PMI's tobacco procurement costs. Considering the 2025 timber dependent spend in our paper and pulp-based supply chain and tobacco supply chain, the estimated financial impact would vary between USD 65-194 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

689000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is the estimated internal investment (USD 689,000), which covers the design and implementation of the assurance framework across the supply base, as well as the implementation of a monitoring framework supported by innovative technologies, especially geospatial analysis on environmental attributes, to deliver the expected tangible results supporting our deforestation commitments. Future potential costs to implement other specific initiatives needed to catalyze the adoption of improved and innovative practices in our tobacco supply chain and paper and pulp-based supply chain are not yet evaluated and therefore not included in this figure

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our risk management strategy aims to reduce the likelihood of supply chain disruptions due to physical climate risks through enhancing biodiversity and forest conservation activities, thus also contributing to the progress of SDG 13 and 15. In 2025, PMI continued implementing its Forest Positive (FP) program based on the commitment and criteria of its Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). The end goal of ZDM is to achieve positive environmental impacts over the long-term, including a set of targets to protect forests in our supply chain. PMI is working with suppliers of flue-cured tobacco and paper and pulp-based products to move toward traceable and sustainable raw material sourcing. Compliance to ZDM was assessed by an external auditor in 2025 and the FP program will run until 2030 when zero gross (already in 2025 for paper and pulp-based supply chain and achieved in 2020 in tobacco supply chain) and zero net targets are set to be reached (2025 in our tobacco supply chain and 2030 in our paper and pulp-based supply chain) and overall objectives reassessed. Achieving PMI's ZDM commitments will protect forests from which we source and contribute to increase resiliency to climate change impacts, like increased severity of weather events. To achieve PMI's ZDM commitments, we actively engage suppliers on sustainability expectations, increasing our understanding of their current practices on deforestation risk mitigation and exposure to physical climate risks. PMI considers its current approach to be effective as no major disruptions in the supply chain have taken place to this day. PMI will continue to adapt and improve its strategy, strengthening monitoring and progress toward targets, particularly in high-risk countries.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Citarum River Basin & Brantas River Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical climate change risks could impact quality and yield of crops like tobacco and clove. Indonesia (ID) tobacco suppliers are exposed to climate change risks such as drought, while tobacco growing can be influenced by changes in temperature and precipitation, leading to crop losses, quality degradation, and disrupted supply chains that can impact PMI's sourcing strategy. Clove, mainly a rainfed crop, is essential for PMI's local kretek brands and ID is responsible for over 70% of the world's clove production. PMI purchases 100% of its clove from ID farms, averaging 25% of total ID clove production. Yield fluctuations can vary up to 60% over a four-year cycle and climate change may increase these fluctuations. Yield volatility may result in crop losses for suppliers and farmers, with a potential to expose PMI's clove supply, impacting the company as one of the largest kretek cigarettes producers in ID. To help mitigate impacts of El Niño/La Niña events or other climatic extremes, PMI extends its stock duration over several years to prepare for yields variations. Traditionally, weather shifts impacted only one season of clove production, making stocks sufficient. However, the magnitude and unpredictability of climate change events can now affect multiple crop years. Market price dynamics react strongly to clove production fluctuations, complicating planning for suppliers and farmers. Thus, maintaining more than one year of stock becomes critical action for PMI

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

The potential financial impact range is based on a long-term assessment of costs from physical climate change risks related to drought for the specific case of Indonesia. The lower range derives from our comprehensive climate change risk assessment tool combined with the threshold defined for the substantive financial impact, resulting in an 8% estimate (applied either to the sourced volume or spend). The upper range reflects an estimation of 28% based on our modeling projection, that feeds our climate change risk assessment tool (CCROA based on the on the Representative Concentration Pathways RCP2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP8.5), of the expected impact due to climate change (worst case scenario) for this country.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

60000000

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

104000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In our 2025 specialized forest-related risk forecasting, we assumed as environmental substantive risks those with potential impact in excess of USD 5 million or raw material impact in excess of 1,000 metric tonnes of tobacco leaves in our tobacco supply chain. Since 2016, we expanded our forest program by assessing current and future forest-related risks, availability of forest resources, and impact on deforestation. To estimate the financial impacts of this risk, PMI used public data sources on typical cost shares for firewood and fossil fuels in agro-commodities and estimated potential price increments resulting from decrease availability of sustainable wood-based materials due to increased ecosystem vulnerability. PMI assessed that poor enforcement of deforestation regulation could lead to increased ecosystem degradation, impacting farmers' production costs with an estimated price increase of up to 15% for the acquisition of sustainable firewood, increasing PMI's procurement costs above our metric for substantive financial impact. PMI estimated financial impacts by using modeled increments in firewood and diesel costs, along with the total volumes of purchased tobacco and the ratio of volume being cured using fossil fuels and renewable fuel sources on an annual basis. It was then assumed that PMI procurement expenditure on tobacco would remain constant in a business-as-usual scenario and increased by the same rate as the modeled increment price under climate change scenarios (estimate up to 15% increase), resulting in a financial impact estimation of USD60-104 million within four to six years.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3250000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response covers annual investment in projects to mitigate identified risks in PMI's tobacco growing areas (TGA), as part of our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program and Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Curing Fuel. The budget for 2025 was USD 3.25 million and included the costs related to the implementation of GAP, such as deployment of sustainability initiatives to address potential risk of tobacco production disruptions in the sourcing markets and their mitigation through GAP implementation activities and cost associated with MF third-party audits. For example, we are implementing reforestation, biodiversity and agricultural innovation initiatives in Brazil through GAP. These initiatives were selected based on our annual risk assessment. The total GAP program budget is revised on an annual basis.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We require all tobacco suppliers to follow our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), providing measures to mitigate water-related risks through the adoption of climate smart agriculture practices. We implement our Local Water Risk Assessment (LWRA) methodology, utilizing granular local data to highlight water-related risks and engaging local stakeholders including tobacco suppliers. PMI utilizes LWRA results to implement initiatives with farmers to improve agricultural resiliency to flooding and drought such as in Indonesia where the results of the LWRA have led to implement interventions since 2023. Focus trial projects to mitigate the effects of drought impacts on cultivated crops were deployed in clove and tobacco growing areas (TGA) (e.g., drip irrigation systems have been tested with farmers in clove production to increase resiliency, reduce dependency on rainfall and avoid productivity losses). The results of our actions and initiatives include a better understanding of crop physiology and water stress thresholds, leading to more efficient irrigation protocols and consistent productivity derived. Another example is drilling deep wells for tobacco growing to ensure the continuous availability of water for crop irrigation and human consumption, supported by a thorough investigation of the deep well's impact on the groundwater level. The results have been positive in the provision of clean, drinkable water for the local communities, as well as improved water for irrigation with a more reliable supply during dry spells. To ensure business continuity, PMI has substantial inventories of tobacco leaf and clove which can help mitigate short term impacts (up to five years).

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Other market risk, please specify :Growing energy prices

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Brazil

☑ Malawi

☑ Mozambique

☑ Philippines

☑ Pakistan

☑ Argentina

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increased prices for fuels used in curing barns could result in increased costs for PMI's suppliers and consequently higher procurement costs for PMI. We primarily source Burley, Oriental, and Virginia tobacco. While Burley and Oriental are air- or sun-cured, Virginia— about half our volume—is flue-cured using external heat. The heat comes primarily from biomass, but a small share still comes from fossil fuels. For PMI, this has an impact on procurement expenditure on tobacco from third-party leaf suppliers and directly contracted farmers. Due to energy cost relevant weight over the other cost components, an increased cost of energy for curing could increase the final tobacco price. PMI and its supply chain purchases of tobacco are influenced by the cost of production for farmers, whereas energy used to run curing barns represents a considerable part of that cost. If fuel prices increase, the overall cost to produce FC tobacco at directly contracted farms, as well as the cost of sourcing tobacco from third-party leaf suppliers, will increase as a result

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased production costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Increased prices for fuels used in curing barns could result in increased costs for PMI's suppliers and consequently higher procurement costs for PMI. Specific markets may be more susceptible to energy price fluctuations, as they are characterized by flue-curing activities, for example, in Brazil and Argentina; the two markets are within PMI's top 10 sourcing markets causing the sourcing strategy to be likely affected by a considerable fluctuation in energy price for curing. A key factor in energy prices is global biomass prices, which are expected to have different developments depending on the transition pathway taken at a global level. Under transition pathways aligned to the 2°C scenario or below, the energy prices will be higher than under scenarios associated with greater temperature increases. As such the expected increase in energy prices and, indirectly, tobacco prices paid by PMI is higher in a 1.5° Net Zero, stress scenario.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

5000000

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

114000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Energy price was modeled between 2025 and 2040 using the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenario data for the projected energy prices. The value-at-stake ("VaS") from the risk is measured by projecting up to 2040 PMI's energy price in 2 scenarios, NGFS Current Polices and NGFS Net Zero 2050 models, and calculating the difference from a "business as usual" scenario (i.e., a status quo scenario without either climate change or climate change mitigation). The model currently assumes a 100% passthrough rate (i.e., that 100% of suppliers' costs are passed through to PMI). Values are calculated after the application of the aforementioned-calculation methodology, and factoring future forecasted tobacco requirements, the potential financial impact of the risk is estimated in a range of USD 5 million (Current policies scenario) to USD 114 million (Net Zero, stress scenario). PMI's response and mitigation strategy are described below.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Implementation of Good Agricultural Practices program

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2600000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Since 2002, PMI has implemented the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program. GAP is a program with mandatory requirements for our tobacco suppliers and their contracted farmers, which provides specific guidance on initiatives to mitigate tobacco growing risks and impacts related to climate change. The cost of response is based on the yearly budget allocated to environmental projects in 2025 (mainly related to climate change, water security and biodiversity) and crop efficiency improvement projects under the GAP program implementation across all regions, accounting for approx. a set annual budget of USD 2.6 million in expenditures globally for initiatives within our tobacco supply chain, including but not limited to the adoption of improved and innovative practices by the farmers.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As most farmers own their curing barns, we work with them and our leaf suppliers to improve thermal efficiency through better combustion, ventilation, heating control, and insulation. Switching fuels to lower carbon options is a primary focus. We choose biomass where sustainable sources are available. Electrification is gaining momentum in China where electric heat pumps have been introduced as an innovative technology. PMI also started a solar curing trial in Brazil. Training is also provided on equipment maintenance and sustainable fuel use with recurrent updates on technology and best practice. We plan to maintain this approach to tobacco curing while focusing on further improvements and remaining receptive to further technological innovations. We seek to strengthen supply chain resilience by supporting and driving the improvement of working practices and introducing nature-based solutions to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services to protect working agricultural and forestry lands. Focus areas to date include reforestation and afforestation efforts, renewable, traceable, and sustainable fuel sources for flue-curing tobacco, and enhancing curing barn efficiency. In 2025, the gradual switch to renewable sources and barn efficiency improvements led to: - 84% of flue-cured tobacco we purchased was cured using renewable fuels (we have prioritized studies in key new markets to ensure a sustainable supply of fuelwood meets community demand) - 55% of the fuel was sustainably sourced firewood (and 27% other biomass) - flue-curing GHG emissions intensity was 77% lower in 2025 (vs. 2019 baseline) - the improvement of tobacco curing barn efficiency lowering fuel consumption through structural and thermodynamic interventions - increased collaboration with PMI tobacco suppliers fostering additional collaboration on climate change-related risks, and in other areas with a potential positive impact on our business and share value with society.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

☑ Greece

☑ Jordan

☑ Mexico

☑ Romania

☑ Senegal

☑ Türkiye

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Danube

☑ Po

☑ Other, please specify :Lerma-Santiago, Jordan, Gediz, Dakar Coastal Basin, Attica Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate-related hazards—such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves—are increasing and can pose significant risk for PMI's manufacturing operations. Extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change could impact water availability at certain of our manufacturing sites (those located in high water-stress areas), potentially leading to increased operational costs and supply disruptions. Water scarcity risk in direct operations is considered a material environmental risk for relevant manufacturing facilities in Italy, Mexico, Senegal, Jordan, Greece, Türkiye, and Romania, as identified through our 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh. At these locations, in the long-term, more frequent and intense drought conditions could reduce the water availability required for manufacturing and utility processes and could result in temporary operational downtime. This is an inherent risk, reflecting the unmanaged exposure to climate-related threats and the baseline magnitude, likelihood of the risk absent additional mitigation or adaptation actions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Increased frequency and intensity of extreme droughts in manufacturing sites could lead to production downtime due to water scarcity that could result in business interruption costs for factories at high drought risk. The potential financial impact range is based on a long-term assessment of costs from physical climate change risks related to drought for the specific facilities. Specific to our physical risk assessment, business interruptions due to extreme drought account only for conversion costs (i.e., how much it would cost us in overhead to maintain the site as operational such as the cost of personnel and utilities). This makes value at stake calculations more aligned with anticipated expenses. In the long term, business interruptions due to water scarcity could increase direct operating costs, the anticipated financial effect is estimated at USD 0.76–13.5 million, representing projected potential cumulative conversion costs associated with drought-related business interruption through 2040 under 1.5 °C and 3 °C climate scenarios.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

760000

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

13500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The Climate Change Risk and Opportunity assessment projected potential acute and chronic physical risks under 1.5 °C, 2 °C, and 3 °C global warming scenarios until 2030 and 2040 for our factories. Figures represent projected potential cumulative losses and damages to 2040 for physical risks absent additional mitigation actions. The ranges derives from our comprehensive climate change risk assessment under Representative Concentration Pathways aligned with increasing global warming temperature increase scenarios 1.5 °C (lower range) and 3 °C (higher range).To conduct our assessment, we utilized a comprehensive database that draws upon the analysis of multiple outputs from seven Regional Circulation Models, which provide site-specific climate variables, and 23 General Circulation Models,which deliver regional climate variables. These models are part of the broader Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP), enabling us to access a wide range of climate projections. With these variables, we evaluated the level of exposure for each site to climate hazards such as droughts. By comparing projected scenarios against the historical baseline period of 1980–2010, we were able to estimate the change in frequency and intensity (i.e., moderate, severe, extreme) of climate-related physical hazards for each location. Our projections extended through 2040.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response covers annual investment in projects to recover consumptive losses and process optimization. The cost of response covers annual investment in projects to mitigate identified risks in PMI's direct operations, as part of our Energy Saving Initiative (ESI) program. The total cost of water-related projects completed in 2025 at facilities exposed to water scarcity risk was approximately USD 1.7 million, including water-efficiency measures aimed at reducing consumptive losses and optimizing processes. For example, in 2025 we have completed steam and hot-water efficiency initiatives across Italy, Greece, and Romania.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We seek to mitigate the physical risks to our business associated with the natural environment through a comprehensive strategy that includes the development and implementation of robust mitigation and adaptation measures. To address drought risks, our factories are implementing water efficiency programs, including establishing water reserves and installing rainwater harvesting systems. In 2025, eight steam and hot-water efficiency initiatives were completed across manufacturing facilities in Italy, Greece, and Romania. The measures included installing steam traps, reducing equipment baseload and idle consumption, and recovering heat from vacuum systems. Together, these initiatives have an estimated full water-saving potential of ca. 15 megaliters, supporting reductions in both water use and energy consumption.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy
☑ Po

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

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The percentage of global revenue potentially affected has not been quantified. PMI has resilience measures in place, including Business Continuity Plans for manufacturing sites, finished goods inventories, manufacturing network flexibility, and water-efficiency technologies. These measures help mitigate potential impacts from water scarcity.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Romania

☑ Danube

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The percentage of global revenue potentially affected has not been quantified. PMI has resilience measures in place, including Business Continuity Plans for manufacturing sites, finished goods inventories, manufacturing network flexibility, and water-efficiency technologies. These measures help mitigate potential impacts from water scarcity.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Greece

☑ Other, please specify :Attica basin

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The percentage of global revenue potentially affected has not been quantified. PMI has resilience measures in place, including Business Continuity Plans for manufacturing sites, finished goods inventories, manufacturing network flexibility, and water-efficiency technologies. These measures help mitigate potential impacts from water scarcity.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☑ Other, please specify :Gediz

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The percentage of global revenue potentially affected has not been quantified. PMI has resilience measures in place, including Business Continuity Plans for manufacturing sites, finished goods inventories, manufacturing network flexibility, and water-efficiency technologies. These measures help mitigate potential impacts from water scarcity.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Jordan

☑ Other, please specify :Jordan

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The percentage of global revenue potentially affected has not been quantified. PMI has resilience measures in place, including Business Continuity Plans for manufacturing sites, finished goods inventories, manufacturing network flexibility, and water-efficiency technologies. These measures help mitigate potential impacts from water scarcity.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify :Lerma-Santiago

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The percentage of global revenue potentially affected has not been quantified. PMI has resilience measures in place, including Business Continuity Plans for manufacturing sites, finished goods inventories, manufacturing network flexibility, and water-efficiency technologies. These measures help mitigate potential impacts from water scarcity.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Senegal
☑ Other, please specify :Dakar Coastal Basin

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

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The percentage of global revenue potentially affected has not been quantified. PMI has resilience measures in place, including Business Continuity Plans for manufacturing sites, finished goods inventories, manufacturing network flexibility, and water-efficiency technologies. These measures help mitigate potential impacts from water scarcity.
[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☑ Fines, but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

PMI only reports fines above a threshold of USD 10,000 in its Value Report. For CDP reporting purposes, we report all fines received during the year, even if below this threshold. As part of our operations, we record fines using our EHS&S Performance Monitoring System according to the ISO 14001 standard (i.e., all factories are certified and need to monitor compliance with all environmental legislation and report any yearly deviations, including fines).
[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

1

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

3754

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

2

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(3.3.1.5) Comment

PMI had one water related fines in 2025 (compared to two in 2024). As part of PMI's Value Report, we only report fines above a threshold of USD 10,000; the one fine referred to here consider all fines received during the year, including those below this threshold. As part of our operations, we record fines using our EHS&S Performance Monitoring System according to the ISO 14001 standard (i.e., all factories are certified and need to monitor compliance with all environmental legislation and report any yearly deviations, including fines).
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

☑ Switzerland carbon tax

☑ Other carbon tax, please specify :Quebec Carbon tax applicable on natural gas usage

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

9.6

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ No compliance obligation for scope 2 emissions

(3.5.2.3) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

5667

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

10249

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

27622

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

The “% scope 1 emissions covered” covers emissions from our manufacturing sites in Greece, and Romania. Additional information: only scope 1 included. [Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Switzerland carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.27

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

83289

(3.5.3.5) Comment

This refers to our factory in Switzerland.

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.1

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

6767

(3.5.3.5) Comment

This refers to our factory in Quebec, Canada.
[Fixed row]

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

In order to mitigate this impact PMI is reducing energy consumption through increasing energy efficiency in our factories. At PMI, we started our Global Energy Management Program in 2012, paired with local reduction initiatives, targeting energy and CO2 savings to minimize the need for purchasing EUAs. This program represents PMI's main component of its strategy to comply with the relevant ETS. We balance our allowances purchased over a three-year timeframe. As a result of these efforts, energy reductions have enabled our factories in Portugal, Germany, Lithuania, Italy and the Netherlands to be removed from the EU ETS scheme in the last nine years (moving below total combustion capacity thresholds). Regarding emerging regulations, we are monitoring closely and anticipating the strategic position of our manufacturing plant versus the potential impact of such cap-and-trade mechanism or carbon tax. For example, within the Korea ETS, companies may be included in the schemes if emissions exceed approx.125,000 tons/year at entity level (around 25,000 tons/year at facility level). South Korea is a strategic market where we launched our smoke-free products and we may increase production capacity in the future. Considering that currently our activities resume to an average 15,000 tons/year CO2 emissions, we could increase the capacity without immediate threats from such carbon tax. Moreover, through the implementation of our global "Drive4Zero" program and Energy Savings Initiatives we aim to improve efficiency in our manufacturing facilities and eliminate losses, reducing emissions intensity to further mitigate the impact of emerging regulations in South Korea. Furthermore, we use internal carbon pricing to incentivize and drive reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Through the Internal Carbon Pricing we implement 1) a shadow price to internalize environmental costs and factor them into investment decisions, and 2) an internal carbon levy as an incentive to reduce GHG emissions and a way to generate funding for solutions to compensate for unavoidable emissions. While the shadow price helps prioritize the business case for investments in activities aimed at structurally reducing carbon emissions, our carbon levy helps determine the investments required to abate our emissions through offsetting or own value chain initiatives.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Aruba
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Albania
☑ Curaçao
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Algeria
☑ Armenia
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Jamaica
☑ Tunisia
☑ Türkiye
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia

☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Paraguay
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Tanzania (The United Republic of)
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Bosnia and Herzegovina
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ Republic of North Macedonia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

By mapping energy consumption profiles of PMI's direct operations worldwide—currently representing 80% of our overall energy consumption—and available technologies, we identified the opportunity to switch to renewables and implement renewable energy (RE) self-generation. The opportunity includes leveraging on participation in RE programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures supported by national policy and incentive schemes. From mega trends, electrification and through the various stimuli to accelerate the transition to a low carbon economy, it is anticipated that policy levers to reduce cost barriers for deployment of renewable technologies will be required. This is likely to include subsidies for energy generation which have already been a feature in many markets and used successfully to support the commercialization of renewable technologies making them cost competitive vs. conventional alternatives. Subsidies for RE self-generation in different countries are factored into our cost-benefit analyses for pertinent projects so that improved return on investment can possibly be delivered. Cost-benefit analysis and RE assessments have been performed in several of our facilities (e.g., Italy and Turkey), proving that PMI is able to decarbonize its energy needs by self-generating energy, for example, through photovoltaic technology, and also to drive variability of energy costs and dependency down, ultimately supporting our transition toward a low-carbon business model.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

PMI evaluates opportunities to access subsidies for renewable energy (RE) generation in its operations in different countries, creating additional benefits supporting the RE business cases. In addition, we assess the potential for self-generation through REs, increasing resilience of the energy supply to our factories and creating savings on energy costs. PMI assesses annually the overall potential RE generation sourced through assets or contracts initiated and controlled by PMI, and aims to progressively increase the current rate (2025: 3.8%) in the short term. This is embedded into our environmental strategy, annual, and long-range plans to increase the use of RE in our manufacturing sites, increasing either self-generation and/or purchases. In 2025 PMI has set the target of reaching 15% of total electricity consumed in our manufacturing operations self-generated by 2030.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

6000000

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

103000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The levelized cost of energy (LCOE) for renewable and non-renewable sources was modeled drawing from scenario data under the 2°C scenario. This LCOE metric is a useful summary of the lifetime cost of energy incorporating a range of factors (IEA's Fuel input electricity and heat generation [PJ], for biomass, hydro, geothermal, wind, solar PV, solar CSP, and hydrogen) associated with the type of generating asset including subsidies. The LCOE has been used to compare the benefit of moving to renewables for energy generation, such as photovoltaic and biomass, with the current operational expenditure on energy at PMI sites assumed to remain constant in business as usual (BAU) scenario. This LCOE is applied to the current PMI operational energy spend to compare the cost of energy of the BAU scenario with a fully renewable uptake over the time horizon considered. The approximate financial impact of this analysis is based on PMI's global operations study results and estimations included in our 2019 Climate Change Risks and Opportunities Assessment. In the assessment PMI focused on the evaluation of physical and transition risks as per recommendation of the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the approximate potential financial impact estimated for this opportunity, in a 2°C scenario, was that PMI would have a saving up to USD 97 million. We also estimate the overall impact of subsidies for renewable energy generation to our various locations throughout the globe to be around USD 6 million based on the incentives considered in the renewable projects planned.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

121000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*These projects enabled PMI to increase share of self-generated energy and to drive variability of energy costs and dependency down. The cost to realize the opportunity is a range reflective of the average investment between USD 42 million (USD 14M*3 years) and USD 200 million (USD 50M*4years). We estimate a cost of management of USD 121 million—this is based on an annual budget for CAPEX approved by PMI's Operations Management Team ranging between USD 14-50 million over a three-to-four-year timeframe), based on previous investments and the number of facilities to switch to renewable energy (RE). The calculation considers the lowest CAPEX budget in shortest timeframe (3 years) and highest CAPEX budget in the longest timeframe (4 years) to estimate the range.*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Self-generation of renewable energy (RE) is part of PMI's "Renewable electricity generation" strategy, which includes the increase in: - operational efficiency and elimination of losses; - use of RE; - self-generation through investment in RE; - implementation of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). We apply technologies to

generate RE across PMI manufacturing sites, such as photovoltaic (PV) panels, biomass boilers, heat pumps, and tri-generation processes (combining cooling, heat, and power). Options to self-generate and/or purchase renewables are evaluated based on analysis of local facilities data, our Energy Management Program and regulatory radar screen. Decisions to mitigate climate-related transition risk due to increased cost to source energy for our operations is taken with the support of an internal shadow carbon price (USD 105 per ton CO2e). PMI's shadow carbon price is an internal lever designed to accelerate carbon emissions reduction by supporting company's investment decisions to reflect all costs, including environmental ones. PMI's shadow carbon price is integrated into financial evaluation and preparation of business cases that could impact carbon emissions in our direct operations. Many of our ZCT initiatives—including photovoltaic panels, biomass boilers, heat pumps, and tri-generation processes generate renewable energy. In 2025, we completed the installation of photovoltaic panels and heat pumps in Romania, as well as photovoltaic panels in Greece. Overall, 3.8 percent of the electricity used in PMI's factories was self-generated in 2025 (2024: 3.4 percent). To strengthen this approach, we are exploring ways to increase the share of self-generated electricity, such as time-based synchronization of generation and consumption, and securing long-term access to clean electricity through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Forest commodity

☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Improved supply chain engagement

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Mozambique
☑ Philippines
☑ Tanzania (The United Republic of)
☑ Malawi
☑ Poland
☑ Pakistan
☑ Argentina
☑ Bangladesh

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We assume as substantive, those impacts that are in excess of USD 5 million or a raw material impact in excess of 1000 metric tons of tobacco leaves. This definition is applicable to PMI's agricultural supply chain. PMI identified opportunities to improve the company's resilience managing forest risks related to tobacco sourcing by engaging our tobacco suppliers to mitigate future cost increments in the sourcing of sustainable raw materials. We have developed a strategy to increase resilience through the application of the Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuels. As part of MF, annually tobacco suppliers should demonstrate compliance with a set of sustainability criteria to prevent deforestation. Implementation of the MF since 2016 has been strategically relevant as it has increased PMI's engagement with tobacco suppliers to secure a consistent supply of sustainably cured tobacco. Resilience of our tobacco supply chain increases if forests are sustainably managed to mitigate risks on resource availability and price fluctuations (risk reported in 3.1.1). Our global cost of production analysis produced an estimate 3-15% price increase of wood-based curing fuels. To realize the opportunity, PMI is working closely with tobacco suppliers by providing technical assistance associated to the implementation. This entails several measures: holding strategy sessions, financing country-specific risk assessments, and providing technical advice for implementing our MF.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

The potential financial impact reflects an estimated value to mitigate future cost increase in the acquisition of raw materials. This is the estimated value that can potentially support to avoid increase in indirect operational cost impact.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

3000000

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

15000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact reflects estimated benefits for farmers across our tobacco supply chain. We do not estimate direct potential financial benefits to PMI, but rather indirect benefits to the company through supply chain improved resilience, including the mitigation of future cost increments in the sourcing of raw materials. An intangible benefit for PMI would be to position itself as a leading company collaborating with its suppliers to implement actions that contribute to a more sustainable future. To estimate financial impacts from this opportunity, PMI used public data sources on typical cost shares for firewood and similar agricultural products, as well as estimates on potential price increments resulting from supply chain disruptions due to increased ecosystem vulnerability. PMI estimated that this opportunity could reduce by 15% farmers' expected future costs related to acquisition of firewood, leading to the identification of a substantive opportunity according to our USD 5 million metric. PMI estimated financial impacts by using the modeled increments in firewood costs, along with total volumes of purchased tobacco and the ratio of

volume being cured using fossil fuels as well as renewable fuel sources on an annual basis (lower range at 3% and upper range at 15%). It was then assumed that PMI's procurement expenditure on tobacco would remain constant in a business-as-usual scenario and increase by the same rate as diesel price under climate change scenarios.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3250000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity was derived from the experience gained through various projects implemented to address potential risk since the beginning of PMI's Forest Positive program. Cost components include support to process improvement and compliance with our Monitoring Framework (MF) and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program, calculated using specific cost assumption depending on the implementation market. The USD 3.25 million represents the actual 2025 budget allocated for the project and other activities deployed including, barn improvement, reforestation, risk assessments, and cost associated with MF third-party audits.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

PMI implemented several programs including our Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel, and Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) that prescribe environmental protection. We work with all our direct suppliers toward traceable and sustainable wood fuels together with a thorough verification process by an independent third-party auditor to assure practices adopted by our suppliers to avoid risks associated to deforestation. Engagements with direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our MF and Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) and for the achievement of the target of 100% zero gross and zero net deforestation in our tobacco and paper and pulp-based supply chain. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, including successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The majority of our tobacco suppliers have direct connections to farmers that rely on firewood for curing and, in most of the cases, direct access to the forest woodlot managers that need to provide evidence of the MF implementation. There are several engagement measures: holding strategy sessions, financing country-specific risk assessments and providing technical advice for implementing MF. On a quarterly basis, PMI sustainability teams conduct alignment sessions with our direct suppliers. Through engagement, tobacco suppliers have become more robust in demonstrating conformity with the MF principles when audited by a third-party auditor, demonstrating that fuel used for tobacco curing came from 100% sustainable sources. This opportunity was prioritized as it has a direct impact to improve the company's resilience in managing forest risks related to tobacco sourcing by engaging our tobacco suppliers to mitigate future cost increments in the sourcing of sustainable raw materials.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

☑ India

☑ Mozambique

☑ Pakistan

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indus

☑ Krishna

☑ Rio Jacui

☑ Zambezi

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

With ~1/3 freshwater withdrawal footprint associated with tobacco agricultural supply chain, we prioritize targeted interventions in this area alongside our direct operations, consistent with our interim water stewardship aspirations. With risk monitoring system in place at the global and local levels, combined with the annual water-related data collection at the farm level, we have access to reliable data to support business decisions toward implementing interventions to improve local

conditions within the supply chain and increase the resilience of farming communities linked to our operations. A more resilient supply chain in relation to watershed water conditions can lead to more business continuity, capabilities in tackling extreme events and conditions, and more efficient usage of water for tobacco growing. By increasing its supply chain resilience, PMI is expecting to improve farmers' conditions, and to mitigate physical climate risks such as droughts, extended heatwaves and others from impacting the production of raw materials. PMI's strategy has focused on establishing the Good Agricultural Practices program and volumetric water benefit accounting as a standard for suppliers and providing technical assistance to partners in the supply chain to prevent and/or mitigate water risks from materializing. To seize these opportunities, PMI yearly assesses its water risks within its supply chain and shares the results with key suppliers and develops projects accordingly.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Sustainable water and irrigation management has a positive effect on crop yield and helps minimize uncertainty in supply. PMI estimates potential financial impacts to be between USD 3-12.5 million with short- to medium-term impacts (>5 years).

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

3000000

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

12500000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Sustainable water and irrigation management has a positive effect on crop yield and helps minimize uncertainty in supply. PMI estimates potential financial impacts to be between USD 3-12.5 million with short to medium -term impacts (>5 years). This estimation is done by using financial information from gains in efficiency and crop productivity generated by the implementation of best-in-class water management practices, such as drip irrigation and drought resistant seed varieties, to avoid crop losses and improve yield. PMI's previous water-related projects in its supply chain, as well as data annually gathered through the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program (e.g., baselines on water practices as well as potential for development of water projects) are further contributing to informing decisions and raising awareness to deliver better results.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

257000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity was derived from the budget allocated in 2025 to implement the various water projects to address potential risks across tobacco growing areas (TGAs) in Brazil, Mozambique, India and Pakistan. The USD 257,000 figure represents aggregated costs in 2025 for the implementation of water related projects like ponds and check dams in India (USD 71,000), laser levelers in Pakistan (USD 10,000), ecosystem service payments for improving water quality in Brazil (USD 55,000), restoring river margins in Brazil (USD 55,000), and irrigation treadle pumps in Mozambique (USD 66,000) across the TGAs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

With around one-third of our freshwater withdrawal footprint associated with our tobacco agricultural supply chain, we prioritize targeted interventions in this area alongside our direct operations, consistent with our interim water stewardship aspirations. With the risk monitoring system in place, both at global and local levels, combined with annual water-related data collection at farm level, we have access to reliable data to support business decisions toward implementing interventions to improve local conditions within the supply chain and increase resilience of farming communities linked to our operations. A more resilient supply chain, especially in

relation to water conditions in the watershed can lead to more continuity in the business, better capabilities in tackling extreme events and conditions, and more efficiency in the usage of resource water for tobacco growing. By increasing supply chain resilience, PMI is expecting to improve farmers' conditions, and to prevent physical climate risks such as droughts, extended heatwaves, and others from impacting production of raw materials. PMI's strategy has focused on establishing the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) as a standard for suppliers and providing technical assistance to partners in the supply chain to prevent and/or mitigate water risks from materializing. We have conducted 61 local water risk assessments (LWRA) since 2018, covering 100% of our tobacco growing areas (TGA), including multiple watersheds within some of these areas. In 2025, we conducted LWRAs in multiple geographies, including Brazil.PMI uses the results to implement initiatives on irrigation and soil conservation practices with farmers to improve agricultural resiliency to water-related negative impacts such as flood and drought. Collective action with our tobacco suppliers and nongovernmental organizations (NGO) includes watershed management, e.g. the development of drought and flood tolerant seed varieties in Brazil, as well as access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services for farmers and workers in Malawi, Mozambique, and Argentina. By increasing supply chain resilience, PMI is expecting to improve farmers' conditions, and to mitigate physical climate risks such as droughts, extended heatwaves, and other water-risks from impacting the production of raw materials, which could impact PMI's business.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Forest commodity

☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☑ Chile
- ☑ China
- ☑ India
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Norway
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Sweden
- ☑ Austria
- ☑ Belgium
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Hungary
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Uruguay
- ☑ Eswatini
- ☑ Argentina
- ☑ Australia
- ☑ Indonesia
- ☑ Lithuania
- ☑ Luxembourg
- ☑ South Africa
- ☑ United Kingdom
- ☑ Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ☑ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ Brazil
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ France
- ☑ Latvia
- ☑ Malawi
- ☑ Croatia
- ☑ Czechia
- ☑ Denmark
- ☑ Estonia
- ☑ Finland
- ☑ Pakistan
- ☑ Portugal
- ☑ Slovakia
- ☑ Slovenia
- ☑ Thailand
- ☑ Mozambique
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ New Zealand
- ☑ Philippines
- ☑ Switzerland
- ☑ Tanzania (The United Republic of)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Over 50% of our wood-based direct materials originate from regions (Nordic, European countries) experiencing changes in weather/precipitation patterns, such as more rain or drought, posing potential future resource availability limitations (risk reported in 3.1.1). The resilience to climate change of supply chains associated with forest and natural ecosystems increases when sustainable management practices are implemented to mitigate risk on resource availability and price fluctuation. PMI's Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) set mandatory requirements to all our suppliers and aim to achieve measurable, tangible improvements in our supply chain. With the publication of the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM), PMI has increased the focus on its wood-based material supply chain. To help achieve our zero deforestation commitments, yearly we engage with our suppliers to communicate our expectations, increase understanding of their current practices, and set targets for the materials they supply. We have performed webinars, individual interviews, and commissioned third parties to perform onsite visits. PMI conducts annual strategy and engagement sessions with all pulp-based suppliers. This engagement enables technology and knowledge transfer to improve sustainability practices in our supply chain.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

The potential financial impact reflects an estimated value to mitigate future cost increase in the acquisition of raw materials. This is the estimated value that can potentially support to avoid increase in direct operational cost impact.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

3000000

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

26000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact reflects an estimated value to mitigate future cost increase in the acquisition of raw materials. To assess the financial impact from this opportunity, PMI estimated potential price increases resulting from supply chain disruptions due to an increased ecosystem vulnerability, leading to displacement of operations, which may impact sourcing and transportation costs driven by delocalization streams. The financial effect figure is dependent on the potential prices increases having a minimum and maximum price increase assumptions. An intangible benefit for PMI would be positioned and recognized as a leading company collaborating with its suppliers to implement actions that contribute to a more sustainable future.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

860000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity was derived from the budget allocated to implement the various projects to address potential risk since the beginning of the program. Cost components include support to process improvement and compliance with the Monitoring Framework (MF), with a specific assumption depending on the implementation market. The USD 860,000 represent the actual 2025 budget used for the MF program deployment, including third-party audits.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

PMI has implemented several programs including the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) and the Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) that prescribe actions to protect the natural environment. We work with all our direct suppliers toward traceable and sustainable wood fuels and wood-based materials together with a thorough verification process by an independent third-party auditor to ensure the protection of forests against deforestation. Engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of PMI's ZDM and for the achievement of our target of 100% of zero gross and zero net deforestation in our paper and pulp-

based supply chain. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. We also leverage on supplier's compliance to product certification and chain of custody certifications. This opportunity was prioritized as it has a direct impact to improve the company's resilience in managing forest risks related to paper and pulp-based product sourcing by engaging our suppliers to mitigate future cost increments in the sourcing of sustainable materials. In 2025, four additional webinar sessions have been scheduled to engage pulp-based products suppliers, resulting in 100% of them signing commitment letters as an alignment to the requirements of the ZDM program. ZDM implementation guidelines are distributed during the onboarding of suppliers to the PMI Forest Positive program and support is provided in the various stages of assessing, monitoring and managing forest-related risks. In 2025, we engaged with over 40 paper and pulp-based product suppliers.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Brazil
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Indonesia
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As cost-competitive alternatives to fossil fuels become more readily available, it becomes attractive for tobacco farmers to switch to low-carbon energy sources. Farms may become more efficient thanks to new technologies; if PMI continues to invest in programs to improve agricultural practices and encourage the uptake of low-carbon equipment, farmers' expenditure on fuel and energy inputs will fall. The speed of fall in costs will depend on global trends in fossil fuel prices due to oil markets and implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms. A fall in costs of production should reflect increased revenues for farmers. The reduced dependency of our tobacco supply chain on fossil fuels is an opportunity in the short term for tobacco farmers and supports PMI's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets in the medium to long term. A reduction in cost of fuel may have an impact on the cost of production for tobacco considering approximately 85% of our purchased volume comes from mechanized farms consuming on average 109 liters of diesel per hectare of tobacco. For PMI the opportunity lies in enhancing its corporate performance on supply chain environmental impact, CO2 emissions related to mechanization in tobacco would be reduced supporting PMI's SBT target to reduce scope 3 FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agriculture) emissions by 33.3% by 2030 and carbon net zero target by 2040.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Reduced dependency from fossil fuel and favorably impact farmers profitability and increased their resiliency

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

PMI has set an internal carbon price for its investment in direct operations (scopes 1 and 2) and work is underway to assess the applicability of the carbon price to scope 3 emissions allowing to price the positive externalities generated by a progressive reduction in fossil fuel due to a switch to more sustainable and renewable alternatives. An example is the implementation of PMI's Renewable Curing Fuel Program, which defines a best-practice approach applicable to all flue-cured markets (approx. 53% of the total tobacco volume sourced in 2025), with a focus on the transition from fossil to low carbon fuels. The program results are globally monitored annually by a third party, focusing on compliance with our internal standard and fostering continuous improvements. Where fuel transition results in a switch toward woody biomass, our standard prescribes fuel sustainability and traceability (i.e., from a sustainably managed forest). With progressive implementation suppliers have effectively transitioned to low-carbon fuels for curing in many countries. Our focus remains in countries where curing practices are still heavily dependent on fossil fuels.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

55000000

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

112500000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact range represents an opportunity for suppliers and farmers in our tobacco supply chain due to a decrease in farmers' costs of production and reflects the estimates of their potential increased revenues. The benefit sought by PMI is not financial, but rather to build stronger resilience within our supply chain by supporting farmers to switch from fossil to low-emission fuels and it is designed to remain with the farmers as part of the Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) program. Through investment, engagement and collaboration in programs to improve agricultural practices, PMI is expecting to improve farmers' conditions and resilience to climate change risks. The reduced dependency of our tobacco supply chain on fossil fuels is an opportunity in the short term for tobacco farmers and supports PMI's GHG emissions reduction targets in the medium to long term. The range for the potential financial impact figures has been estimated as follows: Diesel price was modeled between 2017 and 2030 using the International Energy Agency (IEA) scenario data for projected oil price, with the assumption that the ratio between oil and diesel price will remain constant. According to an internal model, the cost of diesel to farmers as a portion of total cost of production was estimated on a pre-determined cost allocation used for similar agricultural commodities and using a proxy based on the diesel and oil prices from public data sources. The cost output was applied to the mechanization profile of PMI's farmer base (pro-rata based on volumes sourced yearly). This share was then applied to the current and future forecasted cost of production of tobacco farmers based on annual PMI purchased volumes. It was then assumed that tobacco farmers' cost of production would remain constant in a business-as-usual scenario and increase by the same rate as diesel price under climate change scenarios. The result after the application of the aforementioned calculation methodology, and factoring farmers' uptake of new technologies, renewables and future forecasted tobacco requirements, was that the potential financial impact of the opportunity for our tobacco suppliers and farmers globally could be in a range of USD55-USD112.5 million per year. Taking in account

our ambition to achieve net zero emissions by 2040, all emissions reduction within our scope 3 may have a potential financial impact in time. It has not been estimated due to the timeframe of the objective.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2600000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Since 2002, PMI has implemented its Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), a program with mandatory requirements for tobacco suppliers and their farmers, which provides specific guidance on initiatives to mitigate tobacco growing risks and impacts related to climate change. The reduced dependency on fossil fuels is an opportunity in the short to long term for tobacco farmers and supports PMI's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets in the medium to long term. The cost of response of approx. USD 2.6 million based on a set yearly budget allocated to initiatives to promote the adoption of improved and innovative practices by farmers in our supply chain (e.g., approx. 20% allocated to our sourcing origins in Asia). Within GAP, the budget is approved on a yearly basis by the sustainable agriculture steering committee and, to be accepted, it needs to demonstrate clear impacts on the climate footprint of the company in line with the strategy to decrease the use of crop inputs without influencing negatively farm outputs. PMI plans to maintain a similar level of investment over the next 5 years.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*Strategic initiatives include the Renewable Curing Fuel Program with a focus on curing efficiency and switching to low carbon curing fuels, making tobacco suppliers and their farmers more resilient to price increments on fossil fuels. The program started over 10 years ago, delivering in 2023 on our ambition of having 0%of the flue-cured tobacco we purchased cured with coal. This was achieved by collaborating with our suppliers to convert coal to biomass alternatives and increasing controls on the supply chain, which has multiple additional benefits beyond emission reductions. As a result, 100%of the tobacco we purchased from China was cured with biomass. Additionally, our supply chain partners in China piloted electrical energy curing barns that will further contribute to emission reductions. The focus of incentivizing best practice in PMI's supply chain responds to increasing interest for environmental issues from our stakeholders and could enhance PMI's reputation and create corporate value. Moreover, through investment in programs to improve agricultural practices, PMI is expecting to improve farmers' conditions and resilience to climate change risks, strengthening our engagement and collaboration with them. In 2025, a gradual switch to renewable sources and improved barn efficiency led to: - 84% of flue-cured tobacco we purchased was cured using renewable and traceable fuels (we have prioritized studies in key new markets to ensure a sustainable supply of fuelwood meets community demand); - 48% of the fuel was sustainably sourced firewood (and 30% other biomass); - flue-curing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity was 77% lower in 2025 (versus 2019 baseline) - reduction of 397,854 tons of CO2e versus 2019 baseline. *The metrics reported in this answer are in line with PMI's 2025 Value Report.*
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC) Charter outlines the responsibilities of the committee, including those related to reviewing the qualifications of director candidates identified by the Committee or suggested by Board members, stockholders, management, and others in accordance with criteria recommended by the Committee and approved by the Board. The Committee works with the Board to determine the appropriate characteristics, skills, and experiences for the Board as a whole and its individual members. Directors may be removed with or without cause.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

2026-pmi-proxy-statement.pdf,NCGC Charter.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
☑ Other C-Suite Officer
☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply
☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter Audit and Risk Committee Charter Compensation and Leadership Development Committee Charter PMI Environmental Policy

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

Select from:
☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply
☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The primary responsibility of the Board of Directors (BoD) is to support PMI's long-term success. The BoD establishes broad corporate policies, sets strategic direction, and oversees Company Management—individuals responsible for PMI's day-to-day operations. The BoD oversees PMI's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, approves the company's annual budget, and receives updates on its performance and targets against the budget throughout the year, including those related to achievement of climate change targets and implementation of PMI's Climate Transition Plan. The BoD held 6 regular meetings in 2025. The BoD has established various standing committees to assist with performance of its responsibilities for specific sustainability topics and adopted corporate governance guidelines. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC) oversees PMI's sustainability strategies and performance, incl. those related to climate change —having met 4 times in 2025. The Audit and Risk Committee reviews with management and internal and independent auditors any sustainability information to be included in PMI's financial reporting framework and the internal controls and procedures related to sustainability materiality assessments and disclosures—having met 8 times in 2025. The Compensation and Leadership Development Committee (CLDC) is responsible for executive compensation matters, which includes evaluation of PMI's performance in relation to PMI VALUE Index (previously Sustainability Index)—having met 5 times in 2025. Risk oversight is conducted by the full BoD as well as by BoD committees with respect to their areas of responsibility. Management is accountable for managing risks, which are identified, prioritized, and reported to the board throughout the year. As part of the risk management process, the Corporate Risk Governance Committee (CRGC), comprised of executive officers, has been established. PMI's Chief Sustainability Officer, a member of PMI's management, updates the CLDC, the NCGC, and the full BoD at least once per year on sustainability-related matters, including progress in priority areas and an overview of key initiatives. Composed of members of Company Management, including our Group CEO, PMI's Sustainability Committee meets at least four times per year. In 2025, its focus was, among others, on review of PMI's performance against current Sustainability Index (vesting of underlying PSUs in 2026), approval of VALUE Index (previously 'Sustainability Index', PSU vesting in 2028), outcomes of PMI's 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh. Chief Global Operations Officer—informed periodically by its direct reports, including VP Operations Sustainability—drives the business integration of environmental strategies in operations, their implementation, and guides value chain engagement. In 2025, its agenda included the continued supplier engagement program to drive decarbonization across our value chain.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter Audit and Risk Committee Charter Compensation and Leadership Development Committee Charter PMI Environmental Commitment PMI Zero Deforestation Manifesto

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The primary responsibility of the Board of Directors (BoD) is to support PMI's long-term success. The BoD establishes broad corporate policies, sets strategic direction, and oversees Company Management—the individuals responsible for PMI's day-to-day operations. The BoD oversees PMI's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, approves the company's annual budget, and receives updates on its performance and targets against the budget throughout the year, including those related to achievement of forest-related targets. The BoD held 6 regular meetings in 2025. The BoD has established various standing committees to assist with performance of its responsibilities for specific sustainability topics and adopted corporate governance guidelines. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC) oversees PMI's sustainability strategies and performance, including those related to forest —having met 4 times in 2025. The Audit and Risk Committee reviews with management and internal and independent auditors any sustainability information to be included in PMI's financial reporting framework and the internal controls and procedures related to sustainability materiality assessments and disclosures — having met 8 times in 2025. The Compensation and Leadership Development Committee (CLDC) is responsible for executive compensation matters, which consists, among others, of evaluating PMI's performance in relation to PMI's Sustainability Index—having met 5 times in 2025. Risk oversight is conducted by the full BoD as well as by Board committees with respect to their

areas of responsibility. Management is accountable for managing risks, which are identified, prioritized, and reported to the board throughout the year. As part of the risk management process, the Corporate Risk Governance Committee (CRGC), comprised of executive officers, has been established. PMI's Chief Sustainability Officer, a member of PMI's management, updates the CLDC, the NCGC, and the full BoD at least once per year on sustainability-related matters, including progress in priority areas and an overview of key initiatives. Composed of members of Company Management, including our Group CEO, PMI's Sustainability Committee meets at least four times per year. In 2025, the focus was, among others, on the review of PMI's performance against the current Sustainability Index (SI) (vesting of underlying PSUs in 2026), the approval of a new VALUE Index (previously 'Sustainability Index', PSU vesting in 2028), outcomes of PMI's 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh. Chief Global Operations Officer—informed periodically by its direct reports, incl. VP Operations Sustainability—oversees and guides value chain engagement and their implementation. In 2025 its agenda included, among others, the continued supplier engagement program to drive and monitor compliance against our Zero Deforestation Manifesto.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter, Audit and Risk Committee Charter, Compensation and Leadership Development Committee Charter, PMI Environmental Policy, PMI Water Stewardship and Biodiversity Ambitions

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The primary responsibility of the Board of Directors (BoD) is to support PMI's long-term success. The BoD establishes broad corporate policies, sets strategic direction, and oversees Company Management—the individuals responsible for PMI's day-to-day operations. The BoD oversees PMI's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, approves the company's annual budget, and receives updates on its performance and targets against the budget throughout the year, including those related to achievement of forest-related targets. The BoD held 6 regular meetings in 2025 The BoD has established various standing committees to assist with performance of its responsibilities for specific sustainability topics and adopted corporate governance guidelines. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC) oversees PMI's sustainability strategies and performance, including those related to forest —having met 4 times in 2025. The Audit and Risk Committee reviews with management and internal and independent auditors any sustainability information to be included in PMI's financial reporting framework and the internal controls and procedures related to sustainability materiality assessments and disclosures—having met 8 times in 2025. The Compensation and Leadership Development Committee (CLDC) is responsible for executive compensation matters, which consists, among others, of evaluating PMI's performance in relation to PMI VALUE Index—having met 5 times in 2025. Risk oversight is conducted by the full BoD as well as by BoD committees with respect to their areas of responsibility. Management is accountable for managing risks, which are identified, prioritized, and reported to the board throughout the year. As part of the risk management process, the Corporate Risk Governance Committee (CRGC), comprised of executive officers, has been established. PMI's Chief Sustainability Officer, a member of PMI's management, updates the CLDC, the NCGC, and the full BoD at least once per year on sustainability-related matters, including progress in priority areas and an overview of key initiatives. Composed of members of Company Management, including our Group CEO, PMI's Sustainability Committee meets at least four times per year. In 2025, the focus was, among others, on review of PMI's performance against current Sustainability Index (SI) (vesting of underlying PSUs in 2026), the approval of a new VALUE Index (previously 'Sustainability Index', PSU vesting in 2028), outcomes of PMI's 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh. Chief Global Operations Officer—informed periodically by its direct reports, including VP Operations Sustainability—oversees and guides value chain strategic action, its implementation, and engagement based on potential impacts for water and forest. In 2025 its agenda included, among others, water and forest physical and transition risks assessment to continue supplier engagement program to drive and monitor compliance.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter Audit and Risk Committee Charter Compensation and Leadership Development Committee Charter PMI Environmental Commitment PMI Zero Deforestation Manifesto PMI Water Stewardship&Biodiversity Ambition

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The primary responsibility of the Board of Directors (BoD) is to support PMI's long-term success. The BoD establishes broad corporate policies, sets strategic direction, and oversees Company Management—the individuals responsible for PMI's day-to-day operations. The BoD oversees PMI's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, approves the company's annual budget, and receives updates on its performance and targets against the budget throughout the year, including those related to achievement of nature-related targets. The BoD held 6 regular meetings in 2025. The BoD has established various standing committees to assist with performance of its responsibilities for specific sustainability topics and adopted corporate governance guidelines. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC) oversees PMI's sustainability strategies and performance, including those related to nature—having met 4 times in 2025. The Audit and Risk Committee reviews with management and internal and independent auditors any sustainability information to be included in PMI's financial reporting framework and the internal controls and procedures related to sustainability materiality assessments and disclosures—having met 8 times in 2025. The Compensation and Leadership Development Committee (CLDC) is responsible for executive compensation matters, which consists, among others, of evaluating PMI's performance in relation to PMI Sustainability Index—having met 5 times in 2025. Risk oversight is conducted by the full BoD as well as by BoD committees with respect to their areas of responsibility. Management is accountable for managing risks, which are identified, prioritized, and reported to the board throughout the year. As part of the risk management process, the Corporate Risk Governance Committee (CRGC), comprised of executive officers, has been established. PMI's Chief Sustainability Officer, a member of PMI's management, updates the CLDC, the NCGC, and the full BoD at least once per year on sustainability-related matters, including progress in priority areas and an overview of key initiatives. Composed of members of Company Management, including our Group CEO, PMI's Sustainability Committee meets at least four times per year. In 2025, the focus was, among others, on review of PMI's performance against current Sustainability Index (SI) (vesting of underlying PSUs in 2026), the approval of a new VALUE Index (previously 'Sustainability Index', PSU vesting in 2028),outcomes of PMI's 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh. Chief Global Operations Officer—informed periodically by its direct reports, including VP Operations Sustainability—oversees and guides value chain strategic action, its implementation, and engagement based on potential impacts for water and forest. In 2025 its agenda included, among others, water and forest physical and transition risks assessments to continue supplier engagement program to drive and monitor compliance.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

A member of PMI's Board of Directors, the Group CEO PMI is strategically positioned within the company's structure to be able to effectively engage the Board, PMI's members of Company Management, as well as PMI's Sustainability Committee on climate issues. This member periodically holds discussions with separate Board members on sustainability-related issues and risks, including climate change. Among the Group CEO's responsibilities, stemming from his participation in both the Board and the Sustainability Committee, he oversees the setting of corporate environmental policies and commitments including climate change, the setting of corporate climate-related targets, the development of business strategies which considers climate-related issues, as well as the proposal and preparation of major capital and operational expenditures, including those related to climate issues (together with other members of the Company Management), for Board approval. The Group CEO receives regular updates from the Chief Global Operations Officer, who oversees, among others, the assessment and management of climate related DIROs (dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities) in PMI's Operations, as well as the development of climate-related strategies and their integration into the business. In addition, PMI's Sustainability Committee, composed of members of Company Management, including our Group CEO, meets at least four times per year. In 2025, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on the review of the Company's performance against the current Sustainability Index (vesting of underlying PSUs in 2026) and the approval of VALUE Index (formerly Sustainability Index, PSUs vesting in 2028), public sustainability disclosures (including PMI's Value Report 2025), the Company's performance in sustainability ratings, the outcomes of PMI's 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, and progress of key sustainability initiatives.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

A member of PMI's Board of Directors, the Group CEO PMI is strategically positioned within the company's structure to be able to effectively engage the Board, PMI's members of Company Management, as well as PMI's Sustainability Committee on forest-related issues. This member periodically holds discussions with separate Board members on sustainability-related issues and risks, including forest. Among the Group CEO's responsibilities, stemming from his participation in both the Board and the Sustainability Committee, he oversees the setting of corporate environmental policies and commitments including deforestation, the setting of corporate forest-related targets, the development of business strategies which considers forest-related issues, as well as the proposal and preparation of major capital and operational expenditures, including those related to forest issues (together with other members of the Company Management), for Board approval. The Group CEO receives regular updates from the Chief Global Operations Officer, who oversees, among others, the assessment and management of forests related DIROs (dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities) in PMI's Operations, as well as the development of forest-related strategies and their integration into the business. In addition, PMI's Sustainability Committee, composed of members of Company Management, including our Group CEO, meets at least four times per year. In 2025,

quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on the review of the Company's performance against the current Sustainability Index (vesting of underlying PSUs in 2025) and the approval of VALUE Index (formerly Sustainability Index, PSUs vesting in 2028), public sustainability disclosures (including PMI's Value Report 2025), the Company's performance in sustainability ratings, the outcomes of PMI's 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, and progress of key sustainability initiatives.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

A member of PMI's Board of Directors, the Group CEO PMI is strategically positioned within the company's structure to be able to effectively engage the Board, PMI's members of Company Managemen, as well as PMI's Sustainability Committee on water-related issues. This member periodically holds discussions with separate Board members on sustainability-related issues and risks, including water. Among the CEO's responsibilities, stemming from his participation in both the Board and the Sustainability Committee, he oversees the setting of corporate environmental policies and commitments including water, the setting of corporate water-related targets, the development of business strategies which considers water-related issues, as well as the proposal and preparation of major capital and operational expenditures, including those related to water issues (together with other members of the Company Management), for Board approval. The CEO receives regular updates from the Chief Global Operations Officer, who oversees, among others, the assessment and management of water related DIROs (dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities) in PMI's Operations, as well as the development of water-related strategies and their integration into the business. In addition, PMI's Sustainability Committee, composed of members of Company Management, including our Group CEO, meets at least four times per year. In 2025, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on the review of the Company's performance against the current Sustainability Index (vesting of underlying PSUs in 2026) and the approval of VALUE Index (formerly Sustainability Index, PSUs vesting in 2028), public sustainability disclosures (including PMI's Value Report 2025), the Company's performance in sustainability ratings, the outcomes of PMI's 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, and progress of key sustainability initiatives.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Chief Global Operations Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Reporting directly to the Group CEO, PMI's Chief Global Operations Officer (CGOO), a member of Company Management, is strategically positioned within the company's structure to effectively engage the Board and specific departments on climate issues. This member periodically holds discussions with separate Board members on biodiversity-related issues and risks. CGOO is delegated with operational responsibility, including: • Assessing and managing nature-related DIROs (dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities) in relation to the activities deployed by PMI's Operations. The CGOO also periodically consults with Corporate Risk Governance Committee to highlight any material biodiversity-related risks. • Addressing biodiversity-related DIROs—both physical and transition (including scenario analysis)—across the company's activities that could impact PMI's ability to operate which are considered during the Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment process. • Maintaining robust business resiliency, risk assessment processes aligned with corporate-wide risk management practices and strategies to support business continuity. • Ensuring biodiversity-related DIROs are assessed, managed, monitored, and integrated into long-range plan and budget review processes (including Operations CapEx and/or OpEx). • Setting business direction, objectives, targets and performance appraisal processes including related to activities in line with mitigating negative pressures on nature (e.g., zero deforestation) The CGOO leads the Operations Sustainability, which drives environmental

strategies and their integration into the business, due to the strategic importance of environmental issues, including biodiversity-related issues, within our operations. The CGOO receives updates on progress toward objectives and their achievement in monthly meetings with the Operations Leadership Team reporting to him.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Chief Global Operations Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Reporting directly to the Group CEO, PMI's Chief Global Operations Officer (CGOO), a member of Company Management, is strategically positioned within the company's structure to be able to effectively engage the Board and specific departments on climate issues. This member periodically holds discussions with separate Board members on climate-related issues and risks. The CGOO is delegated with operational responsibility, including: • Assessing and managing climate-related DIROs (dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities) in relation to the activities deployed by PMI's Operations. The CGOO also periodically consults with the Corporate Risk Governance Committee (CRGC) to highlight any relevant climate-related risks. • Addressing climate-related DIROs—both physical and transition (including scenario analysis)—across the company's activities that could impact PMI's ability to operate which are considered during the Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) process. • Maintaining robust business resiliency, risk assessment processes aligned with corporate-wide risk management practices and strategies to support business continuity. • Ensuring climate change risks and opportunities are assessed, managed, monitored, and integrated into long-range plan (including PMI's climate transition plan) and budget review processes (including Operations CapEx and/or OpEx related to climate issues). • Setting business direction, objectives, targets and performance appraisal processes, including progress against SBTs. The CGOO leads the Operations Sustainability, which drives environmental strategies and their integration into the business, due to the strategic importance of environmental issues, including climate-related issues, within our operations. The CGOO receives updates on progress toward objectives and their achievement in monthly meetings with the Operations Leadership Team reporting to him.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Chief Global Operations Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Reporting directly to the Group CEO, PMI's Chief Global Operations Officer (CGOO), a member of Company Management, is strategically positioned within the company's structure to be able to effectively engage the Board and specific departments on forest-related issues. This member periodically holds discussions with separate Board members on forest-related issues and risks. The CGOO is delegated with operational responsibility, including: • Assessing and managing forest-related DIROs (dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities) in relation to the activities deployed by PMI's Operations. The CGOO also periodically consults with the Corporate Risk Governance Committee to highlight any material forest-related risks. • Addressing forest-related DIROs—both physical and transition (including scenario analysis)—across the company's activities that could impact PMI's ability to operate which are considered during the Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) process. • Maintaining robust business resiliency, risk assessment processes aligned with corporate-wide risk management practices and strategies to support business continuity. • Ensuring forest risks and opportunities are assessed, managed, monitored, and integrated into long-range plan and budget review processes (including Operations CapEx and/or OpEx related to forest issues). • Setting business direction, objectives, targets and performance appraisal processes The CGOO leads the Operations Sustainability, which drives environmental strategies and their integration into the business, due to the strategic importance of environmental issues, including forest -related issues, within our operations. The CGOO receives updates on progress toward objectives and their achievement in monthly meetings with the Operations Leadership Team reporting to him.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Chief Global Operations Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Reporting directly to the Group CEO, PMI's Chief Global Operations Officer (CGOO), a member of Company Management, is strategically positioned within the company's structure to be able to effectively engage the Board and specific departments on water-related issues. This member periodically holds discussions with separate Board members on sustainability-related issues and risks, incl. water. CGOO is delegated with operational responsibility, including.: • Assessing and managing water-related DIROs (dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities) in relation to the activities deployed by PMI's Operations. The CGOO also periodically consults with the Corporate Risk Governance Committee to highlight any material climate-related risks, incl. physical water risks as these could result in e.g. natural disasters, which may impact ability to operate. • Addressing environmental-related DIROs—both physical and transition (including scenario analysis)—across the company's activities that could impact PMI's ability to operate which are considered during the environmental risk assessment process. • Maintaining robust business resiliency, risk assessment processes aligned with corporate-wide risk management practices and strategies to support business continuity. • Ensuring climate change risks and opportunities are assessed, managed, monitored, and integrated into long-range plan (including PMI's water stewardship ambitions) and budget review processes (including Operations CapEx and/or OpEx related to water issues). • Setting business direction, objectives, targets and performance appraisal processes, including progress against SBTs. The CGOO leads the Operations Sustainability, which drives environmental strategies and their integration into the business. The CGOO receives updates on progress toward objectives and their achievement in monthly meetings with the Operations Leadership Team reporting to him.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

4.4

(4.5.3) Please explain

Since 2022, PMI's Sustainability Index (SI), was included as part of our performance share unit (PSU) award for executive compensation. Starting with the 2026–2028 three-year performance cycle, the Sustainability Index was renamed VALUE Index (hereafter, the Index). The Index represents 30% of the total PSU award in the 2023-2025/2024-2026/2025-2027/2026-2028 three-year performance cycles. For PSU 2023-2025, weights and actual performance of individual metrics are disclosed in the company's 2026 proxy statement. Examples of climate related metrics in the Index linked to executive compensation are net scope 1+2 and scope 3 FLAG related emission targets. In addition, our short-term incentive compensation is tied to six Strategic Initiative metrics, weighted at 15%, including tobacco harm reduction and championing sustainability objective. Depending on the seniority, Group CEO and Group CEO-1 level, the overall % of the environmental issue represents 3.9-4.4% of the variable compensation.

Forests

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

4.4

(4.5.3) Please explain

Since 2022, PMI's Sustainability Index (SI), was included in the performance share unit (PSU) award for executive compensation. Starting with the 2026–2028 three-year performance cycle, the SI was renamed VALUE Index (hereafter, the Index). The Index represents 30% of the total PSU award in the 2023-2025/2024-2026/2025-2027/2026-2028 three-year performance cycles. For PSU 2023-2025, weights and actual performance of individual metrics are disclosed in the company's 2026 proxy statement. An example of forest related metric in the Index linked to executive compensation proportion of tobacco purchased at no risk of deforestation of managed natural forest. In addition, our short-term incentive compensation is tied to six Strategic Initiative metrics, weighted at 15%, including tobacco harm reduction and championing sustainability objective. Depending on the seniority, Group CEO and Group CEO-1 level, the overall % of the environmental issue represents 3.9-4.4% of the variable compensation.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

4.4

(4.5.3) Please explain

Since 2022, PMI's Sustainability Index (SI), was included in the performance share unit (PSU) award for executive compensation. Starting with the 2026–2028 three-year performance cycle, the SI was renamed VALUE Index (hereafter, the Index). The Index represents 30% of the total PSU award in the 2023-2025/2024-2026/2025-2027/2026-2028 three-year performance cycles. For PSU 2023-2025, weights and actual performance of individual metrics are disclosed in the company's 2026 proxy statement. An example of water related metrics linked to executive compensation is volume of water optimized in our tobacco-growing areas targets. In addition, our short-term incentive compensation is tied to six Strategic Initiative metrics, weighted at 15%, including tobacco harm reduction and championing sustainability objective. Depending on the seniority, Group CEO and Group CEO-1 level, the overall % of the environmental issue represents 3.9-4.4% of the variable compensation.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply
☑ Bonus - % of salary
☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

PMI's Board of Directors (BoD) decided to better reflect PMI's commitment to sustainability, which is the core of its corporate strategy, by including the Sustainability Index, renamed to VALUE Index as of PSU cycle 2026-2028 (hereafter "the Index"), as one of our performance metrics under equity awards. We use Performance Share Units (PSUs) as the three-year incentive in our executive compensation program, which is intended to motivate our executives to produce results that enhance sustainable shareholder value and strengthen the company over the long term. For a full list of individuals comprising the corporate executive team, please refer to Item 10 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2025. As set out in PMI's Proxy Statement 2026, for the 2023-2025 PSUs - and consecutively

for the 2024-2026, 2025-2027 and 2026-2028 PSUs-, the BoD maintained the Index as one of the three performance metrics. The Index, weighted 30%, consists of two drivers: Product Sustainability (PS), defined as an aggregation of key performance indicators pertaining to social and environmental impacts generated by the company's products (measuring progress on its efforts to maximize the benefits of smoke-free products, purposefully phase out cigarettes, and reduce post-consumer waste); and Operational Sustainability (OS), defined as an aggregation of key performance indicators pertaining to social and environmental impacts generated by the company's business activities (measuring progress on its efforts to tackle climate change, preserve nature, improve the quality of life of people in its supply chain, and foster an empowered and inclusive workplace). Among the OS, PMI's carbon emission reduction targets, both in scopes 1 and 2, and scope 3 FLAG, which contribute to our science-based targets by 2030 and 2040, and form part of PMI's Climate Transition Plan (updated in 2025), make part of the key performance indicators. The short-term incentive compensation is comprised of six metrics that include strategic initiatives. Under the strategic initiatives, weighted at 15%, we include shaping Tobacco Harm Reduction and championing sustainability to create a positive social and environmental impact.

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

Tying sustainability indicators, including climate-related indicators, to a formal VALUE Index that impacts executive compensation has helped align sustainability-related efforts with outcomes of PMI's 2025 sustainability materiality assessment and provide a basis for tracking and implementing our sustainability commitments, including with respect to those in our climate-related strategy and outlined in our Climate Transition Plan (2025). Members of Company Management are responsible for driving progress and delivering on our sustainability targets within their respective functions (e.g., mitigate climate change and decarbonize our value chain to Chief Global Operations Officer). PMI's Sustainability Committee, composed of members of Company Management, including our Group CEO, and chaired by our Group CFO, meets at least four times per year. In 2025, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on the review of the Company's performance against the current Sustainability Index (vesting of underlying PSUs in 2026) and the approval of VALUE Index (formerly Sustainability Index, PSUs vesting in 2028), public sustainability disclosures (including PMI's Value Report 2025), the Company's performance in sustainability ratings, the outcomes of PMI's 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, and progress of key sustainability initiatives. The VALUE Index helps frame sustainability priorities and action points.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

☑ Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increase in verified compliance with Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) policies and/or targets

☑ Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion

☑ Securing Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous peoples and local communities

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

PMI's Board of Directors (BoD) decided to better reflect PMI's commitment to sustainability, which is the core of its corporate strategy, by including the Sustainability Index, renamed to VALUE Index as of PSU cycle 2026-2028 (hereafter "the Index"), as one of our performance metrics under equity awards. We use Performance Share Units (PSUs) as the three-year incentive in our executive compensation program, which is intended to motivate our executives to produce results that enhance sustainable shareholder value and strengthen the company over the long term. For a full list of individuals comprising the corporate executive team, please refer to Item 10 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2025. As set out in PMI's Proxy Statement 2026, for the 2023-2025 PSUs - and consecutively

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

Tying sustainability indicators, including forest-related indicators, to a formal VALUE Index that impacts executive compensation has helped align sustainability-related efforts with outcomes of PMI's sustainability materiality assessment, updated in 2025, and provide a basis for tracking and implementing our sustainability commitments, including with respect to those in our Zero Deforestation Manifesto. Members of Company Management are responsible for driving progress and delivering on our sustainability targets within their respective functions (e.g., zero gross deforestation and zero net deforestation targets). PMI's Sustainability Committee, composed of members of Company Management, including our Group CEO, and chaired by our Group CFO, meets at least four times per year. In 2025, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on the review of the Company's performance against the current Sustainability Index (vesting of underlying PSUs in 2026) and the approval of VALUE Index (formerly Sustainability Index, PSUs vesting in 2028), public sustainability disclosures (including PMI's Value Report 2025), the Company's performance in sustainability ratings, the outcomes of PMI's 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, and progress of key sustainability initiatives. The VALUE Index helps frame sustainability priorities and action points.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Policies and commitments

☑ Implementation of water-related community project

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

PMI's Board of Directors (BoD) decided to better reflect PMI's commitment to sustainability, which is the core of its corporate strategy, by including the Sustainability Index, renamed to VALUE Index as of PSU cycle 2026-2028 (hereafter the "Index"), as one of our performance metrics under equity awards. We use Performance Share Units (PSUs) as the three-year incentive in our executive compensation program, which is intended to motivate our executives to produce results that enhance sustainable shareholder value and strengthen the company over the long term. For a full list of individuals comprising the corporate executive team, please refer to Item 10 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2025. As set out in PMI's Proxy Statement 2026, for the 2023-2025 PSUs - and consecutively for the 2024-2026, 2025-2027 and 2026-2028 PSUs-, the BoD maintained PMI's Index as one of the three performance metrics. The Index, weighted 30%, consists

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

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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impacts generated by the company's products (measuring progress on its efforts to maximize the benefits of smoke-free products, purposefully phase out cigarettes, seek net positive impact in wellness and healthcare, and reduce post-consumer waste); and Operational Sustainability (OS), defined as an aggregation of key performance indicators pertaining to social and environmental impacts generated by the company's business activities (measuring progress on its efforts to tackle climate change, preserve nature, improve the quality of life of people in its supply chain, and foster an empowered and inclusive workplace). Among the OS, PMI's carbon emission reduction targets, both in scopes 1 and 2, and scope 3 FLAG, which contribute to our science-based targets by 2030 and 2040, and form part of PMI's Climate Transition Plan (2025), make part of the key performance indicators. The short-term incentive compensation is comprised of six metrics that include strategic initiatives. Under the strategic initiatives, weighted at 15%, we include shaping Tobacco Harm Reduction and championing sustainability to create a positive social and environmental impact.

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

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Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

☑ Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increase in verified compliance with Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) policies and/or targets

☑ Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion

☑ Securing Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous peoples and local communities

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement in landscape (including river basin) and jurisdictional initiatives

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

PMI's Board of Directors (BoD) decided to better reflect PMI's commitment to sustainability, which is the core of its corporate strategy, by including the Sustainability Index, renamed to VALUE Index as of PSU cycle 2026-2028 (hereafter the "Index"), as one of our performance metrics under equity awards. We use Performance Share Units (PSUs) as the three-year incentive in our executive compensation program, which is intended to motivate our executives to produce results that enhance sustainable shareholder value and strengthen the company over the long term. For a full list of individuals comprising the corporate executive team, please refer to

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

Tying sustainability indicators, including forest-related indicators, to a formal VALUE Index that impacts executive compensation has helped align sustainability-related efforts with outcomes of PMI's sustainability materiality assessment, updated in 2025, and provide a basis for tracking and implementing our sustainability commitments, including with respect to those in our Zero Deforestation Manifesto. Members of Company Management are responsible for driving progress and delivering on our sustainability targets within their respective functions (e.g., zero gross deforestation and zero net deforestation targets). PMI's Sustainability Committee, composed of members of Company Management, including our Group CEO, and chaired by our Group CFO meets at least four times per year. In 2025, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on the review of the Company's performance against the current Sustainability Index (vesting of underlying PSUs in 2026) and the approval of VALUE Index (formerly Sustainability Index, PSUs vesting in 2028), public sustainability disclosures (including PMI's Value Report 2025), the Company's performance in sustainability ratings, the outcomes of PMI's 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, and progress of key sustainability initiatives. The Sustainability Index helps frame sustainability priorities and action points.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Policies and commitments

☑ Implementation of water-related community project

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

PMI's Board of Directors (BoD) decided to better reflect PMI's commitment to sustainability, which is the core of its corporate strategy, by including the Sustainability Index, renamed to VALUE Index as of PSU cycle 2026-2028 (hereafter the "Index"), as one of our performance metrics under equity awards. We use Performance Share Units (PSUs) as the three-year incentive in our executive compensation program, which is intended to motivate our executives to produce results that enhance sustainable shareholder value and strengthen the company over the long term. For a full list of individuals comprising the corporate executive team, please refer to Item 10 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2025. As set out in PMI's Proxy Statement 2026, for the 2023-2025 PSUs - and consecutively for the 2024-2026 and 2025-2027 and 2026-2028 PSUs-, the BoD maintained PMI's Index as one of the three performance metrics. The Index, weighted 30%,

consists of two drivers: Product Sustainability (PS), defined as an aggregation of key performance indicators pertaining to social and environmental impacts generated by the company's products (measuring progress on its efforts to maximize the benefits of smoke-free products, purposefully phase out cigarettes, and reduce post-consumer waste); and Operational Sustainability (OS), defined as an aggregation of key performance indicators pertaining to social and environmental impacts generated by the company's business activities (measuring progress on its efforts to tackle climate change, preserve nature, improve the quality of life of people in its supply chain, and foster an empowered and inclusive workplace). Among the OS is PMI's Volume of water optimized in our tobacco-growing areas which is a part of the key performance indicators (2023-2025 PSU). The short-term incentive compensation is comprised of six metrics that include strategic initiatives. Under the strategic initiatives, weighted at 15%, we include shaping Tobacco Harm Reduction and championing sustainability to create a positive social and environmental impact.

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

Tying sustainability indicators to a formal VALUE Index that impacts executive compensation has helped align sustainability-related efforts with outcomes of PMI's sustainability materiality assessment, updated in 2025, and provide a basis for tracking and implementing our sustainability commitments. Members of Company Management are responsible for driving progress and delivering on our sustainability targets within their respective functions (e.g., preserve nature). PMI's Sustainability Committee, composed of members of Company Management, including our Group CEO, and chaired by our Group CFO, meets at least four times per year. In 2025, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on the review of the Company's performance against the current Sustainability Index (vesting of underlying PSUs in 2025)) and the approval of VALUE Index (formerly Sustainability Index, PSUs vesting in 2028), public sustainability disclosures (including PMI's Value Report 2025), the Company's performance in sustainability ratings, the outcomes of PMI's 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, and progress of key sustainability initiatives. The VALUE Index helps frame sustainability priorities and action points.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) is our policy on forest-related issues, complemented by our Responsible Sourcing Principles and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). It covers wood fuel for tobacco curing and paper/pulp-based products across PMI operations. Our policy, updated regularly, addresses dependencies on forests and ecosystem services. Recognizing the potential impact of our operations on forests and natural habitats, we've set SDG-aligned targets: zero gross deforestation in our tobacco supply chain (achieved in 2020), and paper/pulp supply chain (achieved in 2025); zero net deforestation in tobacco (achieved in 2025); and paper/pulp by 2030. An external assurance program supports these targets. Since 2002, our GAP program has set standards for all tobacco suppliers, improving socioeconomic conditions and protecting community rights on top of regulating agricultural practices for ecosystems protection. Launched in 2016, our Monitoring Framework for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel addresses deforestation risks and prescribe sustainable management of fuel wood sources in our tobacco supply chain. We use ZDM and other programs to guide decisions, updating risk maps, and ensuring compliance with PMI's Forest commitments. All forest types and ecosystems linked to PMI's supply chain, incl. non-forested areas like peatlands and unique ecosystems such as the Cerrado and Miombo forests, are in scope of our policy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain
☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Forests-specific commitments
☑ Commitment to no development on peat regardless of depth
☑ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting
☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain
☑ Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion
☑ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date
☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date
☑ Other forests-related commitment, please specify :Zero gross deforestation, Zero net deforestation, Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected and protected species and habitats

Social commitments
☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
☑ Other social commitment, please specify :Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process

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

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :EUTR/EUDR

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

pmi-zero-deforestation-manifesto.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

PMI is aware of the importance of water for the company. Water is used in our manufacturing facilities, our agricultural supply chain, and in the production of raw materials and supplies. For this reason, PMI has adopted a company-wide water policy, which effectively integrates all the relevant water dimensions of the business. Our water policy describes the company's business dependency on water, impacts, water-related performance standards for direct operations and suppliers and recognizes the linkages between water and other environmental issues such, as climate change and biodiversity conservation. PMI uses international standards and widely recognized water initiatives, such as the AWS Standard and has active, time-bound, water-related targets and goals to reduce water consumption in our direct

operations and supply chain, to prevent, minimize and control pollution, and to optimize water in our tobacco-growing areas. These targets and goals are aligned with the SDGs and go beyond regulatory compliance. Other targets that go beyond regulatory compliance include implementing innovative practices in water usage in agriculture, capacity building for farmers and local communities, acknowledging the human right to water by providing access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and taking collective water stewardship action.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Other social commitment, please specify :Roll-out anti-littering campaigns in cooperation with local stakeholders to reduce the amount of cigarette butts reaching waterways and the oceans

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

pmi_global-environmental-policy_oct2025.pdf,good-agricultural-practices-gap.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

For PMI, sustainability means creating long-term value for our shareholders and for society by actively reducing the impact on the environment of our products, operations, and value chain. From the hundreds of thousands of tobacco farmers to the millions of consumers of our products, we have an important impact on the

environment. We are committed to constantly improving our business activities to achieve the highest standards of environmental sustainability, particularly in the areas of climate protection, anti-littering, eco-design, water, waste, and biodiversity. Sustainability is a shared responsibility, best delivered in collaboration with others; we therefore engage with customers, suppliers, communities, and other stakeholders to fulfil our commitments. Our vision to create a smoke-free future through science and innovation goes hand in hand with our commitment to a more environmentally sustainable world. PMI's Environmental Policy, Value Report and Climate Transition Plan outline the company's environmental ambitions, including climate change, and the main commitments around strategic environmental areas, including those related to energy efficiency and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

pmi_global-environmental-policy_oct2025.pdf,pmi-value-report-2025.pdf,pmi-climate-transition-plan-2025.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Business 4 Nature

☑ We Mean Business

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ WBCSD Forests Solutions Group

☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS)

☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

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

- Business Ambition for 1.5C. PMI is one of more than a thousand companies worldwide to commit to set ambitious 1.5C and net-zero aligned targets at the pace and scale required by science and as such is listed under the SBTN and UNGP's Business Ambition for 1.5C. - Race to Zero campaign. As part of its SBTi Commitment, PMI is listed as a company in the Race to Zero Campaign. - Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). PMI has an SBTI validated target for net zero by 2040. - Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). We are Official Supporters of the TCFD: By publicly declaring support for the TCFD and its recommendations, companies demonstrate that they are taking action to build a more resilient financial system through climate-related disclosure, having published our inaugural TCFD Report in early 2023. – Task force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). PMI is an official early adopter of the TNFD. We are official members of the TNFD Forum. Organizations who share the vision and mission of the TNFD and are willing to make themselves available to contribute to the work and mission of the Taskforce, can apply to join the TNFD Forum. - World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). PMI is an active member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and Forest Solutions Group. - PMI has signed on to the We Mean Business Coalition's Fossil to Clean Letter - PMI aims to implement the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) standard in 100% of our priority factories by 2025. - Philip Morris Products S.A. OC Division Avenue de Rhodanie 50 has been assessed and certified as meeting the requirements of the FSC Pilot Testing on enabling Procurement claims within the FSC Chain of custody normative framework. * Aspiration pertains to priority manufacturing facilities identified based on site overall risk in relation to the watershed, water withdrawal, water consumption, product portfolio, and other strategic considerations. PMI sites that are in low- to medium water risk areas and below 2.5% of PMI manufacturing water footprint are excluded. *Business 4 Nature. PMI is part of the "It's Now for Nature" campaign developed by Business for Nature. * Science Based Targets for Nature (SBTN), PMI has completed Step 1 'Assess' in 2025.*

[Fixed row]

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

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

Yes

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

4.11 PMI.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, my organization is registered

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

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Voluntary government register

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

In the U.S., PMI, through its subsidiary PMI Global Services Inc. (PMIGS), is registered to lobby with the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate (House ID# 401470000) (Senate ID# 400265213-12). In line with the EU Transparency Register Guidelines and the 2021 Inter-Institutional Agreement: (a) Philip Morris International's report to the EU Transparency Register (#i51925911965-76).

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

PMI operates within an overarching Code of Conduct (CoC), and a set of Principles & Practices which set the rules and processes that need to be followed when engaging third parties. Together, these regulate engagement activities such as external communications, public statements, making contributions or providing financial support, and other relevant activities involving government officials, public organizations and other third parties. PMI has a publicly available 'Overview of engagement principles' which describes the basic tenants of the CoC and our Principles & Practices, and highlights PMI's key priorities when interacting with these stakeholders, including ensuring that the positions PMI publicly advocates, and the arguments supporting such positions are consistent with internal positions and do not overlook any information that PMI may internally have that might be material to our audience. In addition, PMI has an External Engagement Policy, available on its corporate website. PMI has an internal Compliance Department and help-line available to employees wanting to report suspected violations of our CoC or Principles & Practices. Reports can be made anonymously. We routinely evaluate our participation to ensure the objectives of the external parties we engage with align with our long-term interests, and that their activities continue to comply with our CoC and policies. If inconsistencies or disagreement with certain positions adopted by organizations are found, PMI may withdraw its participation or support.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :non-profit organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

PMI is a member of WBCSD, a CEO-led community of over 200 of the world's leading sustainable businesses working collectively to accelerate the system transformations needed for a net-zero, nature positive, and more equitable future.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The WBCSD's Climate Action Focus Area aims to mobilize members to create the scale needed to transform their businesses and value chains to achieve net zero by 2050. PMI's SBTi-validated target to achieve net zero emissions by 2040 is driving our decarbonization efforts and we participate actively in WBCSD's Climate Action program. WBCSD is a Coalition Partner as part of the We Mean Business Coalition.

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

811730

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

The reported funding figure (expressed in USD, converted from CHF 642,802 (incl. 7.7% VAT) – xe.com rate from Dec. 31, 2025, and related to calendar year 2025) covers PMI's annual membership fee to the organization, as well as numerous working groups. The WBCSD's Climate Action and Policy and Advocacy Member Mobilization group could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate. The PAMM working group works to elevate the voice of business and shape the global policy agenda to become the ambitious business partner for implementing sustainability with government and multilateral processes. WBCSD engages executives and sustainability leaders from business and elsewhere to share practical insights on the obstacles and opportunities in tackling the integrated climate, nature, and inequality sustainability challenge; by co-developing "how-to" CEO-guides from these insights; by providing science-based target guidance, including standards and protocols; and by developing tools and platforms to help leading businesses in sustainability drive integrated actions to tackle climate, nature and inequality challenges across sectors and geographical regions. (Source: https://www.wbcsd.org/)) Here (https://www.wbcsd.org/Imperatives/Climate-Action) is a summary of WBSCD's climate-related work, which may influence climate policy including working groups, publications, collective action by companies, events, and more. WBCSD actively engages in the major international environmental summits such as COPs on climate and biodiversity.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Forests

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025: response to environmental regulation incl. forests pages 2-13.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

PMI integrates forest-related elements regarding the company's forest related risks and response as part of its Annual Report on Form 10-K, filled with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Deforestation and conversion footprint

☑ Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Value report: Nature, Forest-related information can be found across pages 106-120, and 134-135. Climate Transition Plan 2025 (which incorporates responses to TCFD recommendations) Forest related information can be found across pages: governance pages 28-33, implementation pages 19-24, impact on our stakeholders page 27. Proxy statement filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission: company performance and targets page 41.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.9) Comment

PMI has a Value Report in place which describes how the company creates value over short, medium, and long terms. PMI published its 2025 Value Report with reference to the GRI Standards, which includes an integrated overview of PMI's performance, covering, among others, also financial information. Its contents are shaped by a formal sustainability materiality assessment, which considers stakeholder perspectives as well as our impacts on sustainable development. We work in our supply chain to halt deforestation, focusing on achieving zero net deforestation of managed natural forests, and no conversion of primary and protected forests and natural ecosystems in both our tobacco supply chain (achieved in 2025) and our paper and pulp-based products supply chain (by 2030). In PMI's Value Report, we also describe the risk assessment and our efforts to halt deforestation and enhance natural habitats, we require that our suppliers and farmers be self-sufficient in sustainably supplying wood for curing. We also disclose progress on forest restoration to compensate for detected risk of potentially unsustainable sourcing of firewood used for curing tobacco leaf since 2019. In 2025, the company released its Climate Transition Plan which incorporates responses to the implementation guidance of the TCFD, which aims to foster voluntary climate-related disclosures that provide clear, reliable, and useful information to the financial community.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025: response to environmental regulation incl. climate, pages 2-13.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

PMI integrates climate-related elements regarding the company's climate related risks and response as part of its Annual Report on Form 10-K, filled with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☑ Other, please specify **:other metrics**

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Value report 2025: details on environmental performance pages 91-105 (operational including value chain) and pages 47-59 (circularity). Climate Transition Plan 2025 (which incorporates responses to TCFD recommendations). Proxy statement filed with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission: company performance and targets page 41.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1_PMI_CC_F.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

PMI has a Value Report in place, which describes how the company creates value over the short, medium and long terms. Additionally, PMI integrates climate-related elements regarding the company's climate related risks and response as part of its Proxy Statement, filled with the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission. In its journey toward integrated reporting, PMI published its 2025 Value Report in 2026 with reference to Global Reporting Initiative Universal Standards (2021) and relevant topic-specific standards, the report includes an integrated overview of PMI's performance, covering, among others, also financial information. Its contents are shaped by a formal sustainability materiality assessment, which considers stakeholder perspectives as well as our impacts on sustainable development. Climate protection is assessed as tier 1 topic for PMI, for which an extensive program is in place. In 2025, the company released its Climate Transition Plan which incorporates responses to the implementation guidance of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which aims to foster voluntary climate-related disclosures that provide clear, reliable, and useful information to the financial community. The report includes information about PMI's periodically conducted climate risks and opportunities assessment (the last was in 2024) and its results, and the related policies, actions, targets, and metrics.

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Deforestation and conversion footprint

☑ Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Value report: Nature, biodiversity-related information can be found across pages 106-120 PMI Water and Biodiversity-Ambitions: PMI's ambitions on Biodiversity pages 13-18.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1_PMI_B.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

PMI Value Report describes how the company creates value over the short, medium, and long terms and is prepared with reference GRI Universal Standards (2021) and relevant topic-specific standards, which includes integrated overview of PMI's performance, covering, among others, also financial information. Contents are guided by a sustainability materiality assessment conducted under double materiality principles, which incorporates assessment of PMI on society and the planet, alongside an evaluation of the potential impact of various ESG factors on our enterprise value. This work aligns with international frameworks such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. PMI performs a TNFD-aligned scenario analysis on nature related risks and opportunities, using an integrated approach to include quantitative data and qualitative estimation for defining future scenarios (e.g., deforestation). The resulting risks and opportunities are used to better inform the implementation of our 2022 biodiversity and water stewardship ambitions. PMI's published biodiversity ambition outlines the strategy toward the no net loss aspiration by 2033 by addressing risks and opportunities as they are deducted from impacts and dependencies assessment. The ambition defines how PMI's biodiversity footprint will be tackled through value chain engagement, by leveraging sound nature protection policies and applying the mitigation hierarchy in line with external frameworks and standards.

Row 6

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025: water-related risks, their potential impact on procurement and raw materials page 4.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

PMI integrates water-related elements regarding the company's water related risks and response as part of its Annual Report on Form 10-K, filled with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Row 7

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Water-related targets

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Value Report 2025: Water, effluent related data and targets can be found across pages 107-120, and 134-135. Climate Transition Plan 2025 (which incorporates responses to TCFD recommendations): governance pages 28-33, implementation pages 17-24, impact on our stakeholders page 27, risks and opportunities pages 47-52.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1_PMI_W.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

PMI Value Report describes how the company creates value over the short, medium, and long terms and is prepared with reference to Global Reporting Initiative Universal Standards (2021) and relevant topic-specific standards, which includes integrated overview of PMI's performance, covering, among others, also financial information. Contents are guided by a sustainability materiality assessment conducted under double materiality principles, which incorporates assessment of PMI on society and the planet, alongside an evaluation of the potential impact of various ESG factors on our enterprise value. Water, effluent related data and targets can be found across pages 107-120, and 134-135.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every two years

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every two years

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:
☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

PMI's Climate Transition Plan 2025 (which incorporates responses to TCFD recommendations)was shaped by the 2024 Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) that projected potential acute and chronic physical risks under climate scenarios based on the Representative Concentration Pathways RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. Climate data are assessed to analyze the impact on around 600 PMI assets (such as factories, warehouses and tobacco growing areas)

and areas of interest at specific global warming levels, with scenarios in line with the successful achievement of the Paris Agreement's goal (1.5°C and 2.0°C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3°C warming). The RCP 8.5-which combines assumptions about high population and relatively slow income growth with modest rates of technological change and energy intensity improvements, leading in the long term to high energy demand and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in absence of climate change policies has been used to model climate hazards under the worst global warming scenario (3°C). The spatially explicit database used is based on the analysis of multiple outputs from seven Regional Circulation Models (site-specific climate variables) and 23 General Circulation Models (regional climate variables) participating in the Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5). By comparing against baseline conditions (1980–2010), we estimated the change in frequency and intensity (moderate, severe, extreme) of climate-related physical hazards (flood, drought, and heatwave) for each location and their projected trends over time until 2040, to calculate a final hazard risk index for each asset and quantify exposed hotspots' value and potential losses and damages.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A forward-looking approach is widely used for assessing potential climate-related risks and opportunities (R&O) under different future scenarios. However, since R&O are context-specific issues and differ across temporal and spatial scales, it brings uncertainty in the risk assessment process especially for large corporations like PMI with a complex and global value chain. The use of climate scenarios allowed us to account for the uncertainties arising from potential decarbonization pathways and global warming trends, socioeconomic growth, new policies, market trends, and society behaviors, among others. TCFD recommends that the range of scenarios should reflect the underlying drivers and assumption relevant for the risks a company will face in site- and time-specific contexts. Scenario analysis is based on the most frequently used Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), ranging from RCP2.6 to RCP8.5. Starting from the RCP scenarios, climate data are assessed to analyze the impact on the PMI areas of interest at specific global warming levels, with scenarios in line with the successful achievement of the Paris Agreement's goal (1.5°C and 2.0°C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3°C warming). The database used is based on the analysis of multiple outputs from seven Regional Circulation Models (site-specific climate variables) and 23 General Circulation Models (regional climate variables) participating in the Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP). PMI's physical risk assessment, based on global warming scenarios originally designed to cover climate hazard trends until 2050, has been focused on 2010-2040 period to match PMI existing financial forecasts and climate targets.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

PMI's Climate Transition Plan 2025 (which incorporates responses to TCFD recommendations)was shaped by the 2024 Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) that projected potential acute and chronic physical risks under climate scenarios based on the Representative Concentration Pathways RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. Climate data are assessed to analyze the impact on around 600 PMI assets (such as factories, warehouses, and tobacco growing areas) and areas of interest at specific global warming levels with scenarios in line with the successful achievement of the Paris Agreement's goal (1.5°C and 2.0°C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3°C warming). The RCP 8.5-which combines assumptions about high population and relatively slow income growth with modest rates of technological change and energy intensity improvements, leading in the long term to high energy demand and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in absence of climate change policies has been used to model climate hazards under the worst global warming scenario (3°C). The spatially explicit database used is based on the analysis of multiple outputs from seven Regional Circulation Models (site-specific climate variables) and 23 General Circulation Models (regional climate variables) participating in the Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5). By comparing against baseline conditions (1980–2010), we estimated the change in frequency and intensity (moderate, severe, extreme) of climate-related physical hazards (flood, drought, and heatwave) for each location and their projected trends over time until 2040, to calculate a final hazard risk index for each asset and quantify exposed hotspots' value and potential losses and damages.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

PMI's Climate Transition Plan 2025 (which incorporates responses to TCFD recommendations)was shaped by the 2024 Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) that projected potential acute and chronic physical risks (including water-related ones) under climate scenarios based on the Representative Concentration Pathways RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. Climate data are assessed to analyze the impact on around 600 PMI assets (such as factories, warehouses and tobacco growing areas) and areas of interest at specific global warming levels with scenarios in line with the successful achievement of the Paris Agreement's goal (1.5°C and 2.0°C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3°C warming). The RCP 8.5-which combines assumptions about high population and relatively slow income growth with modest rates of technological change and energy intensity improvements, leading in the long term to high energy demand and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in absence of climate change policies-has been used to model climate hazards under the worst global warming scenario (3°C). The spatially explicit database used is based on the analysis of multiple outputs from seven Regional Circulation Models (site-specific climate variables) and 23 General Circulation Models (regional climate variables) participating in the Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5). By comparing against baseline conditions (1980–2010), we estimated the change in frequency and intensity (moderate, severe, extreme) of climate-related physical hazards (flood, drought, and heatwave) for each location and their projected trends over time until 2040, to calculate a final hazard risk index for each asset and quantify exposed hotspots' value and potential losses and damages.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A forward-looking approach is widely used for assessing potential water-related risks and opportunities (R&O) under different future scenarios. However, since R&O are context-specific issues and differ across temporal and spatial scales, it brings uncertainty in the risk assessment process especially for large corporations like PMI

with a complex and global value chain. The use of climate scenarios allowed us to account for the water-related uncertainties arising from potential decarbonization pathways and global warming trends, socioeconomic growth, new policies, market trends, and society behaviors, among others. TCFD recommends that the range of scenarios should reflect the underlying drivers and assumption relevant for the risks a company will face in site- and time-specific contexts. Scenario analysis is based on the most frequently used Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), ranging from RCP2.6 to RCP8.5. Starting from the RCP scenarios, climate data are assessed to analyze the impact on the PMI areas of interest at specific global warming levels with scenarios in line with the successful achievement of the Paris Agreement's goal (1.5°C and 2.0°C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3°C warming). The database used is based on the analysis of multiple outputs from seven Regional Circulation Models (site-specific climate variables) and 23 General Circulation Models (regional climate variables) participating in the Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP). PMI's physical risk assessment, based on global warming scenarios originally designed to cover climate hazard trends until 2050, has been focused on 2010-2040 period to match PMI existing financial forecasts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

PMI's Climate Transition Plan 2025 (which incorporates responses to TCFD recommendations)was shaped by the 2024 Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) that projected potential acute and chronic physical risks under climate scenarios based on the Representative Concentration Pathways RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. Climate data are assessed to analyze the impact on around 600 PMI assets (such as factories, warehouses and tobacco growing areas) and areas of interest at specific global warming levels, with scenarios in line with the successful achievement of the Paris Agreement's goal (1.5°C and 2.0°C

warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3°C warming). The RCP 8.5-which combines assumptions about high population and relatively slow income growth with modest rates of technological change and energy intensity improvements, leading in the long term to high energy demand and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in absence of climate change policies has been used to model climate hazards under the worst global warming scenario (3°C). The spatially explicit database used is based on the analysis of multiple outputs from seven Regional Circulation Models (site-specific climate variables) and 23 General Circulation Models (regional climate variables) participating in the Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5). By comparing against baseline conditions (1980–2010), we estimated the change in frequency and intensity (moderate, severe, extreme) of climate-related physical hazards (flood, drought, and heatwave) for each location and their projected trends over time until 2040, to calculate a final hazard risk index for each asset and quantify exposed hotspots' value and potential losses and damages.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A forward-looking approach is widely used for assessing potential climate-related risks and opportunities (R&O) under different future scenarios. However, since R&O are context-specific issues and differ across temporal and spatial scales, it brings uncertainty in the risk assessment process especially for large corporations like PMI with a complex and global value chain. The use of climate scenarios allowed us to account for the uncertainties arising from potential decarbonization pathways and global warming trends, socioeconomic growth, new policies, market trends, and society behaviors, among others. TCFD recommends that the range of scenarios should reflect the underlying drivers and assumption relevant for the risks a company will face in site- and time-specific contexts. Scenario analysis is based on the most frequently used Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), ranging from RCP2.6 to RCP8.5. Starting from the RCP scenarios, climate data are assessed to analyze the impact on the PMI areas of interest at specific global warming levels, with scenarios in line with the successful achievement of the Paris Agreement's goal (1.5°C and 2.0°C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3°C warming). The database used is based on the analysis of multiple outputs from seven Regional Circulation Models (site-specific climate variables) and 23 General Circulation Models (regional climate variables) participating in the Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP). PMI's physical risk assessment, based on global warming scenarios originally designed to cover climate hazard trends until 2050, has been focused on 2010-2040 period to match PMI existing financial forecasts.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

PMI's Climate Transition Plan 2025 (which incorporates responses to TCFD recommendations)was shaped by the 2024 Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) that projected potential acute and chronic physical risks under climate scenarios based on the Representative Concentration Pathways RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. Climate data are assessed to analyze the impact on around 600 PMI assets (such as factories, warehouses and tobacco growing areas) and areas of interest at specific global warming levels with scenarios in line with the successful achievement of the Paris Agreement's goal (1.5°C and 2.0°C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3°C warming). The RCP 8.5-which combines assumptions about high population and relatively slow income growth with modest rates of technological change and energy intensity improvements, leading in the long term to high energy demand and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in absence of climate change policies has been used to model climate hazards under the worst global warming scenario (3°C). The spatially explicit database used is based on the analysis of multiple outputs from seven Regional Circulation Models (site-specific climate variables) and 23 General Circulation Models (regional climate variables) participating in the Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5). By comparing against baseline conditions (1980–2010), we estimated the change in frequency and intensity (moderate, severe, extreme) of climate-related physical hazards (flood, drought, and heatwave) for each location and their projected trends over time until 2040, to calculate a final hazard risk index for each asset and quantify exposed hotspots' value and potential losses and damages.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

PMI's Climate Transition Plan 2025 (which incorporates responses to TCFD recommendations)was shaped by the 2024 Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) that projected potential acute and chronic physical risks (including water-related ones) under climate scenarios based on the Representative Concentration Pathways RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. Climate data are assessed to analyze the impact on around 600 PMI assets (such as factories, warehouses, and tobacco growing areas) and areas of interest at specific global warming levels with scenarios in line with the successful achievement of the Paris Agreement's goal (1.5°C and 2.0°C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3°C warming). The RCP 8.5-which combines assumptions about high population and relatively slow income growth with modest rates of technological change and energy intensity improvements, leading in the long term to high energy demand and GHG emissions in absence of climate change policies-has been used to model climate hazards under the worst global warming scenario (3C). The spatially explicit database used is based on the analysis of multiple outputs from seven Regional Circulation Models (site-specific climate variables) and 23 General Circulation Models (regional climate variables) participating in the Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5). By comparing against baseline conditions (1980–2010), we estimated the change in frequency and intensity (moderate, severe, extreme) of climate-related physical hazards (flood, drought, and heatwave) for each location and their projected trends over time until 2040, to calculate a final hazard risk index for each asset and quantify exposed hotspots' value and potential losses and damages.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A forward-looking approach is widely used for assessing potential water-related risks and opportunities (R&O) under different future scenarios. However, since R&O are context-specific issues and differ across temporal and spatial scales, it brings uncertainty in the risk assessment process especially for large corporations like PMI

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate

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Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

PMI's Climate Transition Plan 2025 (which incorporates responses to TCFD recommendations)was shaped by the 2024 Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) that projected potential acute and chronic physical risks (including water-related ones) under climate scenarios based on the Representative Concentration Pathways RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. Climate data are assessed to analyze the impact on around 600 PMI assets (such as factories, warehouses, and tobacco growing areas) and areas of interest at specific global warming levels with scenarios in line with the successful achievement of the Paris Agreement's goal (1.5°C and 2.0°C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3°C warming). The RCP 8.5-which combines assumptions about high population and relatively slow income growth with modest rates of technological change and energy intensity improvements, leading in the long term to high energy demand and GHG emissions in absence of climate change policies-has been used to model climate hazards under the worst global warming scenario (3°C). The spatially explicit database used is based on the analysis of multiple outputs from seven Regional Circulation Models (site-specific climate variables) and 23 General Circulation Models (regional climate variables) participating in the Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5). By comparing against baseline conditions (1980–2010), we estimated the change in frequency and intensity (moderate, severe, extreme) of climate-related physical hazards (flood, drought, and heatwave) for each location and their projected trends over time until 2040, to calculate a final hazard risk index for each asset and quantify exposed hotspots' value and potential losses and damages.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A forward-looking approach is widely used for assessing potential water-related risks and opportunities (R&O) under different future scenarios. However, since R&O are context-specific issues and differ across temporal and spatial scales, it brings uncertainty in the risk assessment process especially for large corporations like PMI

with a complex and global value chain. The use of climate scenarios allowed us to account for the water-related uncertainties arising from potential decarbonization pathways and global warming trends, socioeconomic growth, new policies, market trends, and society behaviors, among others. TCFD recommends that the range of scenarios should reflect the underlying drivers and assumption relevant for the risks a company will face in site and time-specific contexts. Scenario analysis is based on the most frequently used Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), ranging from RCP2.6 to RCP8.5. Starting from the RCP scenarios, climate data are assessed to analyze the impact on the PMI areas of interest at specific global warming levels with scenarios in line with the successful achievement of the Paris Agreement's goal (1.5°C and 2.0°C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3°C warming). The database used is based on the analysis of multiple outputs from seven Regional Circulation Models (site-specific climate variables) and 23 General Circulation Models (regional climate variables) participating in the Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP). PMI's selected physical risks scenario analysis reports trends of climate extremes for the 2010-2040 period and have been originally designed to cover extreme events until 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Net zero Scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Transition risks have been assessed under two NGFS mitigation pathways until 2040, consistent with the 1.5°C Paris Agreement target and beyond (3°C). The Net Zero 2050 scenario, aligned to SSP2-1.9 (1.5°C), is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5°C through stringent climate policies and technology innovation introduced immediately, reaching net zero CO_2 emissions around 2050. The Current Policies scenario, aligned to SSP2-4.5 (3°C), assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved but they are not sufficient to achieve official climate commitments, emissions grow until 2080 leading to about 3°C of warming by 2100. These scenarios are built on the Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs), which form the basis of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports and are considered best practice globally. The results of the climate scenarios for prioritized risks and opportunities (according to their velocity, likelihood, and materiality) have been compared with a business-as-usual scenario (representing a future in which no extra international efforts are made to adapt to or mitigate climate-related risks) to estimate the value at stake.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A forward-looking approach is widely used for assessing potential climate-related risks and opportunities (R&O) under different future scenarios. However, since R&O are context-specific issues and differ across temporal and spatial scales, it brings uncertainty in the risk assessment process especially for large corporations like PMI with a complex and global value chain. The use of climate scenarios allowed us to account for the uncertainties arising from potential decarbonization pathways and global warming trends, socioeconomic growth, new policies, market trends, and society behaviors, among others. TCFD recommends that the range of scenarios should reflect the underlying drivers and assumption relevant for the risks a company will face in site- and time-specific contexts. The Net Zero 2050 scenario, aligned to SSP2-1.9 (1.5°C), is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5°C through stringent climate policies and technology innovation introduced immediately, reaching net zero CO_2 emissions around 2050. The Current Policies scenario, aligned to SSP2-4.5 (3°C), assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved but they are not sufficient to achieve official climate commitments, emissions grow until 2080 leading to about 3°C of warming by 2100. PMI's transition risk assessment, based on NGFS scenarios originally designed to cover policy, market and technological trends until 2050, has been focused on 2010-2040 period to match PMI existing financial forecasts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Current policies scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Transition risks have been assessed under two NGFS mitigation pathways until 2040, consistent with the 1.5°C Paris Agreement target and beyond (3°C). These scenarios are built on the Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs), which form the basis of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports and are considered best practice globally. The results of the climate scenarios for prioritized risks and opportunities (according to their velocity, likelihood, and materiality) have been compared with a business-as-usual scenario (representing a future in which no extra international efforts are made to adapt to or mitigate climate-related risks) to estimate the value at stake.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A forward-looking approach is widely used for assessing potential climate-related risks and opportunities (R&O) under different future scenarios. However, since R&O are context-specific issues and differ across temporal and spatial scales, it brings uncertainty in the risk assessment process especially for large corporations like PMI with a complex and global value chain. The use of climate scenarios allowed us to account for the uncertainties arising from potential decarbonization pathways and global warming trends, socioeconomic growth, new policies, market trends, and society behaviors, among others. TCFD recommends that the range of scenarios should reflect the underlying drivers and assumption relevant for the risks a company will face in site- and time-specific contexts. The Net Zero 2050 scenario, aligned to SSP2-1.9 (1.5°C), is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5°C through stringent climate policies and technology innovation introduced immediately, reaching net zero CO_2 emissions around 2050. The Current Policies scenario, aligned to SSP2-4.5 (3°C), assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved but they are not sufficient to achieve official climate commitments, emissions grow until 2080 leading to about 3°C of warming by 2100. PMI's transition risk assessment, based on NGFS scenarios originally designed to cover policy, market and technological trends until 2050, has been focused on 2010-2040 period to match PMI existing financial forecasts.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Net zero scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Transition risks have been assessed under two NGFS mitigation pathways until 2040, consistent with the 1.5°C Paris Agreement target and beyond (3°C). The Net Zero 2050 scenario, aligned to SSP2-1.9 (1.5°C), is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5°C through stringent climate policies and technology innovation introduced immediately, reaching net zero CO_2 emissions around 2050. The Current Policies scenario, aligned to SSP2-4.5 (3°C), assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved but they are not sufficient to achieve official climate commitments, emissions grow until 2080 leading to about 3°C of warming by 2100. These scenarios are built on the Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs) which form the basis of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports and are considered best practice globally. The results of the climate scenarios for prioritized risks and opportunities (according to their velocity, likelihood, and materiality) have been compared with a business-as-usual scenario (representing a future in which no extra international efforts are made to adapt to or mitigate climate-related risks) to estimate the value at stake.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A forward-looking approach is widely used for assessing potential climate-related risks and opportunities (R&O) under different future scenarios. However, since R&O are context-specific issues and differ across temporal and spatial scales, it brings uncertainty in the risk assessment process especially for large corporations like PMI with a complex and global value chain. The use of climate scenarios allowed us to account for the uncertainties arising from potential decarbonization pathways and global warming trends, socioeconomic growth, new policies, market trends, and society behaviors, among others. TCFD recommends that the range of scenarios should reflect the underlying drivers and assumption relevant for the risks a company will face in site- and time-specific contexts. The Net Zero 2050 scenario, aligned to SSP2-1.9 (1.5°C), is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5°C through stringent climate policies and technology innovation introduced immediately, reaching net zero CO_2 emissions around 2050. The Current Policies scenario, aligned to SSP2-4.5 (3°C), assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved but they are not sufficient to achieve official climate commitments, emissions grow until 2080 leading to about 3°C of warming by 2100. PMI's transition risk assessment, based on NGFS scenarios originally designed to cover policy, market and technological trends until 2050, has been focused on 2010-2040 period to match PMI existing financial forecasts.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Current policies scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Transition risks have been assessed under two NGFS mitigation pathways until 2040, consistent with the 1.5°C Paris Agreement target and beyond (3°C). These scenarios are built on the Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs) which form the basis of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports and are considered best practice globally. The results of the climate scenarios for prioritized risks and opportunities (according to their velocity, likelihood, and materiality) have been compared with a business-as-usual scenario (representing a future in which no extra international efforts are made to adapt to or mitigate climate-related risks) to estimate the value at stake.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A forward-looking approach is widely used for assessing potential climate-related risks and opportunities (R&O) under different future scenarios. However, since R&O are context-specific issues and differ across temporal and spatial scales, it brings uncertainty in the risk assessment process especially for large corporations like PMI with a complex and global value chain. The use of climate scenarios allowed us to account for the uncertainties arising from potential decarbonization pathways and global warming trends, socioeconomic growth, new policies, market trends, and society behaviors, among others. TCFD recommends that the range of scenarios should reflect the underlying drivers and assumption relevant for the risks a company will face in site- and time-specific contexts. The Net Zero 2050 scenario, aligned to SSP2-1.9 (1.5°C), is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5°C through stringent climate policies and technology innovation introduced immediately, reaching net zero CO_2 emissions around 2050. The Current Policies scenario, aligned to SSP2-4.5 (3°C), assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved but they are not sufficient to achieve official climate commitments, emissions grow until 2080 leading to about 3°C of warming by 2100. PMI's transition risk assessment, based on NGFS scenarios originally designed to cover policy, market and technological trends until 2050, has been focused on 2010-2040 period to match PMI existing financial forecasts.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

The use of climate scenarios allowed us to account for the uncertainties arising from potential decarbonization pathways and global warming trends, socioeconomic growth, new policies, market trends and society behaviors, among others. TCFD recommends that the range of scenarios should reflect the underlying drivers and assumption relevant for the risks a company will face in site and time-specific contexts. The use of climate-related scenarios helped us to map our exposure to physical and transition risks to 2030 and 2040, by answering focal questions, under diverse climate scenarios aligned with i) the Paris Agreement goal (1.5C and 2C global warming) with more stringent decarbonization measures in place (RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5 for physical risks; NGFS Net Zero pathway for transition risks; ii) the Paris Agreement failure (3C) under the worst-case high-emission scenario, (RCP 8.5 for physical risks; NGFS Current Policies scenario for transition risks). Keeping the 1.5C target alive will demand stringent climate policies and innovation to cut emissions, leading to high transition risks due to, for example, increased carbon and energy prices. On the contrary, the largest physical risks are observed under the worst global warming scenario (3C) that shows a rapid increase of severe and extreme drought, flood, and heatwave instances in different regions. PMI's 2025 Climate Transition Report discloses key-findings of the 2024 Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) among others: - Manufacturing: Climate change may present chronic and acute physical risks with direct impacts on our factories. Cumulative potential losses due to persistent drought ranges from USD 1 to USD 18 million-depending on time horizon and climate scenario absent additional mitigation actions-in 9 factories across Africa, Europe, Americas, and the Middle East, due to business interruption costs. Climate change may present high transition risks with direct impacts on our factories. Increased prices of energy sources in manufacturing sites could result in increased energy procurement costs for PMI. Growing carbon prices and carbon taxation could result in higher costs for manufacturing emissions. Both are classified as high risk in the 1.5C scenario, with expected cumulative impacts above USD 1.2 billion by 2040. - Tobacco sourcing: Climate change may present chronic and acute physical risks with indirect impacts on our tobacco sourcing activities. Cumulative potential losses due to extreme flood events ranges from USD 56 to 129 million depending on the time horizon and climate scenario absent additional mitigation actions in 8 sourcing areas across Asia, Europe, and Latin America. Climate change may present transition risks with indirect supply chain impacts on our tobacco sourcing activities. Increased prices for fuels used in curing barns could result in increased costs for PMI's suppliers and consequently higher procurement costs for PMI in sourcing areas across Africa, Asia Pacific, and Latin America. Increased price of natural gas used in fertilizer products could result in increased production cost for PMI's suppliers and, consequently, higher procurement costs for PMI. Both are classified as medium risks in the 1.5C scenario, with cumulative impacts in the range of USD 100 million to USD 1.2 billion. Many of the substantive risks identified, particularly for tobacco sourcing, are being managed through our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program, since 2002, active throughout 2025 where initiatives to increase farmer resiliency are put in place. For example, we leverage on outcomes of our scenario analysis to inform the financial planning and continued to invest to support farmers in drought-prone areas of Brazil, the Philippines, and Indonesia with more efficient technologies (e.g., drip irrigation), minimizing tillage operations to conserve soil moisture and increase soil infiltration. We continue to certify all our priority factories to the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS), achieving 100% in 2025 (vs. 90% in 2024), to mitigate the water scarcity risk in our water catchment areas. Current and planned investments in value chain projects will ensure long-term reliable supply of carbon

credits, minimizing our exposure to carbon price volatility in the open market. PMI's Sourcing Risk Management framework facilitates the identification of mid- and long-term business disruption risks–including climate-related ones–and supports the supplier selection process. Results of the CCROA (e.g., water-stress risk) have been used as basis for the nature-related risk assessment, which in turn informs the forest and water strategies, in addition to biodiversity, to identify potential synergies between land and ecosystem use change, and climate hazards across our value chain, providing a holistic approach to risk assessment.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

The use of climate scenarios allowed us to account for the uncertainties arising from potential decarbonization pathways and global warming trends, socioeconomic growth, new policies, market trends and society behaviours, among others. TCFD recommends that the range of scenarios should reflect the underlying drivers and assumption relevant for the risks a company will face in site and time-specific contexts. The use of climate-related scenarios helped us to map our exposure to physical and transition risks to 2030 and 2040 by answering focal questions, under diverse climate scenarios aligned with i) the Paris Agreement goal (1.5C and 2C global warming) with more stringent decarbonization measures in place (RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5 for physical risks; NGFS Net Zero pathway for transition risks; ii) the Paris Agreement failure (3C) under the worst-case high-emission scenario,(RCP 8.5 for physical risks; NGFS Current Policies scenario for transition risks). Keeping the 1.5C target alive will demand stringent climate policies and innovation to cut emissions, leading to high transition risks due to, for example, increased carbon and energy prices. On the contrary, the largest physical risks are observed under the worst global warming scenario (3C) that shows a rapid increase of severe and extreme drought, flood and heatwave instances in different regions. PMI's Climate Transition Plan discloses key findings of the 2024 Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) among others: - Tobacco sourcing: Climate change may present transition risks with indirect supply chain impacts in our tobacco sourcing activities. Increased prices for fuels used in curing barns could result in increased costs for PMI's suppliers and, consequently, higher procurement costs for PMI in sourcing areas across Africa, Asia Pacific, and Latin America. Increased price of natural gas used in fertilizer products could result in increased production cost for PMI's suppliers and consequently higher procurement costs for PMI. Both are classified as medium risks in the 1.5C scenario with cumulative impacts in the range

USD 100 million to USD 1.2 billion. Many of the substantive risks identified, particularly in tobacco sourcing, are being managed through our Good Agricultural Practices program (GAP) since 2022 and Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Curing Fuel program since 2016 where initiatives to increase farmer resiliency are put in place. Current and planned investments in value chain projects will ensure long-term reliable supply of carbon credits, minimizing our exposure to carbon price volatility in the open market. PMI's Sourcing Risk Management framework facilitates the identification of mid- and long-term business disruption risks including climate-related ones and supports the supplier selection process. Results of the CCROA (e.g., water-stress risk) have been used as basis for the nature-related risk assessment, which in turn informs the forest and water strategies, in addition to biodiversity, to identify potential synergies between land and ecosystem use change, and climate hazards across our value chain, providing a holistic approach to risk assessment.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Based on CCROA outcomes, PMI released its Climate Transition Plan in 2025, summarizing the main climate related risks and opportunities across our value chain until 2040. Results have shown that both our manufacturing facilities and our tobacco supply chain are exposed to incremental chronic and acute physical risks. Our farmers in Latin America and Asia Pacific regions are reporting soaring crop yield losses due to heavy rains and floods that are expected to intensify in future scenarios. Increased water scarcity is expected to intensify competition for water resources, particularly in those areas already under water stress; this is the case for our tobacco growing area (TGA) in the Firat-Dicle Basin in Turkey. Based on CCROA results, cumulative potential global losses due to extreme flood events in our tobacco supply chain ranges from USD 56-129 million, depending on the time horizon and climate scenario additional mitigation actions. In our direct operations, water scarcity could lead to increasing factory downtime and business interruption costs in drought-prone areas, such as our factories in Greece and Mexico. Based on CCROA results, cumulative potential losses in our manufacturing operations due to extreme flood events ranges from USD 28-98 million depending on the time horizon and climate scenario without additional mitigation actions. PMI's strategic and operational response to the water-related outcomes from our CCROA is focused on increasing water efficiency, minimizing impacts to water quality, and optimizing water usage at the watershed level by becoming better water stewards

and engaging local stakeholders. This is incorporated into our business strategy through water targets for our operations and supply chain by 2025 and 2030. In our direct operations, several factories such as Italy and Poland are implementing water saving interventions to reduce their water intensity, anticipating potential shortages in water availability. The expected full implementation, including the evaluation of pilot projects, and certification of priority manufacturing facilities to the AWS standard, is forecasted by 2025. In our supply chain, our response has been focused on supporting and investing in practices that enable tobacco crop to be resilient to changing water scenarios. For example, we have invested to support farmers in the drought-prone areas of Brazil, the Philippines, and Indonesia with more efficient technologies, minimizing tillage operations to conserve soil moisture and increase infiltration. Our target of performing local water risk assessments across all our TGAs by 2025 will also allow us to continue identifying additional risks and tailored opportunities in our tobacco supply chain. This also includes target to optimize at least 25 million cubic meters of water (cumulative since 2019) in our TGAs by 2033 (up from our original aspiration of 10 million cubic meters). In 2023, we expanded the outreach of water positive programs by issuing the tobacco sector's first Brazilian Green Rural Product Note (known locally as "Green CPR"). Accordingly, our local affiliate, Philip Morris Brasil S.A., provides additional payments to contracted tobacco farmers who can demonstrate that they have adopted sustainable practices to preserve forests or strengthen ecosystem resilience against water cycle fluctuations. The payment is based on a third-party verification of the ecosystem benefits generated, and is corresponded by PMI independently from the commercial contract with the tobacco producer. This approach increases the resilience of the farmers both in economic terms and for the integrity of ecosystem services (e.g., water flow regulation, forest conservation) provided within their farm. We also continued the expansion of our irrigation pond project in India, which now includes check dams, a percolation tank, and desilting tanks. This increases water supply for farms and community members, and recharges the groundwater table in the project areas.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

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

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

PMI continues to implement new technologies in its operations to optimize the use of inputs (e.g., energy-efficiency initiatives) and to increase uptake of renewable energy usage, as well as increasing in-house generation, applied to multiple business areas (e.g., hybrid and electric car fleet or zero-carbon technologies in manufacturing, and sustainable biomass in the tobacco-curing process, as well as in some of its manufacturing sites). PMI has committed and achieved the complete phase-out of coal from its operations and tobacco supply chain and looks at tackling fossil fuel dependency in a waterfall approach, starting from the highest emitting sources and impacts. As an example, in our tobacco supply chain, we continue to phase-out of fossil fuels by converting curing infrastructures to enable the switch to renewable fuels. In 2025, we maintained our ambition of having 0% of the flue-cured tobacco we purchased cured with coal. This was achieved by collaborating with our suppliers to convert coal to biomass alternatives and increasing controls on the supply chain, which has multiple additional benefits beyond emission reductions. As a result, 100% of the tobacco we purchased from China was cured with biomass. Additionally, our supply chain partners in China piloted electrical energy curing barns that will further contribute to emission reductions. In addition, PMI will invest, if required, in carbon removal in its value chain, to further move forward to the decarbonization of our value chain. While we have made progress on all these fronts, certain business activities and continuity plans may require flexibilities linked to fossil fuel consumption (e.g., maintenance of business continuity-related technologies linked to diesel and tobacco sourcing areas currently dependent on fossil fuel such as natural gas). We continue to enable our strategies toward less fossil fuel-dependent inputs and activities, but a full cessation may pose difficult in the short to medium term.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

PMI makes its CDP Climate responses publicly available alongside our 2025 Climate Transition Plan (which incorporates responses to TCFD recommendations), and climate-related content in our annual Value Report and associated case studies and market stories online. Beyond public disclosure, we explicitly tie portions of executive compensation to performance against our VALUE Index (previously Sustainability Index), including progress against climate-related targets as described in our annual Proxy Statement to shareholders ahead of our Annual Shareholder Meeting (ASM). In 2026, similarly to 2025, we published our annual Value Report within a week of the publication of the proxy to enable shareholders to understand the progress in regards of sustainability topics, and to grant them the opportunity to ask informed questions, and provide informed feedback on sustainability topics, including climate-related topics, ahead of the AGM. Beyond investor calls, we organize an Investor Day approximately every two years, to allow shareholders to provide feedback on our overall strategy and performance, as well as on our sustainability initiatives and progress. Composed of members of Company Management, including our Chief Executive Officer, PMI's Sustainability Committee meets at least four times per year. In 2025, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on assessing PMI's performance on the VALUE Index, receiving updates on various sustainability initiatives as well as external developments, reviewing the company's disclosures, and discussing efforts to further embed sustainability within PMI, effectively manage sustainability risks, and enhance sustainability data reliability. The Sustainability Committee is regularly briefed on ratings, which are among a range of factors considered by the investment community in their analysis of companies from a sustainability perspective.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

We have identified several external factors that will influence our pathway to 2040 and we are proactively developing strategies to address them. Technology readiness gaps and supplier capability constraints present challenges, but we are addressing these through strategic partnerships, early technology adoption, and our supplier engagement activities, which include a dedicated program that enhances supplier capabilities and supports them in identification of potential solutions (read more here). Critical supplier dependencies and infrastructure limitations around renewable energy availability create potential bottlenecks and increased costs. We are mitigating these risks through supply chain diversification, long-term renewable energy contracts, and participation in industry coalitions that drive demand for sustainable transport and material solutions while accelerating the development of alternative technologies. Our net zero commitment is grounded in a realistic assessment of both challenges and opportunities, maintaining flexibility in our implementation pathway while holding firm to our 2040 ambition. We acknowledge the significant external dependencies involved, but believe that sustained effort, strategic partnerships, and continued innovation can overcome these obstacles. We assume climate change scenarios and mitigation pathways are effective in describing actual conditions in relation to runaway climate change, and we operate based on inputs from climate models for the medium and long term. We also assume that response mechanisms would be effective in mitigating the likelihood that climate change extreme will take place, and we invest resources to design and implement them at different levels in our value chain.

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

In 2025, we achieved a 46% absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction vs. our 2019 baseline in scope 1+2 (companywide) and are on track to meet our SBTi-validated target of a 50% reduction by 2030 vs. our 2019 baseline. Moreover, in 2025, we achieved carbon neutrality in scope 1+2. In 2025, we certified 43 additional markets as carbon neutral against 2024 emissions, increasing our total to 93 markets and by early 2026 all markets and manufacturing facilities had been certified carbon neutral against 2025 emissions, including Swedish Match which is beyond the scope of our initial target). In 2025 we continued our gradual switch to renewable energy sources. Many of our zero-carbon technologies such as photovoltaic panels, biomass boilers, and tri-generation processes (combining cooling, heating, and power) generate renewable energy. In total, 3.8% of the electricity used in PMI's factories was self-generated in 2025 (3.4% in 2024). In 2025, 91% of the electricity used and purchased in PMI's factories was derived from renewable sources. Excluding countries in which energy attribute certificates were not attainable due to circumstances beyond our control, we would have achieved our 2025 renewable electricity aspiration. In 2025, we continued to apply our internal scorecard in the selection of new leased and rental spaces, ensuring sustainability criteria form part of the decision-making process regarding our future footprint. Carbon emissions from PMI's offices and warehouses decreased by 80% vs. the 2019 baseline in 2025. In addition, we continued to select more environmentally friendly powertrains in our fleet renewal decisions. By year-end, vehicles with electrified powertrains (electric or hybrid) represented 44% of our fleet globally (39% in 2024). In 2025, PMI's PCI invested around USD 0.5 million in projects focused on nature-based solutions (NBS) while promoting own value chain activities by exploring NBS in our tobacco supply chain. In 2021, we initiated a value chain project in Mozambique, with 25 boreholes completed and operational in rural communities in 2025, the project was certified by the Gold Standard and the first batch of carbon credits was issued. In 2025, targeted actions were implemented to reverse past years' supply chain disruption impacts. This allowed us to develop our first pilot project for PMI's internal carbon price for scope 3, focusing on ocean shipping activities In our tobacco supply chain, following a 77% reduction in GHG emissions per kilogram of flue-cured tobacco between 2010 and 2020, we achieved a 77% reduction in carbon emissions from curing one kilogram of flue-cured tobacco in 2025, using 2019 as the baseline.

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

pmi-climate-transition-plan-2025.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

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

PMI recognizes the interconnectedness between climate and nature, and especially when climate change affects natural ecosystems. We are aware that the race against climate change cannot be won acting only on carbon emissions but ecosystems need to be protected and restored to safeguard the services they provide to society and secure a just future through the transition that we want to contribute to. The state of biodiversity has been degrading in the last decades and climate regulations depend strongly on working eco-physical mechanisms that are to be found in the diversity of biomes of our planet. Maintaining the diversity and integrity of species and habitats means keeping the resilience needed also by our business to thrive, benefitting from a stable climate and operating in geographical context where business disruptions caused by extreme weather events can be avoided. In particular, our products are dependent on healthy working forests; our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) triggers forest protection through policies, programs and stakeholder engagement is of highest priority for the transition to a lower carbon emission society to which we intend to contribute.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

Our comprehensive strategy includes the development and implementation of robust mitigation and adaptation strategies designed to prevent or reduce the impact and likelihood of inherent climate-related risks while simultaneously strengthening our organization, building a resilient business, and continuing to lead the way in environmental stewardship by maximizing opportunities arising from climate transition pathways. Alongside mitigation efforts, we implement a comprehensive range of adaptation measures, guided by insights from our CCRO assessment and PMI Guidelines on Climate Change Adaptation. To address drought risks, our factories are implementing water efficiency programs, including establishing water reserves and installing rainwater harvesting systems. In response to flood threats, we will continue to work toward enhanced site resilience by installing drainage infrastructure, elevating critical equipment above expected flood levels, and deploying flood

protection barriers. To guide our future efforts and proactively manage physical climate risks, we plan to integrate site-level adaptation plans into business continuity strategies and to define action plans for the most vulnerable hotspots identified by our CCRO assessment. These plans aim to safeguard business continuity, strengthen operational resilience, and reduce future cost exposure. Our supply chain adaptation strategy mirrors the work we are doing for our own operations. Through our CCRO assessment, we have identified climate risks and hot spots for intervention. Through the experience of working on climate change from a global perspective, we have drafted our first set of climate change adaptation guidelines that will be guiding the engagement with producer communities in our value chain to support action and sustain natural land stewardship in the long term.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Many consumers consider the environmental impact of products and services in their purchase decisions. Regulators also are increasingly focused on corporate responsibility regarding the manufacture and use of materials (e.g. timber-based materials, single-use plastics, electronic device repairability, packaging, end-of-life management). Appropriately addressing post-consumer waste mitigates negative impacts on our bottom line, as producers increasingly are asked to participate in cleanup costs or cover a considerable share of the product end-of-life waste management cost. It also helps us to enhance our brand equity and corporate reputation, and to meet consumer expectations. For PMI, sustainability means creating long-term value while minimizing the negative externalities associated with our products, e.g., through Lifecycle Assessments (LCAs), new product and packaging design. We have been conducting life-cycle analysis (LCA) in 2025 to evaluate the carbon footprint of selected electronic devices and smoke-free consumables which represented 28.3 percent of our total carbon footprint in 2025. Following a more in-depth Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) aligned with the TCFD recommendations, we evaluated climate risks and opportunities in relation to our Products & Services, such as shifts in supply & demand and downstream market risks associated with shifting consumer demands for more sustainable products. Climate change, deforestation and water security considerations influence the setting of sustainability targets for our products and services at short and medium term. To control environmental and social impacts across the life cycle of our smoke-free products (SFP), we have set and achieved our 2025 eco-design and circularity ambitions, which extend to electronic devices, accessories, consumables, and packaging. Informed by consumer surveys carried out in previous years in 10 key SFP markets, in 2025 PMI continued to focus on scaling our end-of-life take-back programs for smoke-free consumables, with 56% shipment volumes covered in 2025. Our aspiration is to embed sustainability across the full life cycle of our product portfolio—electronic devices, consumables, and packaging—by prioritizing the use of recycled and responsibly sourced materials, optimizing product durability and recyclability, and fostering responsible end-of-life management. In 2025, 70 markets put in place anti-littering programs for combustible cigarettes. As a result, by the end of 2025, markets representing 91 percent of our shipment volumes for combustible cigarettes had anti-littering programs in place, once again exceeding our 2025 aspiration of 80 percent coverage. For devices that cannot be given a second life, our CIRCLE hubs inspect, process, and separate materials for recycling. Globally, including validated local solutions, we achieved CIRCLE coverage of 92% of market volume in 2025 (2024:89%).

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Physical climate change risks could affect our own operations and those of our suppliers globally. Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns could affect the yield, quality, and availability of key crops, such as tobacco and cloves, changing our buying patterns and increasing operational costs. Increased drought/flooding could disturb the tobacco leaf life cycle stages in several countries from where we sourced from in 2025, driving strategy interventions in impacted areas. Flooding may require pumping of excess water; similarly, extreme droughts may require long-term irrigation, increasing energy consumption and production costs. The financial implications of these risks vary depending on the impacted asset. example., in our tobacco growing areas (TGA) in Brazil these could cause interruptions in our supply chain with a financial impact ranging from USD 7.3-29.3 million. To prevent these impacts from materializing, PMI has adapted its management strategy in the short-medium term. To support addressing these risks PMI embedded environmental sustainability considerations in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) since 2002 and 2017 respectively, and required suppliers to comply with them. During the year, we also engaged local managers at critical locations to collect site-specific information on existing measures that reduce physical climate vulnerability. In the strategic decision and annual planning of our tobacco leaf inventories we include consideration on the impact that GAP initiatives had since implementation to mitigate those risks and its increasing influence over time in the short to medium term. For example, PMI has invested around USD136,000 in 2025 to support on farm water management and water stewardship activities (e.g. spring protection projects) at a landscape level. Informed by PMI's sustainability materiality assessment, PMI's Sustainability Index (SI), now VALUE Index (VI), was introduced in 2022 to measure progress and define success against our long-term commitments. The VI is comprised of KPIs directly linked to 8 roadmap goals, including for example KPIs related to FLAG greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions and proportion of priority forest area in PMI tobacco and paper and pulp-based product supply chains with zero deforestation. PMI continues to integrate forests issues in long-term business objectives, to ensure the sustainable supply of raw materials and mitigate future cost increments in acquisition of sustainable raw materials (reported under 3.1.1 as a relevant risk).Water action, as a part of the holistic strategy on nature, is reported through a KPI of volumetric water benefits in our tobacco supply chain where we measure positive impact generated by projects that address shared water challenges at the watershed level where our tobacco growing areas are located.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Increasing climate change risks can generate fluctuations in supply and demand, and create downstream market risks and opportunities associated with shifting consumer demands for lower-carbon products. In 2022 PMI carried out seven surveys with over 5,000 users in 10 key smoke-free product markets. The results provided valuable climate change, deforestation and water security considerations to influence setting sustainability targets for our products and services at short and medium term. Our aspiration is to embed sustainability across the full life cycle of our product portfolio—electronic devices, consumables, and packaging—by prioritizing the use of recycled and responsibly sourced materials, optimizing product durability and recyclability, and fostering responsible end-of-life management. Informed by consumer surveys carried out in previous years in 10 key smoke free product markets, PMI continued to focus on scaling our end-of-life take-back programs for smoke-free consumables, with 56% shipment volumes covered in 2025.x. In 2025, 70 markets put in place anti-littering programs for combustible cigarettes. As a result, by the end of 2025, markets representing 91 percent of our shipment volumes for combustible cigarettes had anti-littering programs in place, once again exceeding our 2025 aspiration of 80 percent coverage. Additionally, we achieved the ambition to have 100% of the smoke-free electronic devices introduced on the market as of the end of 2025 have eco-design certification. For devices that cannot be given a second life, our CIRCLE hubs inspect, process, and separate materials for recycling. By year-end, we had expanded the scope of our CIRCLE program to include local solutions in different markets. Globally, including validated local solutions, we achieved CIRCLE coverage of 92% of market volume in 2025 (89% in 2024). With the aspiration of making all packaging formats within the PMI portfolio designed for recyclability, we made significant progress toward our 2025 aspiration—rising from 98.3 percent in 2023 to 99.4 percent in 2024 and 99.5 percent in 2025. Design for recyclability is now integrated into our foundation as part of our eco-design. As packaging regulation might evolve, we will continuously evaluate the performances of our packs in regards to their design for recyclability. Over the past five years, we have reduced the overall CO2 impact of our smoke-free products through improvements in manufacturing processes and in our tobacco supply chain. Likewise, we have achieved a reduction of water intensity of 8% versus 2024 (55% reduction versus 2018).

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Beyond its human repercussions, climate change threatens business continuity, especially where businesses involve agricultural supply chains. For PMI, raw material costs such as tobacco leaf and cloves may rise, with consumers and our employees becoming increasingly sensitized to environmental impact of corporate actions. Upfront investments with longer-term returns are required as consequences of climate change-related risk could expose investors to changes in corporate stock value. PMI's efforts to reduce environmental impacts, e.g., through increased energy efficiency, could alleviate potential costs and create competitive advantage by meeting/exceeding consumer, employee, and other stakeholder expectations. We are crafting a strategy intended to be flexible and harmonized with societal expectations and our enduring business objectives, nurturing the resilience of our company, including climate change, water stewardship and deforestation: - Achievement of net zero in PMI's value chain (scope 1+2+3) by 2040 -Reduction in absolute CO2 emissions consistent with SBTi for a 1.5C scenario (50% in S1+2, 33.3% in S3 FLAG, and 27.5% in S3 Industrial emission reductions by 2030 vs. 2019 baseline) – Implementation of regenerative agriculture practices in all priority tobacco growing areas by 2033- Zero deforestation of priority forest area in PMI tobacco and paper and pulp-based product supply chain by 2026. Our sustainability strategy has a key role in the medium and long term to enable efficiencies in our operations, to keep us ahead of our competitors, increase our resilience and fulfil our reduction targets for a better strategic position when customers/investors assess our performance. Our business strategy focuses on physical adaptation and long-term emissions reduction including: - Long-term sourcing strategies (e.g. tobacco and timber-based materials) integrating CCROA considerations - Customer and supplier sustainability strategies aligned with ours to ensure support to our objectives. We integrate environmental related physical and transition risks and opportunities related to regulation, reputation and market by implementing e.g. carbon emission reduction projects with longer payback period in our facilities. One example in our manufacturing site in Italy, a solution space (approved in 2022) kicked off in 2023, incl. the site's electrification plans to enable exiting EU ETS in 2024, and de-risking externalities related to energy and ETS price volatility. A mix of technologies from thermal electrification via heat pumps, electric boiler and in-house photovoltaic plants areoperational since 2025. Such systems have the capacity to deliver up to 90 GWh thermal energy annually (approx. 60% of site's 2023 consumption profile), improving at the same time the overall heat generation efficiency by 6%, against an investment of approx. USD 10 Mio.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation
☑ Other, please specify :OPEX

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Water

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

As PMI is working toward achieving its sustainability goals, OPEX and CAPEX for water-related issues are included in our financial planning; for example, PMI has planned financial resources to 1) implement technologies in manufacturing to minimize the use of water; 2) implement its long-term Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program in its tobacco supply chain to achieve sustainable tobacco production, including activities with tobacco suppliers to address water related risks, among others. These activities focus on the improvement of crop management practices, including investment in more sustainable irrigation practices, water and soil conservation plans, and the development of drought- and flood-tolerant varieties. 3) Conduct water risk assessment, for which PMI annually allocates a budget, and the results are used to inform the company's business and sourcing strategies in the mid and long term to prevent risks of supply disruption and/or potential increase in procurement cost. PMI's risk assessment looks out to 2030 and 2040 as this is when the majority of risks are expected to materialize in the absence of successful mitigation measures. The indicated time horizon was selected as it is aligned with our risk planning and climate change goals, allowing us to set actionable goals with tangible long-term effects for our business.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Sustainable tobacco production is key for PMI, with goals and strategic plans to avoid deforestation. As PMI is working toward achieving goals, human and financial resources are covered in the medium-term (5-10 years) financial planning for forest related issues, in line with our 2025 and 2030 deforestation targets. For example, PMI developed its Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuels for tobacco suppliers to comply with and was audited by a 3rd party in 2023. MF is an ongoing process implemented in countries where PMI sources Virginia flue-cured tobacco (FCV), including Brazil, Argentina and Philippines, which represent some of PMI's main FCV origins. Since its design, careful financial planning including actions, and resources have been allocated to facilitate the achievement of PMI's forest-related objectives. PMI's financial planning considers that sustainable wood fuel may come at a higher cost due to the increased efforts in traceability and verification. These potential cost increments are integrated into PMI's financial planning, and into PMI's sustainability programs which aim to address potential risks and opportunities. Annual budget planning is done in the 3rd quarter for the following year's budget and includes allocation for initiatives implementation to ensure that tobacco farmers will have access to a sustainable source of fuel wood and are not contributing to any deforestation on primary and protected forests. PMI supports suppliers and farmers by promoting collective purchase access to shared sustainable firewood suppliers. This approach was deployed in 2016 in all FCV markets and has been covered by an third-party verification assurance process since 2018. As new markets are added, a budget is allocated to ensure these new sourcing markets can comply to the requirements of PMI's MF. For markets that contribute to the compensation or past deforestation risk identified since 2019, budgets were also allocated to ensure compensation projects will be implemented before year-end 2025. For markets that can contribute to a forest-positive and on landscape approach, budgets were also allocated. The same financial analysis and consequent financial planning is carried forward for potential certification costs impacting PMIs paper and pulp-based product procurement. Certification premiums are specific to each supplier and careful evaluation needs to be updated on an annual basis.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Climate-related regulations are expanding and becoming more stringent. Compliance with such regulations is core to the way PMI operates. While new legislation may trigger additional costs when implementing new programs and initiatives, it can also provide us with the opportunity to reduce energy consumption, carbon emissions, and operational costs. We have adapted our financial planning to address climate risks and seize opportunities related to direct and indirect costs, capital expenditure and allocation, and assets over the short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons, aligned with strategies set out in PMI's Climate Transition Plan. Some examples of how financial planning has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities include: • Renewable energy generation subsidies factored into our cost-benefit analyses to improve return on investment • The expansion of schemes such as the EU Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS) to include EU accession countries where PMI has facilities has influenced our investments with energy saving initiatives, our Drive4Zero Program, and our portfolio of zero-carbon technologies. PMI's supply chain and its purchases of tobacco leaf are influenced by cost of production for farmers. If the overall cost of producing raw tobacco at directly contracted farms and third-party leaf suppliers increases, it would lead to an indirect increase in procurement costs as tobacco prices would respond to upward pressure on cost of production. We implemented our Good Agricultural Practices program with mandatory requirements for our tobacco suppliers and their contracted farmers, providing specific guidance on initiatives to mitigate tobacco growing risks and impacts related to climate change such as transition market risks related to fuel price increases. A set annual budget is allocated to initiatives to promote the adoption of improved and innovative practices by the farmers in our supply chain lowering fuel consumption, dependency on fuel and overall production costs. We also apply internal carbon pricing mechanisms, which help to identify investment opportunities comparing relevant GHG reduction projects globally based on their cost-effectiveness in reducing emissions and drive expenditures needed

for prioritizing our list of initiatives. Based on most recent CCROA results, revenues and access to capital are currently not impacted by climate change, and acquisitions and divestments are not expected to materially impact.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Climate transition plan-aligned investment (CAPEX)

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

25000000

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

1.6

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

2.5

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

2.5

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

PMI’s climate strategy aims to address pertinent climate change risks and build resilience while seizing opportunities presented by a low-carbon future. To deliver on our climate ambition, PMI relies on robust carbon footprint accounting, analysis of climate change–related risks and opportunities, ambitious targets, clear management and governance structures, and key enablers such as the establishment of our new Value Index–linking sustainability performance, including achievement of climate related ambitions, to executive compensation–as well as internal carbon pricing. Led by climate change awareness, PMI is targeting to reduce emissions by 2030 (Near Term targets) and to reach net-zero emissions across the entire value chain by 2040. To meet these goals, a broad range of climate and energy targets have been set, including emission reduction aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement, transition to renewable energy, forest protection through sustainable management, product eco-design, manufacturing process improvements, and the reduction of waste. Our goals can be reached through intermediate targets such as the carbon neutrality Scope 1 + 2, achieved in 2025. We invest in optimizing energy and process efficiencies and replacing fossil fuel-based energy with renewable sources. We compensate for our unavoidable emissions as a last resort—once we have maximized our emissions reduction. Specifically, investments (CAPEX) associated with energy efficiency, increasing in-house energy generation through renewable technologies and carbon emission reductions in our manufacturing facilities – namely our Energy Savings Initiatives and Zero Carbon Technology programs are accounted for in the figure reported above. These programs are currently planned at least until 2026, and we expect additional similar investments to take place by 2030 to further contribute to PMI’s mid and long-term carbon emission reduction commitments. As difficult to foresee, forward looking estimates were calculated assuming overall PMI CAPEX to slightly decline between 2025 and 2030 and remain unchanged between 2030 and 2035.
[Add row]

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

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

38

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

106

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

2

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

11

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water related CAPEX: In 2025 PMI invested in multiple initiatives to reduce, reuse, and recycle water across 17 facilities, with some key initiatives taking place in our facilities in Italy and Greece. In 2025, we decreased CAPEX by 38% compared to 2024. We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects to optimize our water withdrawals. PMI will continue to develop additional water efficiency measures and invest in novel technologies to continue reducing our water footprint. For example, in 2025, our factory in Brazil implemented new technologies to reduce energy and water consumption, including a wastewater plant that recovers methane for electricity generation. We expect CAPEX to increase by 106% in 2026. Water related OPEX: We had a 2% decrease in our water related OPEX during 2025 driven by changes in our product portfolio and business dynamics. We expect OPEX to fluctuate in the range of 10-20% in 2026.
[Fixed row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We are currently exploring how to use learnings from our pilots to develop and implement a shadow price on water

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

To better capture water's true value, we developed an internal value of water assessment that assigns a comprehensive value to water by considering physical risks (availability and quality), regulatory risks (changes in regulation), and reputational risks. This approach calculates a virtual price for water that reflects both current and future risks, helping us make more informed investment decisions about water stewardship across our operations. We are currently piloting this tool in the factories in scope for our water circularity targets. In parallel, we are promoting the application of Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting (VWBA), a standardized, science-based methodology that enables companies to design, measure, and verify the environmental impacts of watershed-focused water stewardship projects. Our approach to VWBA uses metrics informed by our local water risk assessments (LWRAs) in our tobacco supply chain and AWS site assessments in our direct operations. Results are externally validated by Bluerisk, ensuring data quality and adherence to the World Resource Institute's VWBA. Together, this approach leveraging both tools enables us to value water resources more accurately, measure the effectiveness of our stewardship programs, and develop a clear pathway toward our water circularity ambitions. We are currently exploring how to use learnings from our pilots to develop and implement a shadow price.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Other, please specify :Change internal behaviour

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Benchmarking against peers

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Price with substantive impact on business decisions

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

PMI's single price methodology aims to keep the robustness and internationally recognized practices, modelling the Stiglitz and Stern references, and applying them in a scenario analysis of transition risks projected to achieve the Paris Agreement's global warming pathway at 2030/2040, specific to our emission profile and the geographies where we are operating. Variables such as i) factories emission profiles, ii) geographies and risk level in relation to carbon tax or carbon regulations already in place or planned to be in the near term, iii) forward-looking transition risks, iv) benchmarking, and v) inflation rates, are considered when assessing the shadow carbon price. In 2022, we adjusted our shadow price from USD 65 to USD 105 per ton of CO2e.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

PMI's internal carbon price has been already updated since its inception resulting in a higher value (current USD 105/ton CO2 versus USD 65/ton CO2 previously) and the underlying assumptions provide enough confidence to expect further increases toward 2040 when we will be reaching net zero carbon emissions in our value chain. The internal carbon price we use is built on a variety of considerations, including mitigation pathways such as carbon taxes that are expected to increase over time to reflect the need to align stakeholders on more incisive decarbonization actions.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

105

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

105

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Financial evaluation of climate-related business proposals

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

71

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

In 2025 we continued integrating our shadow carbon price (SCP) into the preparation and financial evaluation of business proposals aimed at structurally reducing our carbon emissions, supporting the assessment of over 150 carbon emission-reduction projects–over 140 under our Energy Savings Initiatives. An approx. USD25 million budget was allocated to support the execution of the projects in our manufacturing sites driving around 3.1% reduction in carbon emissions across our manufacturing facilities in 2025 versus 2024. The application of the SCP increases the IRR and reduces the impact of the payback period thus enabling efficiency and emission reduction projects that would otherwise not qualify according to our internal investment policy. As an example, as part of our ZCT program, in our manufacturing site in Italy a solution space (approved in 2022) kicked off in 2023, including the site's electrification plans to enable exiting EU ETS in 2024 and de-risking externalities related to energy and ETS price volatility. A mix of technologies from thermal electrification via heat pumps, electric boiler and in-house photovoltaic plants are fully operational since 2025. Such systems have the capacity to deliver up to 90 GWh thermal energy annually (approx. 60% of site's 2023 consumption profile), improving at the same time the overall heat generation efficiency by 6%, against an investment of approx. USD10 million. The application of PMI's SCP to internalize the costs of externalities in the financial evaluation of projects allowed to improve financial parameters of those projects and served as enabler of the carbon neutrality strategy favoring investments that will organically accelerate the reduction path and support the achievement of our neutrality targets. The internal SCP has been instrumental to prioritize projects delivering higher impact in carbon reduction emissions. Embedding an internal SCP in the financial decision contributes to raising awareness to invest in environmentally conscious and low-carbon technologies.

Row 2

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal virtual carbon levy

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Set a carbon offset budget

☑ Other, please specify :Change internal behavior

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The carbon levy has enabled us to internalize external costs by virtually charging our business functions or affiliates for their respective emissions. With the aim of supporting behavioral change, the levy has been collected in a climate fund (PMI Portfolio of Climate Investments or-PCI), which finances high-quality carbon value chain and/or offsetting projects. We have modeled what the carbon levy should be for PMI basing our calculation on data on the forecasted voluntary carbon market prices, our CO2 compensation profile (i.e., the number of tons of CO2 to be compensated through value chain activities/offsetting investments), our carbon neutrality time horizon, and the compensation strategy we want to adopt. In 2022, we adjusted our carbon levy from USD 8 to USD 11 per ton of CO2e.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

PMI's carbon levy is an internal tax, virtually charged to selected business units for their emissions with the aim to leverage the virtual revenue to size and fund investments that contribute to the decarbonization of the business and especially the compensation of outstanding emissions through offsetting or value chain initiatives. We calculate the value of our levy (currently at USD 11/tCO2) as proportional to the market value of high-quality offsets available for purchase in line with the quality criteria as defined in PMI's Portfolio of Climate Investments. Our PCI focused on compensating for residual scope 1+2 GHG emissions through carbon projects. With our 2025 carbon neutrality aspiration achieved, we are now exploring the evolution of the PCI into what we are calling the Climate Lab—an investment framework intended to address the larger challenge: supporting the decarbonization of our value chain as we work toward our near-term SBTi targets by 2030. Given the lead time required to generate credits, the PCI has purchased carbon credits from the voluntary carbon market to meet our 2025 carbon neutrality aspiration for scope 1+2 GHG emissions. We do not plan further purchases in the near future.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

11

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

11

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Financial evaluation of carbon emission compensation strategies

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

To support its decarbonization efforts, PMI believes that limiting the use of market approaches in the short term by prioritizing direct investment in our value chain in the medium and long term will result in a climate investment strategy that is cost effective, transparent, consistent, and of high quality. We have operationalized PCI by applying a consolidated, technically robust approach to guide the selection and funding of our climate investments. Our fundamental principle has been to address residual emissions while ensuring transparency in our climate investment strategy and maintaining quality standards for offset. The PCI has standardized and provided transparency to our climate investment approach, focusing primarily on direct investments in our supply chain rather than relying on market based approaches (offsetting). This holistic approach generates significant co-benefits beyond our carbon credit generation, supporting both our 2025 carbon neutrality objectives and our broader strategic goals. We have maintained a budget for specific projects in the voluntary carbon market, with oversight from an advisory committee composed of cross-functional PMI senior leaders. This committee approves resource allocation for climate solutions and validates investment selections. In 2025, PMI's PCI invested around USD 0.5 million in a nature based solutions project under development in Malawi, in the same area where we source tobacco (2024: USD 0.3 million). Currently, we fully manage value chain projects in Brazil, Malawi, and Mozambique, with additional explorative activities in India and Tanzania. Notably, one of our projects in Mozambique was certified in 2025 by the Gold Standard and the first batch of carbon credits was issued. Given the lead time required to generate credits, the PCI has purchased carbon credits from the voluntary carbon market to meet our 2025 carbon neutrality aspiration for scope 1+2 GHG emissions. We do not plan further purchases in the near future. Our PCI focused on compensating for residual scope 1+2 GHG emissions through carbon projects. With our 2025 carbon neutrality aspiration achieved, we are now exploring the evolution of the PCI into what we are calling the Climate Lab—an investment framework intended to address the larger challenge: supporting the decarbonization of our value chain as we work toward our near-term SBTi targets by 2030.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:*	*Select all that apply*

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Smallholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Suppliers' contribution to PMI's greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, specifically to scope 3 emissions, are considered for dependencies and impacts. Following year-over-year of our carbon footprint, we identify top emitting categories (e.g. purchased goods and services, and tobacco growing) and their contributors (i.e., sub-categories) and set the threshold for substantive dependency and/or impact. In recent years, this was evaluated as 4% of PMI's scope 3 emissions (excluding Swedish Match).

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

8563

Forests

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

The number of suppliers pertains to the paper and pulp-based supply chain. Critical suppliers in this chain are evaluated based on spend and volume thresholds. Suppliers providing more than 200 tons of volume and with a spend exceeding USD 250,000 are considered critical. These suppliers are included in the scope of PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM).

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

45

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape/marine ecosystem condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

☑ Other, please specify :Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

The number of suppliers refers to PMI's tobacco supply chain. Scores are developed through primary data on withdrawals, and other indicators, as well as supplier's exposure and management of water risks. These indicators are consolidated in a single water risk score, which is used to define if a suppliers' impact is substantive. The threshold to define suppliers' impact as substantive is a score of 21 points in the water risk score (scores range from 0 to 25).

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

6
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our approach to prioritizing suppliers for engagement on climate-related issues is based, among other factors, on their potential contribution to PMI's scope 3 emissions and, in particular, linked to our scope 3 science-based targets that can only be reached through carbon emission reductions in our supply chain. We engage with suppliers through a holistic approach based on assessing impacts, dependencies, vulnerability, and related actions that can be triggered on tackling climate change both on mitigation and adaptation measures. We believe collaboration is the most effective way to achieve the Paris Agreement's goals, and a low-carbon future needs to be built with industry-wide approach and through shared value generation with our business partners. In recent years, we have improved our collection of primary GHG emissions data from suppliers in several categories, including tobacco and direct materials. We also worked with suppliers in our logistics categories, who provided GHG emissions data related to the transportation of PMI goods. In 2025, we expanded this initiative to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, from IT to facility services. The aim is to increase primary data to improve our carbon accounting accuracy, visibility around opportunities, and traceability of sustainability initiatives. For example, in our cellulose acetate category, we achieved over 90% coverage of primary data collection in 2025.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our approach to prioritizing suppliers is based on several criteria: the global deforestation impact of the material, PMI's sourcing origins, procurement spend, and purchased volume. Suppliers exceeding the defined spend and volume thresholds are prioritized for engagement, included in the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) implementation, and subjected to third-party audits. For our paper and pulp-based products, in 2025, we continued our annual risk assessment, incorporating the criteria from the National Risk Assessment of the Forest Stewardship Council (NRA). From the NRA's 33 criteria, we selected 17 criteria relevant to our paper and pulp-based supply chain, and applied them to the list of country origins. By combining this information with satellite monitoring, we gained a better understanding of the risks our suppliers face, allowing us to prioritize them for engagement and on-site third party audits. To achieve our zero deforestation commitments, we engage with our suppliers annually to communicate our expectations, understand their current practices, and set targets for the materials they supply. We have conducted webinars, individual interviews, and commissioned third parties for onsite visits. PMI holds annual strategy and engagement sessions with all paper and pulp-based suppliers. Since 2024, we engaged with over 50 paper and pulp-based product suppliers.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Supplier performance improvement
☑ Suppliers' exposure or vulnerability to physical risks
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our approach to water stewardship aims to build the resilience of watersheds, covering our tobacco and other raw materials supply chains and our own operations. We believe we must engage with stakeholders to scale solutions and leverage a science-based approach supported by robust methodologies and implementation tools. As a result, we prioritize collecting primary data on water withdrawals related to irrigated tobacco farms in our tobacco growing areas (TGA). In 2025, the farms in our TGAs accounted for a collective freshwater withdrawal of around 124 million cubic meters for irrigation purposes. In 2025, we completed local water risk assessments (LWRA) in Brazil, Italy, Spain, and three regions in Thailand. These assessments highlighted how climate change is intensifying water-related challenges across our tobacco sourcing markets. Water scarcity remains the most pervasive risk, as limited supplies create competing demands that might not all be met. Extreme weather events, including prolonged droughts and floods, further exacerbate this scarcity, directly impacting both water availability and quality. Specific regional findings revealed in our 2025 LWRAs include drought conditions in Thailand, illustrating how climate-driven water stress manifests differently across our TGAs. We have conducted 61 LWRAs since 2018, covering 100% of our TGAs, including multiple watersheds within some of these areas.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All our business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP), which define expectations both for our suppliers, as well as their suppliers. We validate the adherence to the RSP engaging with them via our Supplier Due Diligence program. We leverage our partnership with EcoVadis—the leading global service provider of online ESG supplier assessments—to monitor and assess the sustainability performance of our suppliers of direct materials (excluding tobacco and electronics suppliers, for which we use tailored due diligence tools). Through this process, we analyze the status of our supplier's compliance with our RSP, including on climate actions, which is an integral part of the assessment object of the due diligence. The results might trigger suppliers deep dive sessions to understand the corrective action plans developed to close relevant gaps identified. Further on-site audits might be requested if the corrective action plan is not satisfactory. During 2025, 144 suppliers representing 100% of our total direct material spend were assessed. Of these, 100 % were determined to be sourced sustainably by PMI, based on the score provided by the assessment platform. This was the result of a close collaboration between the remaining 10 suppliers, which underwent CAP review and reassessment.

Forests

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All our business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP), which define expectations both for our suppliers, as well as their suppliers. We validate the adherence to the RSP engaging with them via our Supplier Due Diligence program. We leverage our partnership with EcoVadis—the leading global service provider of online ESG supplier assessments—to monitor and assess the sustainability performance of our suppliers of direct materials (excluding tobacco and electronics suppliers, for which we use tailored due diligence tools). Through this process, we analyze the status of our supplier's compliance with our Responsible Sourcing Principles, including forest and biodiversity. Both are an integral part of the assessment object of the due diligence. The results might trigger suppliers deep dive sessions to understand the corrective action plans developed to close relevant gaps identified. Further on-site audits might be requested if the

corrective action plan is not satisfactory. During 2025, 144 suppliers representing 100% of our total direct material spend were assessed. Of these, 100 % were determined to be sourced sustainably by PMI, based on the score provided by the assessment platform This was the result of a close collaboration between the remaining 10 suppliers, which underwent CAP review and reassessment.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All our business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP), which define expectations both for our suppliers, as well as their suppliers. We validate the adherence to the RSP engaging with them via our Supplier Due Diligence program. We leverage our partnership with EcoVadis—the leading global service provider of online ESG supplier assessments—to monitor and assess the sustainability performance of our suppliers of direct materials (excluding tobacco and electronics suppliers, for which we use tailored due diligence tools). Through this process, we analyze the status of our supplier's compliance with our Responsible Sourcing Principles, including water resources conservation and pollution. Both are an integral part of the assessment object of the due diligence. The results might trigger suppliers deep dive sessions to understand the corrective action plans developed to close relevant gaps identified. Further on-site audits might be requested if the corrective action plan is not satisfactory. During 2025, 144 suppliers representing 100% of our total direct material spend were assessed. Of these, 100 % were determined to be sourced sustainably by PMI, based on the score provided by the assessment platform This was the result of a close collaboration between the remaining 10 suppliers, which underwent CAP review and reassessment.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ First-party verification

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

With around 20,700 tier 1 suppliers globally, our supply chain spend amounted to approx. USD 14 billion in 2025. Our global supply chain is organized into two main streams—direct spend (e.g., tobacco leaf, direct materials, electronic devices) and indirect spend (e.g., technical procurement, indirect materials and services). From a sustainability standpoint, supply chain categories exposed to highest risks pertain to our direct spend. Likewise, our most carbon-intensive supplies are direct materials used in the manufacturing of our products (e.g., cellulose acetate tow and tobacco), representing 41% of our scope 3 emissions in 2025. Due to the relevance of direct spend suppliers in terms of carbon intensity, spend and exposure to climate risks, PMI is engaging these suppliers as part of a science-based target for supplier engagement. Through this target, suppliers representing 15% of our total spend were expected to have science-based targets by 2025 (2025: 42%). Our procurement team plays a pivotal role in driving supplier engagement with a focus on decarbonization. We foster close collaboration with suppliers to implement measures that reduce carbon footprints, improve energy efficiency, adopt renewable energy sources, and purchase renewable energy certificates.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Geospatial monitoring tool
☑ Off-site third-party audit
☑ On-site third-party audit

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In 2025, we have continued to implement our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) with our paper and pulp-based suppliers, requesting commitment to its targets and roadmap. 100% of our paper and pulp-based suppliers have committed to PMI's Forest Positive program. We use our internally developed forest risk classification system to define the supporting evidence that must be produced by each supplier for its origin countries to obtain validation of compliance through external audits. These are performed annually as a documental review and with a frequency of three years as on-the-ground audits for high-risk countries. In 2025, as a result of the third-party audit for ZDM, all suppliers were compliant. For the tobacco supply chain, we have set a target of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest for firewood by 2025. We work with all our direct suppliers to move toward traceable and sustainable wood fuels together with a thorough third-party verification to assure the protection of forests against deforestation and deforestation risk is monitored annually via geospatial tools. For instances when suppliers deviate from compliance, time bound actions plans are being developed together with the suppliers and progress is being monitored on a regular basis. The absence of a clear commitment to act on issues identified or a persistent lack of action and improvement may lead to contractual implications for suppliers.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Improving water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure significantly enhances community well-being and livelihoods. Guided by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), our aspiration was for all contracted farmers supplying tobacco to PMI to have basic drinking water access by 2025. We closed 2025 with 99.9 percent of our contracted farmers, in the defined markets in scope, having access to basic drinking water. This progress was achieved through improved water points and household water purification solutions, which played an integral role in reaching "last-mile", isolated farmers. The small remaining gap of 0.1 percent in 2025 reflects approximately 200 farmers in Malawi whose access to drinking water could not be monitored on time for corrective actions.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Complying with regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ First-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) provide our suppliers with PMI's expectations in the areas of human rights, environment, and business integrity. The environment section covers environmental compliance, management, resource consumption and waste minimization. In the area of climate change, our RSP encourages suppliers to review, identify and minimize their environmental impacts, especially regarding land use, waste, emissions, energy, and water consumption. Our RSP also encourages suppliers to set targets for improvement, measure performance and report on them. The RSP applies to all suppliers doing business with PMI. In addition, tobacco suppliers and their farmers follow our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program. The GAP lays out extensive agricultural environmental practices for farmers to adopt, covering effective farming techniques, safe storage, handling and use of chemicals (crop protection agents), water and waste

management, as well as energy and raw material efficiency. Compliance with these requirements focuses on critical suppliers, as defined: Critical Suppliers are those Tier 1 and Tier 2 managed suppliers who manufacture or sell components used in the manufacture of PMI finished products with a minimum yearly spend > USD0.5 million and all Electronics suppliers Tier 1 and Tier 2 who are commercially managed by PMI. All tobacco farmers directly contracted by PMI affiliates or by our third-party tobacco suppliers are considered critical suppliers.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

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

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

For all our standard tobacco purchases, suppliers are contractually required to comply with our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program, which includes requirements for all farmers to develop an action plan to measure and reduce impacts on the environment. Some of the key water-related elements of the GAP program are related to sustainable freshwater use (with requirements on water extraction, water efficiency and soil conservation), pollution prevention, compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, and the execution of a water risk assessment. Compliance with the GAP program is assessed through supplier self-assessments; results from local water risk assessments are assessed through supplier scorecards.
[Add row]

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

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

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

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

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Primary data collection

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Engagement and incentivization (changing supplier behaviour)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

PMI measures of success are three-fold: 1) Percentage of suppliers by spend that are covered through our climate related engagement activities (e.g., developing of emission reduction projects, carrying out climate related risks assessments, building capacities on data collection, emissions reduction, target setting, and reporting), meeting minimum threshold scores in our due diligence platforms to be deemed as sustainably sourced. For example, we aim to engage 100% of our critical direct material suppliers by 2025 (94% achieved in 2024). 2) Percentage of tobacco growing areas (TGA) covered with our Local Risk Assessments (LRA). As part of the LRA, PMI engages tobacco suppliers and farmers to identify, assess and manage potential water impacts arising from local climate risks. As irrigation accounts for half the water used to grow tobacco sourced by PMI (with an average of 228 cubic meters per ton of tobacco produced in 2025), it is a critical input for our business. Since we started measuring it in 2018, water requirements related to our purchased tobacco volume have gradually decreased in absolute terms. To continue improving our understanding of local conditions and be better placed to manage climate risks we have achieved the target to carry out a LRA in 100% of our current tobacco growing areas in 2025. 3) Percentage of suppliers to adopt science based targets. PMI has set a target validated by the SBTi in 2023 on the percentage of supply chain spend covered by suppliers with their own science-based targets. We aim for 15% of our suppliers by spend (covering purchased goods and services) to have science-based targets by 2025 (42% achieved in 2025). Through science-based target setting we expect suppliers to further develop their greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting processes, improving their climate change strategies to drive effective carbon emission reduction, which are expected have a positive knock-on effect in PMI's value chain emissions, further supporting our scope 3 emission reduction efforts and increase access to primary data. Supplier engagement directly supports the delivery of PMI's sustainability commitments, e.g. enabling shifts in the GHG accounting methodology from spend base to primary data (collected through supplier engagement), making our methodology more robust and informing targeted strategies across our supply chain to deliver on CO2 emission reductions in line with PMI's short-term SBTi targets.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Compliance to PMI's Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Offering on-site training and technical assistance; disseminating technical materials

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Traceability information and geospatial location data

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

14

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

In 2025, we continued our long-term strategy of engagement, following PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM), to organize webinars and training sessions with our most relevant suppliers, covering topics related to deforestation risks in our tobacco supply chain, as well as in the paper and pulp-based products supply chain. Webinars were carried out aimed at sharing with our supplier base the commitments and targets made by PMI toward our long-term Forest Positive strategy, as well as our two-pronged approach: First-engaging with 26 suppliers of flue-cured tobacco, and over 40 suppliers of paper and pulp-based products to move toward traceable and sustainable raw material sourcing; second, third-party verification. In 2025, new webinars have been organized, to communicate expectations to PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain. Webinar sessions were organized for 45 paper and pulp-based suppliers, followed by some customized clarification meetings. As an outcome, in line with our goal, we received from all Pulp-Based Product suppliers their signed commitment on ZDM and based on the results of the 2025 third-party verification, 100% of PMI's paper and pulp-based products are compliant to zero gross deforestation (maintained since achievement in 2024). In PMI's tobacco supply chain, our sustainability strategy leverages on the implementation of PMI's Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program, that 100% of our tobacco suppliers and an estimated 350,291 contracted farmers are engaged with and participated in 2025. The GAP's implementation is supported on the ground by qualified and trained field technicians (FT) and is verified through the specific activities managed on sustainability such as the Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuels. During regular on-site visits FTs perform a range of activities from the dissemination of technical materials to data collection on social and environmental indicators. In collaboration with our suppliers, capacity building and training sessions are organized for farmers to increase capabilities on the ground, support the correct implementation of GAP and MF to prevent and reduce deforestation and/or conversion of natural ecosystems in the growing areas we source from. Every year a third-party audit is in place to ensure and verify the MF implementation and based on the results of the 2025 third-party verification, 100% of PMI's tobacco volume purchased is compliant to zero net deforestation (2024: 88%).

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Compliance to PMI's Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program, Monitoring Framework (MF) for sustainable curing fuel and Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect WASH information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

350291

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

The number and proportion of standard purchase suppliers refers only to PMI's tobacco supply chain. Tobacco suppliers represent 53% of PMI's water footprint and are the company's priority when it comes to water security engagement, including 23 countries and covering 100% of our contracted tobacco spend. PMI provides Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) guidelines for water management practices, which cover water scarcity, local impacts, water efficiency, and water access, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). Our tobacco suppliers are contractually required to comply with the program's requirements, which includes reporting on several indicators related to irrigation technology, water consumption per irrigation type, and water consumption per field stage. PMI requires tobacco suppliers to report water consumption figures at the farm level for their farmers contracted to supply PMI. PMI collects this data on an annual basis through a dedicated tool, the Environmental Insights survey that focuses on multiple indicators including water withdrawals, type of irrigation system and use of fertilizers. Through Local Risk Assessments (LRAs), suppliers implement actions to manage water risks such as water stress and water quality, while constantly monitoring indicators related to the farms as well as the watershed in which farms are located. PMI keeps track of suppliers' risk management outcomes cross-referencing points of attention resulting from the LRAs with the annual reporting of the Environmental Insights tool to further engage on continuous improvement of watershed and farms' water performance. Suppliers are expected to annually improve their performance by demonstrating continuous improvements on their water practices. PMI uses individual supplier scorecard to track annual performance for each indicator and the LRA results to prioritize interventions based on risk. Based on this information, PMI together with suppliers identifies and develop projects that meet the needs of the relevant tobacco growing area (TGA) such as maximizing water use efficiency (e.g., rainwater harvesting), collecting and storing stormwater (e.g., irrigation ponds), or improving water quality by protecting natural ecosystems (e.g., upstream reforestation). Success is measured as the percentage of farmers implementing best practices (captured through the scorecard), which results in the mitigation of water-related risks and an increase of farmers' resilience.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Compliance with PMI's Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program, which includes requirements for WASH, hazardous substances, and other water related indicators

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Disseminate technical materials

☑ Organize capacity building events

☑ Develop or distribute upstream value chain mapping tool

☑ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services

☑ Support smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure rights

☑ Support smallholders to adhere to regenerative agriculture principles

☑ Support smallholders to adopt best practices which protect biodiversity

☑ Support smallholders to measure and report on environmental and social indicators

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

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

☑ Other capacity building approach, please specify **:Providing agricultural inputs; Disseminating technical materials**

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial support to smallholders to invest in precise fertilization techniques, sustainable agricultural practices and nutrient management

☑ Other financial incentive, please specify :Investing in pilot projects

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Encourage smallholders to take part in landscape or jurisdictional initiatives

Other, please specify

☑ Other, please specify :Supplier audits

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

334074

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In our sustainability strategy the implementation of PMI's Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program covers 100% of our tobacco suppliers and contracted farmers with an estimated 334,074 smallholder farmers covered by the program in 2025. GAP implementation is supported on the ground by qualified and trained field technicians (FT). During regular on-site visits FT perform a range of activities, from the dissemination of technical materials to provision of agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizers), to data collection on social and environmental indicators. In collaboration with our suppliers, capacity building and training sessions are organized for smallholder farmers to increase capabilities on the ground and support the correct implementation of GAP, and to prevent and reduce deforestation and/or conversion of natural ecosystems at growing areas we source from. Based on a continuous improvement approach, pilot projects are developed and implemented within our tobacco supply chain, including those aimed at smallholder farmers. In 2025, the company enhanced its Responsible Leaf Program, reaching nearly 5,000 partner farmers with a structured initiative designed to guide and monitor improvements in farming practices. This program promotes social and environmental sustainability while increasing productivity and compliance to GAP. All participating farmers were visited by field technicians who had been previously trained by the PMI sustainability team. These technicians provided each farmer with a monitoring system covering productive, social, and environmental aspects of their farm. The initiative is integrated through the OPEN+, a PMI framework focused on standard work processes, tools and zero loss, to streamline processes and enhance the development of customized action plans. Key complementary initiatives include training on a deforestation alert system via the MapBiomas Platform, discovering projects where PMI's contracted farmers participate in such as the Auéra project and Water Guardian Program, which support improved sustainability metrics and foster responsible agricultural practices. Farmers have acknowledged that following these recommendations and programs better prepares them for the future, making their farms more sustainable, productive, and aligned with market demands and local legislation.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

100% of our consumers (i.e., customers) are in scope of our engagement channels which cover climate-related issues as we recognize that increased climate action expectations and shifting consumer preferences are important for us. Consumer-related emissions are 62% of our total downstream emissions (use and end of life of product categories). Failing to develop an effective greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction strategy that addresses impacts from direct operations and supply chains, as well as developing products that are environmentally friendly, can have substantive impacts on our operations. Additionally, our consumers insights on our climate targets, performance and products can help us understand our market potential and further opportunities. For these reasons, we engage 100% of our consumers through several direct and indirect initiatives, including raising awareness on environmental issues through education campaigns, as well as sourcing agri-commodities and developing innovative and environmentally friendly products. Our strategic business transformation toward a smoke-free future, replacing cigarettes with smoke-free products (SFP), has changed our operating model, organizational structure and culture and accelerated our evolution to a consumer-centric, technology and science-driven company.Beyond offering smokers less harmful alternatives to cigarettes, we also aim to reduce our products' environmental footprint by integrating circularity considerations at the design stage and strengthening our used devices collection and recovery programs. When it comes to educating our consumers on PMI's climate strategy and performance, PMI relies on online platforms and other materials as the main method of engagement. In this context, our measure of success is based on two components: 1) PMI's ability to provide clear and transparent information regarding current and future direct and indirect climate

impacts from its overall global operations to stakeholders (incl. customers); 2) leveraging on findings from customer surveys to assess and inform PMI's sustainability strategy including climate change. Through a suite of external publications, we seek to transparently disclose our direct and indirect environmental impacts, including climate. Such online publications include PMI's Climate Transition Plan published in 2025, or the annual Value Report (latest issue in early 2026).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As part of our business transformation, we strive to continuously share our efforts on sustainability and climate-change-related issues, engaging with all our stakeholders, including consumers, by means of publicly disclosing our annual Value Report (VR), communication campaigns and our CDP disclosures, demonstrating our achievements related, such as, to our science-based emission reduction targets. We monitor traffic in various sustainability resources (incl. climate) by measuring access evolution over time (e.g.: downloads of PMI VR 2025—issued early 2026—were approx. 60% higher than the 2022 baseline) and engagement (83% for 2025 VR vs 85% for 2024 Integrated report). Another example is the outcome of our 2025 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, informed by our consumers' insights, confirming product circularity as a material topic. This led to the further development of PMI's goal to follow eco-design and circularity principles for all smoke-free electronic devices, which is expected to contribute to improving our products' life cycle and support our carbon emission reduction pathway. During 2025, three of our electronic devices successfully obtained eco-design certification, demonstrating measurable reductions in environmental impact, resulting in the achievement of our 2025 aspiration of 100% eco design certification of PMI designed and newly launched electronic devices. The measure of success is considered as the improvement versus past year(s).

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Digital learning platform and webinars

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Internally, PMI continues to invest in employees to upskill their knowledge and build the capabilities they need to contribute fully to PMI's sustainability ambitions and targets. PMI provides employees with opportunities to learn, develop, and contribute to our ambitious company purpose. Learning new skills enables employees to adapt to PMI's evolving needs and expectations. It also deepens the sense of belonging and helps to recognize the positive impact contribution to the company. Helping to grow and expand skill sets also positively impacts the communities in which they live and work. Employees are essential in advancing our sustainability initiatives, acting as the key drivers behind the implementation of our Forest Positive programs. They ensure that the suppliers they manage adhere to and execute PMI's Forest Positive standards. Our training sessions on the Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel and the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) are specifically targeted for employees who directly engage with suppliers in the tobacco and paper and pulp-based supply chains, ensuring compliance with MF and ZDM requirements.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Through the engagement of PMI's employees, we see a yearly progress on the number of suppliers that adheres and contributes to PMI's no deforestation and no conversion commitments. The measure of success is the proportion of our volume compliant to ZDM requirements and validated by our 3rd party auditors on a yearly basis. In 2025, the annual external audit carried out on our tobacco supply chain confirmed that, for the sixth consecutive year, 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation. Further, the audit confirmed that 100% of our purchased tobacco did not pose a risk of deforestation of managed natural forest or conversion of natural ecosystems (88% in 2024). Similarly for PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain, in 2025, 100% of paper and pulp-based materials were purchased at no risk of gross deforestation of primary and protected forests.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Percentage of customers engaged refers to the proportion of shipment volumes covered by markets with anti-littering programs in place for combustible cigarettes (91% in 2025, exceeding our 2025 aspiration of 80%). While many consumers dispose of their cigarette butts properly, too many of them end up in the environment, including water ecosystems. We believe that to change this reality consumers need to be more aware of the environmental impacts of littering and, specifically, of the nature of the cigarette filter. Consumer insights data show us that only about one-quarter of adult smokers are aware that cellulose acetate is one of the main constituents of cigarette filters and only about half of them mention either the cigarette filter or the plastic wrap outside the pack as main pollutants. Accordingly, to drive behavior change, we will continue to focus on raising awareness and ensuring that littering is considered socially unacceptable. This requires that we develop and implement actions that account for local realities and the socioeconomic and cultural specificities of the various places where we operate.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2025, we continued implementing a range of solutions and an anti-littering toolkit for markets focused on two aspects: 1. Reach activities: convey messages about the environmental impact of littering and raise awareness of correct disposal directly to consumers, mainly via our owned channels or trade engagement in more restrictive markets. Examples include on-pack and point-of-sale messaging and digital trade engagement. 2. Impact activities: raise awareness of the issue beyond only the consumers of our brands and develop solutions in partnership with civil society organizations, local governments, and other stakeholders. Examples include corporate communication campaigns, initiatives to identify litter hotspots and improve public infrastructure, distribution of portable ashtrays, etc. Success is measured by the proportion of markets deploying at least one 'Reach' and one 'Impact' activity each year. In 2025, we successfully implemented anti-littering programs in 5 new markets, but as some other markets failed to meet the criteria for having a program in place, the total number of markets worldwide reached 70 (2024: 69). As a result, by the end of 2025, markets representing 91% of our shipment volumes for combustible cigarettes had anti-littering programs in place, exceeding our 2025 aspiration of 80% coverage.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Investors and other financial stakeholders place increasing value on reliable, robust, and timely measures of sustainability performance. Through our annual Value Report, and the ever-strengthening processes and initiatives that underpin it, we aim to provide a holistic and extensive view of our performance across the most material sustainability issues for our business. We also engage investors through our annual CDP disclosures as well as other ratings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At PMI, we understand the value of participating in ratings: It helps us assess our sustainability performance, benchmark ourselves against our peers, and, most importantly, identify areas for improvement on which we act when they can meaningfully contribute to improving our company's performance in line with our sustainability strategy. We prioritize our participation in ratings that are most useful to us and our stakeholders, based on several criteria, including recognition of the rating among the investor community, as well as participation by our competitors and peers. Success is measured through the annual publication of PMI's Value Report and CDP disclosures, which include details and relevant information on the company's environmental initiatives, progress and achievements, including those for water.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Civil society organizations

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Percentage of civil society organizations engaged refers to the proportion of shipment volumes covered by markets with anti-littering programs in place for combustible cigarettes (91% in 2025, exceeding our 2025 aspiration of 80%). While many consumers dispose of their cigarette butts properly, too many of them end up in the environment, including water ecosystems. We believe that to change this reality consumers need to be more aware of the environmental impacts of littering and, specifically, of the nature of the cigarette filter. Consumer insights data show us that only about one-quarter of adult smokers are aware that cellulose acetate is one of the main constituents of cigarette filters and only about half of them mention either the cigarette filter or the plastic wrap outside the pack as main pollutants. Accordingly, to drive behavior change, we will continue to focus on raising awareness and ensuring that littering is considered socially unacceptable. This requires that we develop and implement actions that account for local realities and the socioeconomic and cultural specificities of the various places where we operate.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2025, we continued implementing a range of solutions and an anti-littering toolkit for markets focused on two aspects: 1. Reach activities: convey messages about the environmental impact of littering and raise awareness of correct disposal directly to consumers, mainly via our owned channels or trade engagement in more restrictive markets. Examples include on-pack and point-of-sale messaging and digital trade engagement. 2. Impact activities: raise awareness of the issue beyond only the consumers of our brands and develop solutions in partnership with civil society organizations, local governments, and other stakeholders. Examples include corporate communication campaigns, initiatives to identify litter hotspots and improve public infrastructure, distribution of portable ashtrays, etc. Success is measured by the proportion of markets deploying at least one 'Reach' and one 'Impact' activity each year. In 2025, we successfully implemented anti-littering programs in 5 new markets, but as some other markets failed to meet the criteria for having a program in place, the total number of markets worldwide reached 70 (2024: 69). As a result, by the end of 2025, markets representing 91% of our shipment volumes for combustible cigarettes had anti-littering programs in place, exceeding our 2025 aspiration of 80% coverage.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees and global partners

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Training initiatives and continuously renewing our fleet to more eco-friendly vehicles

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

In our value chain we engage with our employees and global partners through a two-folded strategy that focuses on training initiatives and continuously renewing our fleet to more eco-friendly vehicles. In some countries where PMI operates, eco-driving training is conducted to promote more environmental-friendly practices by our drivers, resulting for example in fuel savings, and consequently the reduction in carbon emissions and air pollutions at the local level. Driving efficiency in reducing carbon emissions is key in all business areas of PMI that contribute to the carbon footprint of the company. We assess impact of the engagement considering the fuel-related emissions from our fleet accounted under our greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory scope 3 category 3 (fuel-and-energy-related activities), beyond those accounted under our scope1 & 2 emissions. Our fleet carbon emissions are essential to address as 1) they constitute a daily and constant impact to the environment, 2) showing leadership in tackling fleet carbon emissions is a tangible action in line with PMI leading practices in sustainability, and 3) it is an important driver of behavioral change since vehicles are part of the daily routine of many employees in markets where PMI operates. Transformation strategies start from behavioral changes and PMI wants to be a catalyst in each area of improvement. We leverage eco-training and telematics where legally permitted to improve driver behavior and further engage employees in our sustainability agenda. This engagement and related metrics currently cover PMI-only scope.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We completed our e-learning program in 2025 with an overall completion rate of 92% (versus 97% in 2024). In 2024, we commenced the new cycle of global e-learning for all working tool car drivers. Enhancing safe driving behaviors has a direct impact on the eco-driving practices of individual drivers. Moreover, 92% of our working-tool cars (2024: 88%) are equipped with telematics—a technology that provides the driver with data on driving behaviors to improve road safety behaviors

and decrease GHG emissions. Our measure of success for this engagement is considered as the contribution of these initiatives to the overall reduction in our fleet related emissions versus our 2019 baseline reflected as a year-on-year reduction–usually 1%. In 2025 these initiatives contributed to reduce by approx. 26% the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from our scope 3 category 3 from fuel consumption by our fleet vehicles versus our 2019 baseline.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Investors and other financial stakeholders place increasing value on reliable, robust, and timely measures of sustainability performance. Through our annual Value Report, and the ever-strengthening processes and initiatives that underpin it, we aim to provide a holistic and extensive view of our performance across the most material sustainability issues for our business. We also engage investors through our annual CDP disclosures as well as other ratings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At PMI, we understand the value of participating in ratings: it helps us assess our sustainability performance, benchmark ourselves against our peers, and, most importantly, identify areas for improvement on which we act when they can meaningfully contribute to improving our Company's performance in line with our sustainability strategy. We prioritize our participation in ratings that are most useful to us and our stakeholders, based on several criteria, including recognition of the rating among the investor community, as well as participation by our competitors and peers. Success is measured through the annual publication of PMI's Integrated Value Report and CDP disclosures, which include details and relevant information on the company's environmental related initiatives, progress and achievements, including those related to climate change

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Civil Society

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

The systemic issues we seek to tackle require multiple stakeholders and so PMI and Friend of the Earth entered technical discussions for how to turn the vision of a certification for sustainable tobacco production into reality. In 2022, Friend of the Earth, a globally recognized sustainability certification scheme approached PMI with the idea of co-developing a certification for sustainable, low-carbon emissions tobacco production. Friend of the Earth is an international sustainability certification scheme for agricultural and farming products, with principles based on the safeguarding and protection of the entire ecosystem. To date, over 5,000 farms, accounting for an estimated 50,000 farmers, have had their production (with an estimated total value of more than EUR 1.5 billion) certified by Friend of the Earth. More than 35 different agriculture and farming products have obtained the certification, ranging from fruit and vegetables to dairy, eggs, poultry, and meat. It became clear that our Monitoring Framework for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuels could benefit other companies who wanted to move toward more sustainable tobacco production. Furthermore, we knew that opening our own framework to a third party would add a further layer of robustness and transparency to our own efforts. In

2023, we began building on our Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel to co-draft, together with Friend of the Earth, the world's first standard for sustainable flue-cured tobacco curing fuel. Our suppliers are already required to implement PMI's MF. Since 2024 we communicated to our key suppliers the availability as an option for external certification—together with our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program, which defines the principles and measurable standards that must be met by all who grow and supply tobacco for PMI. In our view, sustainability is a constant journey to upskill, reskill, and refine lessons learned and actions to be taken. We maintain the aspiration that sharing our methodology more widely across the sector can help inform best practices in sustainable tobacco production and help reduce carbon emissions and deforestation beyond our own operations as a company.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

After adhering to the World Sustainability Organization's (WSO) methodology for the Friend of the Earth standard on sustainable curing fuel, PMI and the Friend of the Earth team conducted successful pilots with three suppliers: Philip Morris Italia S.R.L., Trans-Manila Inc., and Universal Leaf Philippines Inc. These pilots confirmed the feasibility of implementing the standard. As a result, PMI received certification for each supplier based on the 2023 tobacco volumes purchased. Through the collaboration with WSO and the Friend of the Earth pilot program, PMI was awarded with a Friend of the Earth certification. This initiative has been expanded in 2024 to include more flue-cured tobacco suppliers with first certifications planned for 2026.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Investors and other financial stakeholders place increasing value on reliable, robust, and timely measures of sustainability performance. Through our annual Value Report, and the ever-strengthening processes and initiatives that underpin it, PMI aim to provide a holistic and extensive view of our performance across the most material sustainability issues for our business. We also engage investors through our annual CDP disclosures as well as other ratings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

PMI understands the value of participating in ratings: It helps us assess our sustainability performance, benchmark ourselves against our peers, and, most importantly, identify areas for improvement on which we act when they can meaningfully contribute to improving our company's performance in line with our sustainability strategy. PMI prioritizes the participation in ratings that are most useful to us and our stakeholders, based on several criteria, including recognition of the rating among the investor community, as well as participation by our competitors and peers. Success is measured through the annual publication of PMI's Value Report and CDP disclosure' rating, which include details and relevant information on the company's environmental initiatives, progress, and achievements, including those for forest.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Metro Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other
☑ Other initiative type, please specify :Partnering to achieve environmental footprint reduction

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We seek to partner with our customers and study potential collaborative opportunities. We invite our customers to provide ideas on logistics, packaging designs or operational opportunities that would improve both of our environmental footprints: carbon emissions, water scarcity, waste and littering and deforestation.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Ongoing

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Potential estimated savings could be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Loblaw Companies Limited

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify :Partnering to achieve environmental footprint reduction

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We seek to partner with our customers and study potential collaborative opportunities. We invite our customers to provide ideas on logistics, packaging designs or operational opportunities that would improve both of our environmental footprints: carbon emissions, water scarcity, waste and littering and deforestation.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Ongoing

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Potential estimated savings could be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ J Sainsbury Plc

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other
☑ Other initiative type, please specify :Partnering to achieve environmental footprint reduction

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We seek to partner with our customers and study potential collaborative opportunities. We invite our customers to provide ideas on logistics, packaging designs or operational opportunities that would improve both of our environmental footprints: carbon emissions, water scarcity, waste and littering and deforestation.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Ongoing

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Potential estimated savings could be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Row 8

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ MAJID AL FUTTAIM HOLDING (L.L.C)

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify :Partnering to achieve environmental footprint reduction

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We seek to partner with our customers and study potential collaborative opportunities. We invite our customers to provide ideas on logistics, packaging designs or operational opportunities that would improve both of our environmental footprints: carbon emissions, water scarcity, waste and littering and deforestation.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Ongoing

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Potential estimated savings could be assessed on a case-by-case basis.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Accelerator Program piloted with select number of suppliers

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

In 2023, PMI initiated the Sustainability Accelerator program to leverage our learnings and accelerate the sustainability journey of our suppliers. Fostering an integrated approach, the program covers sustainability-related matters from a performance and reporting standpoint. In 2025, we achieved considerable advancements with our Sustainability Accelerator program, designed to facilitate the development and execution of comprehensive climate strategies and initiatives among our suppliers. As of 2025, 50 suppliers were enrolled in the program (2024: 18). Additionally, we extended the program scope to support our suppliers in improving their sustainability performance and reporting, encompassing but not limited to climate-related issues. We will continue to assess suppliers' relevance and interest in such initiatives and expect the program's deployment outreach to be expanded in future years, potentially leveraging CDP Supply Chain engagement. [Fixed row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

PMI's environmental performance consolidation approach is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard definition of operational control, in which "the company has operational control over an operation if the former or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation". As an example, this criterion is consistent with our GHG accounting and reporting practices, as well as our approved SBTi commitments.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

PMI's environmental performance consolidation approach is aligned with the SBTN Technical Guidance definition of operational control, in which "the company has operational control over an operation if the former or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation". As an example, this criterion is consistent with the operational approach specified in PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

PMI's environmental performance consolidation approach is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard definition of operational control, in which "the company has operational control over an operation if the former or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation". As an example, this criterion is consistent with the operational approach specified in PMI's Ambition on Biodiversity & Water.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

PMI's environmental performance consolidation approach is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard definition of operational control, in which "the company has operational control over an operation if the former or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation".

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

PMI's environmental performance consolidation approach is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard definition of operational control, in which "the company has operational control over an operation if the former or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation". PMI applies the same operational control criterion to biodiversity and water, focusing on areas where it can implement policies and drive change, as specified in the PMI's Ambition on Biodiversity & Water
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, an acquisition

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

PMI Wellness unit (Aspeya)

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In 2021, we began our long-term growth ambitions beyond nicotine in wellness. That year, PMI acquired Vectura Group, Fertin Pharma, and OtiTopic to create a wellness business under the name Vectura Fertin Pharma (VFPh). In 2024, the decision was made to sell one component of VFPh, Vectura Group Ltd. (Vectura)—the sale of which completed on December 31, 2024. The remaining units of VFPh are now operating under a new identity: PMI Wellness unit (Aspeya). In 2025, PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG accounting and reporting were brought into alignment with our organizational standards, with its data subjected to third-party verification and being fully incorporated into this report.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In 2021 we began our long-term growth ambitions beyond nicotine in wellness. That year, PMI acquired Vectura Group, Fertin Pharma, and OtiTopic to create a wellness business under the name Vectura Fertin Pharma (VFPh). In 2024, the decision was made to sell one component of VFPh, Vectura Group Ltd. (Vectura)—the sale of which completed on December 31, 2024. The remaining units of VFPh are now operating under a new identity: PMI Wellness unit (Aspeya). In 2025, PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG accounting and reporting were brought into alignment with our organizational standards, with its data subjected to third-party verification and being fully incorporated into this report. This led to previous years being restated accordingly, together with further improvements in methodology. [Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Scope 3 categories recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Capital goods
☑ Business travel
☑ Employee commuting
☑ Use of sold products
☑ Downstream leased assets
☑ Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1or 2)
☑ Processing of sold products
☑ Purchased goods and services
☑ Waste generated in operations
☑ End of life treatment of sold products
☑ Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.1.3.4) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

PMI's base year GHG emissions recalculation policy defines a significant change as a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 1 and 2 emissions, and likewise a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 3 emissions. Significant changes can be triggered by various factors such as organizational changes, methodological adjustments, or the identification of substantial reporting errors. In addition, relevant changes or emerging external requirements may trigger a target revision in line with those (e.g., a change in standards/methodologies). PMI also utilizes the +/- 5% to define materiality, in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) recommendations and applies it when determining exclusions. In 2021, we began our long-term growth ambitions beyond nicotine in wellness. That year, PMI acquired Vectura Group, Fertin Pharma, and OtiTopic to create a wellness business under the name Vectura Fertin Pharma (VFPh). In 2024, the decision was made to sell one component of VFPh, Vectura Group Ltd. (Vectura)—the sale of which completed on December 31, 2024. The remaining units of VFPh are now operating under a new identity: PMI Wellness unit (Aspeya). In 2025, PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG accounting and reporting were brought into alignment with our organizational standards, with its data subjected to third-party verification and being fully incorporated into this report. This led to previous years being restated accordingly together with further improvements in methodology.

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1
☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
☑ Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Land Sector and Removals Standard and Guidance
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
☑ European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) – General guidance for installations
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Agricultural Guidance: Interpreting the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Agricultural Sector
☑ Other, please specify **:2025 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting**

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Our scope 2 emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities, offices, warehouses, fleet, and our retail store operations emissions.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

416764.2

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2020 we updated our baseline year, moving it from 2010 to 2019, to account for changes in our footprint and business model. The rapid expansion of smoke-free products in our portfolio has made it necessary to set a new baseline in 2019 to reflect the different emission profile created by the new product portfolio. We believe with a more recent and updated baseline PMI can be more incisive and transparent on the decarbonization journey in alignment with the recommendations from the Science Base Target initiative and better incorporating inputs from the models published by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In 2025, we introduced several methodological improvements to better align our GHG inventory with evolving regulatory requirements. These enhancements include integrating fugitive emissions from our facilities, accounting for electricity consumption by our electric vehicle fleet, and further expanding coverage of our retail store operations. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this report, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

474271.7

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2020 we updated our baseline year, moving it from 2010 to 2019, to account for changes in our footprint and business model. The rapid expansion of smoke free products in our portfolio has made it necessary to set a new baseline in 2019 to reflect the different emission profile created by the new product portfolio. We believe with a more recent and updated baseline PMI can be more incisive and transparent on the decarbonization journey in alignment with the recommendations from the Science Base Target initiative and better incorporating inputs from the models published by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In 2025, we introduced several methodological improvements to better align our GHG inventory with evolving regulatory requirements. These enhancements include integrating fugitive

emissions from our facilities, accounting for electricity consumption by our electric vehicle fleet, and further expanding coverage of our retail store operations. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this report, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

184159.9

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2020 we updated our baseline year, moving it from 2010 to 2019, to account for changes in our footprint and business model. The rapid expansion of smoke free products in our portfolio has made it necessary to set a new baseline in 2019 to reflect the different emission profile created by the new product portfolio. We believe with a more recent and updated baseline PMI can be more incisive and transparent on the decarbonization journey in alignment with the recommendations from the Science Base Target initiative and better incorporating inputs from the models published by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In 2025, we introduced several methodological improvements to better align our GHG inventory with evolving regulatory requirements. These enhancements include integrating fugitive emissions from our facilities, accounting for electricity consumption by our electric vehicle fleet, and further expanding coverage of our retail store operations. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this report, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3845219.9

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased goods and services include: a) product related purchased goods and services which contain two major subcategories: 1) tobacco, which is a key ingredient in PMI's products and accounts for the largest carbon footprint of all raw materials. For each kilogram of green tobacco purchased the value chain model

calculates the emissions from all upstream associated emissions (e.g., agricultural practices, curing, processing in stemmeries, and upstream transport, etc.); and 2) other product related materials, e.g., filter, paper and packaging materials. PMI engages with suppliers to gather their materials' cradle-to-gate emissions factors, and their plans for further reductions. Where this is not possible, industry average emission factors are being used. b) non-product related emissions which cover categories 1b includes emissions related for example to professional services, marketing activities, facility services & supplies among others and is mainly calculated using environmental extended input-output (EEIO) analysis, and GHG emissions factors that convert spend into GHG emissions. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

166994.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions related to capital goods and is calculated using environmental extended input-output (EEIO) analysis, and GHG emissions factors that convert spend into GHG emissions. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132177.1

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These are GHG emissions associated with the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by PMI (category 3) and not included under scope 1 and 2. It is mainly calculated using activity data and emission factors from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

585696.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The upstream transport and distribution of goods (category 4) includes emissions from all purchased inbound and outbound logistics, transport between PMI facilities, and warehousing. Air and ocean transport emissions are mostly calculated by the carriers, based on their own consumption and itinerary data. Part of road transportation related emissions are calculated by our suppliers while mixed transport emissions are calculated based on the volume of goods transported and the travelled distance where possible. When no other information is available, environmental extended input-output (EEIO) analysis is used, and GHG emissions factors that convert spend into GHG emissions. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6728.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions from waste (category 5) includes all emissions from the third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated by PMI's owned or controlled operations and are calculated based on the weight and type of waste and the treatment method, using emission factors from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117354.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

PMI's employee business travel (category 6) is split into flights (calculated using primary flight data), hotel stays (calculated from the number of night stays), taxis (calculated from distance), and train (calculated from number of trips). Other business travel (which is very minimal) is not directly collected by PMI and therefore emissions are calculated based upon an expert assumption on the size of the emissions relative to PMI's air travel. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57672.7

(7.5.3) Methodological details

PMI's employee commuting emissions (category 7) are calculated using headcount by country and commuting profiles related to each country's economic development and quality of public transport infrastructure. In this category, the optional impact of remote work is included. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

PMI does lease some warehouse space from third parties with emissions that are not accounted for in scope 1 and 2. However, for this scope 3 model, this warehouse space is included within category 4 – upstream transportation and distribution. Therefore, category 8 has been excluded to avoid double counting.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88890.6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The GHG emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of sold finished goods to retailers and end consumers that is not controlled and paid for by PMI (category 9) is calculated by defining profiles for a number of distribution channels (differing between transport mode, distances travelled, etc.) and allocating the percentage of distributed products between each of the distribution channels. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging

from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

321

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Processing of sold products (category 10) accounts for emissions from customers' processing of intermediate products. Three product groups are included: (1) blister cards/bulk, (2) raw materials, and (3) gum-base pellets. For each group, emissions associated with fuel and electricity used in packaging have been quantified. This category has been added as a result of PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23492.1

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The associated impact of consumer use of PMI's products (category 11) primarily comes from the electricity used in charging PMI's smoke free products, devices and emissions from lighters to light the cigarette. Use phase emissions are calculated using the International Energy Agency's (IEA) emissions factors for charging smoke free products devices in consumer countries / regions. In this category, the optional impact of indirect emissions from the use of lighters for combustible products like cigarettes is being calculated based on sales values and emissions assumptions. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging

from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87923.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For each product PMI sells, there are associated emissions in their end of life (category 12). Emission factors for the end-of-life treatment for combustible products and smoke-free products (consumables and devices) were taken from life cycle analyses (LCAs). In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7267

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with downstream leased assets were estimated using primary data on energy consumption of these assets. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There are currently no franchises emissions.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with investments (category 15) were estimated based on each of the investee organisations (full value chain), allocating the emissions to PMI based on ownership share, and eliminating any double counting if the emissions are already reported elsewhere. Given their relative size and the nature of this category, investment-related emissions are currently excluded from the value chain inventory (being well below PMI's Scope 3 materiality threshold of 5%).

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There are currently no other (upstream) emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There are currently no other (downstream) emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	*288493.93*		*Our scope 1 emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities, offices, warehouses, retail operations and fleet.*

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Past year 1	*295496.21*	*12/31/2024*	*Our scope 1 emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities, offices, warehouses and fleet.*
Past year 2	*315215.14*	*12/31/2023*	*Our scope 1 emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities, offices, warehouses and fleet.*
Past year 3	*319666.82*	*12/31/2022*	*Our scope 1 emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities, offices, warehouses and fleet.*
Past year 4	*328860.38*	*12/31/2021*	*Our scope 1 emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities, offices, warehouses and fleet.*
Past year 5	*341419.78*	*12/31/2020*	*Our scope 1 emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities, offices, warehouses and fleet.*

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

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

403984.32

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

39121.9

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our scope 2 emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices, warehouses, retail operations and fleet.

Past year 1

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

411674.52

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

63986.56

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our scope 2 emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices and warehouses emissions.

Past year 2

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

403027.04

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

51872.86

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our scope 2 emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices and warehouses emissions.

Past year 3

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

388597.88

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

64752.81

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our scope 2 emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices and warehouses emissions.

Past year 4

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

390068.55

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

90615.87

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our scope 2 emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices and warehouses emissions.

Past year 5

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

410478.51

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

114399.35

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our scope 2 emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices and warehouses emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3223949.7

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method
☑ Hybrid method
☑ Spend-based method
☑ Supplier-specific method

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

64

(7.8.6) Please explain

Includes emissions that are product-related (i.e., the materials purchased to make each product) and those emissions non-product-related (i.e., everything else, office stationery, advertising, etc.). More than half of this category has been calculated using data received from our suppliers. The rest has been calculated based on material weights sourced or spending and specific emissions factors for each of the materials from international databases like the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

211437.1

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average spend-based method
☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Capital goods include emissions from goods that are used to manufacture/distribute PMI's products, or other office buildings and includes, for example, machinery, buildings or facilities.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

100282.8

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions related to the production of fuels and electricity consumed by PMI. i.e., for all fuel-related emissions calculated as its scope 1&2 emissions, such as associated emissions to extract gas, coal and oil, transport and process prior to combustion, and losses in supplying electricity. All these emissions are accounted for in this category.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

621986.7

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Supplier-specific method

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

52

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions from all purchased (non-owned) transport and distribution services. This includes inbound logistics, outbound logistics (i.e., sold products, if PMI has paid for/purchased the service) by land, sea and air freight, transport between PMI facilities and energy consumed in third party warehouses.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2490.5

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated by PMI's owned or controlled operations.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

71329.9

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Spend-based method

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

82

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes estimates of emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties. This includes emissions generated by employees travelling by air, road, rail and boat. It also includes optional emissions from hotel stays.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

49760.4

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions arising from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites. Typically, this may include emissions from: automobile travel, bus travel, rail travel, air travel and other modes including subway, cycling, and walking.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :PMI does lease some warehouse space from third parties with emissions that are not accounted for in scope 1 and 2. However, this space is included within category 4. Therefore, category 8 has been excluded to avoid double counting.

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by other entities and leased to the reporting company (acting as a lessee) and are not already included in scope 1 and 2. PMI does lease some warehouse space from third parties with emissions that are not accounted for in scope 1 and 2. However, this warehouse space is included within category 4 – upstream transportation and distribution. The GHG Protocol refers to transportation and distribution, and for PMI the warehouses are part of the distribution network, leading to its reporting combined with transportation. Therefore, category 8 has been excluded to avoid double counting.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

73666.4

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category covers the transport of sold finished goods (FGs) to retailers and end consumers. Transport relating to the end-consumer travelling to the retailer is generally not included under value chain or product footprinting standards. PMI fleet transportation is included in Scope 1&2 emissions; therefore, only non-PMI fleet transport is included in this category. Any transport / storage of sold finished goods paid for by PMI is included in category 4 and excluded from this category. Therefore, all transport distances input for Category 9 calculations should exclude PMI's owned and operated transport (Scope 1 & 2) and any Third Party (TP) services procured by PMI (Category 4). Some transport legs will have a mixture of two or three of these types of transport services, but Category 9 emissions relate to transport of sold goods paid for by independent external parties only.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

988.8

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category refers to emissions from customers' processing of intermediate products. Three product groups are included: (1) blister cards/bulk, (2) raw materials, and (3) gum-base pellets. For each group, emissions associated with fuel and electricity used in packaging have been quantified.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

41563.3

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :The direct impact of consumer use of PMI's products (category 11) primarily comes from the electricity used in charging PMI's smoke free products.

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :The indirect impact of consumer use of PMI's products (category 11) primarily comes from lighters to light the cigarette.

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

78

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category refers to emissions from the use of goods and services sold by PMI to end users, i.e. consumers that use these final products. Emissions from smoke-free products (P1) are predominantly caused by electrical charging of the product. This category also includes emissions arising from the use of lighters with conventional cigarettes, cigars, and other tobacco products (OTP).

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

83386.7

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category refers to emissions from waste disposal and treatment of products sold by PMI at the end of their life (EoL).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

356.6

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category refers to emissions associated with downstream leased assets related to Swedish Match and were estimated using primary data on energy consumption of these assets. While PMI (excluding Swedish Match) does lease some office floor-space in certain offices around the world, this has been confirmed as extremely small, and regarded as de minimis, therefore not included in this category.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Whilst PMI pays other entities to manufacture finished goods (accounted for in category 1a) from materials purchased by PMI (also accounted for in category 1a), as ownership of finished goods always returns back to PMI, there are no examples of franchise operations to account for, therefore this category has been excluded.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

65608.5

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions associated with investments were estimated based on each of the investee organizations (full value chain), allocating the emissions to PMI based on ownership share, and eliminating any double counting if the emissions are already reported elsewhere. While investment-related emissions exceed PMI's de minimis threshold of 0.2%, they remain well below PMI's Scope 3 materiality threshold of 5%. These emissions are monitored and recalculated annually to confirm that they remain below the materiality threshold and therefore continue to be considered not relevant for PMI's value chain inventory. Given their relative size and the nature of this category, investment-related emissions are currently excluded from the value chain inventory. Based on the 2025 assessment, investment-related emissions represented approximately 1.4% of total Scope 3 emissions.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

There are currently no other (upstream) emissions at this time.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

There are currently no other (downstream) emissions at this time.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2024

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

3434670

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

195533

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

107176

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

608123

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

2576

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

85916

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

54695

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

70894

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

276

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

36646

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

83366

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

497

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

PMI's base year GHG emissions recalculation policy defines a significant change as a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 1 and 2 emissions, and likewise a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 3 emissions. Significant changes can be triggered by various factors such as organizational changes, methodological adjustments, or the identification of substantial reporting errors. In addition, relevant changes or emerging external requirements may trigger a target revision in line with those (e.g. change in standards/methodologies). PMI also utilizes the +/- 5% to define materiality, in line with SBTi recommendations, and applies it when determining exclusions. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

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

3404700

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

173072

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

107709

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

668379

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

3020

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

67329

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

50761

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

71292

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

319

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

34222

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

82349

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

1280

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

PMI's base year GHG emissions recalculation policy defines a significant change as a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 1 and 2 emissions, and likewise a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 3 emissions. Significant changes can be triggered by various factors such as organizational changes, methodological adjustments, or the identification of substantial reporting errors. In addition, relevant changes or emerging external requirements may trigger a target revision in line with those (e.g. change in standards/methodologies). PMI also utilizes the +/- 5% to define materiality, in line with SBTi recommendations, and applies it when determining exclusions. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

3350349

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

123354

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

184759

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

812799

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

2998

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

44485

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

50969

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

80357

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

299

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

33207

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

82433

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

3883

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

PMI's base year GHG emissions recalculation policy defines a significant change as a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 1 and 2 emissions, and likewise a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 3 emissions. Significant changes can be triggered by various factors such as organizational changes, methodological adjustments, or the identification of substantial reporting errors. In addition, relevant changes or emerging external requirements may trigger a target revision in line with those (e.g. change in standards/methodologies). PMI also utilizes the +/- 5% to define materiality, in line with SBTi recommendations, and applies it when determining exclusions. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

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

3201171

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

156486

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

121871

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

600326

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

3983

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

20296

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

45663

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

80708

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

311

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

31606

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

80869

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

6876

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

PMI's base year GHG emissions recalculation policy defines a significant change as a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 1 and 2 emissions, and for scope 3 emissions. Significant changes can be triggered by various factors such as organizational changes, methodological adjustments, or the identification of substantial reporting errors. In addition, relevant changes or emerging external requirements may trigger a target revision in line with those (e.g. change in standards/methodologies). PMI also utilizes the +/- 5% to define materiality, in line with SBTi recommendations, and applies it when determining exclusions. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2020

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

3357182

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

145094

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

120631

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

538402

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

5387

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

19800

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

48590

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

85421

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

340

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

25950

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

79998

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

6651

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

PMI's base year GHG emissions recalculation policy defines a significant change as a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 1 and 2 emissions, and likewise a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 3 emissions. Significant changes can be triggered by various factors such as organizational changes, methodological adjustments, or the identification of substantial reporting errors. In addition, relevant changes or emerging external requirements may trigger a target revision in line with those (e.g. change in standards/methodologies). PMI also utilizes the +/- 5% to define materiality, in line with SBTi recommendations, and applies it when determining exclusions. In 2025, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; these improvements relate, for example, to an expansion of suppliers' specific data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. This, together with PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) GHG inventory being fully incorporated into this disclosure, led to previous years being restated accordingly.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

PMI Scope 1+2 GHG Verification Statement 2025 Reconciliation.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1 standard used, and activities considered. Page 2 method and scope, period covered, type of verification, and level of assurance. Page 3 total Scope 1 and assurance conclusion.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

PMI Scope 1+2 GHG Verification Statement 2025 Reconciliation.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1 standard used, and activities considered. Page 2 method and scope, period covered, type of verification, and level of assurance. Page 3 total scope 2 market based, total scope 2 location-based, and assurance conclusion.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

PMI Scope 3 GHG Verification Statement 2025 Reconciliation.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1 total Scope 3 activities considered and standard used. Page 2 method and scope, period covered, type of verification, and level of assurance. Page 3 assurance conclusion.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28108.2

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.82

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The change in renewable energy consumption was primarily driven by higher purchases of renewable electricity across our manufacturing facilities and markets, as well as increased self-generation of renewable energy. The resulting emissions reduction impact amounted to 28,108.2 tCO2e. This represented a decrease of 7.82% versus previous year's combined scope 1 and 2 emissions (359,483 tCO2e) and is calculated as 28,102.2/359,483*100 = 7.82%.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14728

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Achieved reduction comes from energy saving and efficiency projects implemented through our Drive 4 Zero and Zero Carbon Technology program. Compared to our scope 1 and 2 in 2024, this represents 4.1% taking into consideration the increased energy demand from our smoke-free-products (the process to manufacture heated tobacco units is more energy intensive than for conventional cigarettes). We observed a 4.1% reduction versus previous year, considering our total scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2024 accounted for 359,483 tCO2e (reduction is calculated as 14,728.0/359,483*100 = 4.1%).*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

House of Oliver Twist A/S was divested at the end of 2025. As the divestment occurred toward the end of the reporting year, its impact on reported emissions was not material for the current period. Any resulting change in emissions will be reflected in future disclosures, as applicable.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

PMI did not have any changes due to acquisitions in 2025.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

PMI did not have any changes due to mergers in 2025.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10969.2

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.05

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The main driver for this increase is driven by product portfolio impact (increase of our smoke free products, which have a more energy intensive process than conventional cigarettes due to the production of cast leaf tobacco). We observed a 3.05% increase versus previous year, considering our total scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2024 accounted for 359,483 tCO2e (increase is calculated as 10,969.2/359,483*100 = 3.05%).*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

PMI did not have any changes due to change in methodology in 2025.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

PMI did not have any changes due to change in boundary in 2025.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

PMI did not have any changes due to change in physical operating conditions in 2025.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

PMI did not have any unidentified changes in 2025.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

PMI did not have any changes due to change in other in 2025.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Indicate if these activities are only related to forest lands and/or non-productive, non-forest lands
	Select from: ☑ Yes, in both our direct operations and our upstream/downstream value chain	*Select from:* ☑ No, these activities include those related to agricultural lands

[Fixed row]

(7.12.1) Which of the following land sector accounting subcategories are relevant to your organization in the reporting year?

Land use change emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

PMI has significant land-sector emissions in its upstream value chain, primarily associated with tobacco leaf sourcing and other direct materials. PMI quantifies land use change emissions related to these activities in accordance with applicable GHG accounting methodologies. These emissions are captured within PMI's FLAG emissions inventory. Additionally, we have a zero deforestation target and associated program in place to prevent land use change. While PMI owns and manages a limited area of land through Swedish Match operations in Brazil, this is not considered a significant contributor to PMI's overall scope 1 land-sector footprint.

Land management net biogenic CO2 emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

PMI has significant land-sector emissions in its upstream value chain, mainly linked to tobacco leaf sourcing and other direct materials, PMI also owns and manages a limited area of land through Swedish Match operations in Brazil. However, this is not considered a significant contributor to PMI's overall scope 1 land-sector footprint.

Land management production emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

PMI has significant land-sector emissions in its upstream value chain, mainly linked to tobacco leaf sourcing and other direct materials. These activities are reflected in PMI's FLAG-related emissions and contribute primarily to scope 3 land-sector impacts. While PMI owns and manages a limited area of land through Swedish Match operations in Brazil, this is not considered a significant contributor to PMI's overall scope 1 land-sector footprint.

Biogenic product emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.2) Scope 2

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

PMI purchases, processes, manufactures and sells products and materials containing biogenic carbon, including tobacco and other plant-based materials. Biogenic product emissions are therefore considered relevant and calculated for both scope 1 and scope 3. Energy purchased in the form of electricity, steam, heating or cooling generated from biogenic products is not material to PMI's operations and, therefore, this accounting subcategory is considered not relevant for scope 2.

Land management CO2 removals

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

PMI does not currently quantify or report associated land management CO2 removals. Consequently, this accounting subcategory is considered not relevant for reporting purposes in the current year.

Land occupation

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

PMI's upstream value chain relies on agricultural production, primarily through tobacco cultivation and other biogenic raw materials. Land occupation is therefore considered relevant for scope 3 but has not yet been calculated. While PMI owns and manages a limited area of land through Swedish Match operations in Brazil, this is not considered a significant contributor to PMI's overall scope 1 land-sector footprint.

Land carbon leakage

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Land carbon leakage has not yet been specifically assessed within PMI's land-sector GHG accounting framework. PMI's current scope 3 inventory includes emissions associated with land use change and land management activities where applicable; however, the potential impacts of land carbon leakage have not been separately quantified or reported. PMI owns and manages a limited area of land through Swedish Match operations in Brazil. As these activities do not represent a significant contributor to PMI's overall Scope 1 land-sector footprint, land carbon leakage is considered not relevant

Biogenic product CO2 emissions (as gross CO2 fluxes)

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

PMI has significant upstream agricultural value chain activities and purchases, processes and sells products and materials containing biogenic carbon, including tobacco and other direct materials. This subcategory is therefore considered relevant for scope 3; however, has not yet been calculated. This category is considered not relevant for scope 1.

Reversals of land management CO2 removals

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

In 2023, we started an innovative pilot project with a third-party consultant to obtain primary data on carbon removals resulting from, for example, good agricultural practices in our tobacco supply chain. However, PMI is currently not accounting for removals, and we plan to expand our opportunities to address FLAG emissions by developing and implementing a regenerative agriculture framework in 2026. Consequently, reversals of land management CO2 removals are not considered relevant for scope 1 or scope 3 for the reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(7.12.3) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from land use management

(7.12.3.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.12.3.2) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Default emissions factors

(7.12.3.3) Please explain

While PMI owns and manages a limited area of land through Swedish Match operations in Brazil, this is not considered a significant contributor to PMI's overall scope 1 footprint, and its impact is currently not quantified.

CO2 removals from land use management

(7.12.3.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.12.3.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.12.3.3) Please explain

In 2023, we started an innovative pilot project with a third-party consultant to obtain primary data on carbon removals resulting from, for example, good agricultural practices in our tobacco supply chain. However, PMI is currently not accounting for removals, and we plan to expand our opportunities to address FLAG emissions by developing and implementing a regenerative agriculture framework in 2026.

Sequestration during land use change

(7.12.3.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.12.3.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.12.3.3) Please explain

Not applicable.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

(7.12.3.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.12.3.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.12.3.3) Please explain

Not applicable.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.12.3.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

43948.2

(7.12.3.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.12.3.3) Please explain

These are biogenic emissions from the consumption of biomass in our factories and direct CO2 emissions from one of our processes. The emission factor used comes from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025 database.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.12.3.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

1684.5

(7.12.3.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.12.3.3) Please explain

These are biogenic emissions from the consumption of biodiesel and bioethanol in our fleet. The emission factor used comes from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025 database.
[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Timber products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

997168

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

In 2025, the vast majority of these emissions, representing more than 90% of the total timber related emissions, derive from our direct materials supply chain. These emissions were calculated mainly using primary data from engagements with suppliers (such as cradle-to-gate emissions factors) and include board and paper used for primary and secondary packaging, fine papers that are specialty papers used for tobacco products, and acetate tow used in our filters, among other materials. The remainder of emissions, calculated from primary activity data, are coming from wood-based fuels used in the tobacco curing process for the Virginia flue-cured tobacco (FCV) purchased in 2025 and timber for safety matches and match box production from Swedish Match.

Tobacco

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128771

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

In 2025, we achieved a reduction of more than 206 ktCO_2e in our tobacco supply chain emissions, representing a 62% decrease compared to the previous year. In 2025, 84% of our purchased flue-cured tobacco was cured with renewable fuels (2024: 79%). We have prioritized studies in key new markets to ensure a sustainable supply of fuelwood meets community demand. We remain focused on reducing fossil fuel use and ensuring that the firewood and other wood-based materials used to cure our tobacco do not contribute to the deforestation of primary forests. Another driver of progress is our continued phase-out of coal by converting curing infrastructures to enable the switch to renewable fuels. In 2025, we continued to achieve our ambition of purchasing no tobacco that has been cured with coal. We achieved this by collaborating with suppliers to convert coal-based systems to biomass alternatives and by increasing supply chain controls, which provide multiple benefits beyond GHG emission reductions. For the fifth consecutive year in 2025, 100% of the tobacco we purchased was cured with no risk of gross deforestation of primary or protected forests.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:
☑ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

279875.63

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

279875.63

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

402183.04

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

402183.04

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

38978.26

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

38978.26

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

35.57

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

995.85

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

13.7

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

383.51

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1.81

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

50.81

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

3.26

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

864.21

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

5.35

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1417.77

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.35

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

92.83

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

6.22

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

6758.24

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Albania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.53

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

31.29

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

0

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

251.08

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

24.25

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

0

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7115.39

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

6031.2

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

0

Armenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117.09

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

7.17

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

0

Aruba

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.91

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

19.13

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

316.33

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

215.85

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

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.17

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

70.77

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

21.04

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.88

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

8.67

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

8.67

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.2

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

5.35

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

0

Belarus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

512.08

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

102.6

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

0

Bosnia and Herzegovina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75.65

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

33.2

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6615.6

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

1501.04

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

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

235.78

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

66.73

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

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1935.62

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

1241.42

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

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52.36

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

5.22

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.68

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

183.04

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

0

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.22

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

162.16

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

0

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.29

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

0.29

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

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

440.37

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

86.11

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

0

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

335.38

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

5.81

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

0

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

210.63

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

26.95

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

0

Curaçao

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.58

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

40.22

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

0

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39.99

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

20.08

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

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3023.74

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

9217.87

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

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3425.32

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

2067.66

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

183.23

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1856.74

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

6414.44

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

0

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70.53

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

6.57

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

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

734.49

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

37.81

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

0

El Salvador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43.55

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

1.45

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

0

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.75

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

24.81

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

0

Eswatini

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48.53

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

1.7

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

847.54

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

14.88

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

0

Georgia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113.29

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

8.28

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9333.75

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

4905.53

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

447.3

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12693.48

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

14678.9

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

0

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84.94

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

20.62

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

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1367.72

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

36.38

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132.75

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

3008.6

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

2862.72

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32061.07

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

82279.45

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

895.34

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

325.61

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22787.91

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

20313.1

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

0

Jamaica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.85

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

5.3

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

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2793.99

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

170.8

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

0

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

346.16

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

1962.14

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

0

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3589.94

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

10537.46

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

83.77

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8832.68

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

13836.42

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

0

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47.75

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

23.77

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

0

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.93

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

11.29

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

4.37

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105.15

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

54.04

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

0

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1066.37

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

1394.66

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

21.36

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47.72

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

0.38

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

0

Malawi

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11001.45

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

7536.19

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

0.85

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6351.84

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

10607.74

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

0

Montenegro

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.57

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

7.03

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

7.03

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191.84

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

80.14

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

0

Mozambique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17643.83

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

13352.53

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

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85.92

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

5.37

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

0

Nicaragua

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.68

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

0.27

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

0

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.29

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

7.11

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

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.79

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

8.98

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

4.04

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4127.44

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

3549.22

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

0

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.75

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

1.14

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

0

Paraguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.22

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

21.16

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

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.34

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

1.87

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

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20520.51

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

34406.79

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13777.56

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

35454.6

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

1801.07

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5060.84

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

2285.53

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

0

Republic of Moldova

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56.58

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

24.57

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

0

Republic of North Macedonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83.1

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

30.87

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

0

Réunion

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.67

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

2.59

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

2.59

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15949.43

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

12304.61

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

0

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27670.28

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

29202.02

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

29202.02

Senegal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

932.95

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

2330.29

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

0

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4456.95

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

14580.51

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224.3

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

1548.47

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

1468.03

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

376.69

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

14.6

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

0

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70

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

27.45

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

15.65

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

765.31

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

1841.3

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

821.24

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

154.86

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

350.65

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

2367.21

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

990.74

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3087.91

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

698.53

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

67.51

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101.04

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

105.85

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

0

Tanzania (The United Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.2

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

1.98

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

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1268.18

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

33.96

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

0

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104.02

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

31.67

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

0.25

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4569.43

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

33845.29

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

4.92

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2048.06

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

1679.62

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

1679.62

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

444.86

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

161.69

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

0

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

512.12

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

129.74

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20834.41

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

14256.39

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

245.12

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.79

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

0.29

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

0

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.5

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

9.78

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

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.6

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

26.04

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Manufacturing*	*200263.24*
Row 2	*Offices and Warehouses*	*5353.42*
Row 3	*Company's fleet*	*82877.27*

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.18.1) Select the form(s) in which you are reporting your agricultural/forestry emissions.

Select from:
☑ Total emissions

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:
☑ Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200263.24

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

This category regroups all activities related to manufacturing. The emission factors used mainly come from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025 database.

Row 2

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Distribution

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88230.69

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

This category regroups all activities related to distribution (including offices, warehouses and company's fleet). The emission factors used mainly come from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025 database.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Manufacturing*	*374285.35*	*34302.36*
Row 2	*Offices and Warehouses*	*27722.59*	*4814.8*
Row 3	*Company's fleet*	*1976.38*	*4.74*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

288493.93

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

403984.32

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

39121.9

(7.22.4) Please explain

PMI's total scope 1 and 2 (both market-based and location-based) emissions calculated and reported in the CDP disclosure are in line with the boundary of PMI's financial report, in which PMI reports everything as 'Consolidated accounting group". Therefore, the reported scope 1&2 emissions are the same as the Scope 1&2 emissions of the consolidated accounting group and there are no other emissions to be considered from other entities.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

PMI's total scope 1 and 2 (both market-based and location-based) emissions calculated and reported in the CDP disclosure are in line with the boundary of PMI's financial report, in which PMI reports everything as 'Consolidated accounting group". Therefore, the reported scope 1&2 emissions are the same as the Scope 1&2 emissions of the consolidated accounting group and there are no other emissions to be considered from other entities.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11001.45

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

7535.15

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility, offices & fleet emissions.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris CR a.s.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ ISIN code - equity

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

CS0008418869

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3023.75

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

9217.87

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PHILIP MORRIS INVESTMENTS B.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17104.65

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

12510.77

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing emissions.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Kazakhstan LLP

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3589.94

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

10537.47

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

83.77

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility, offices, warehouses, retail stores & fleet emissions.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Korea Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8832.67

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

13836.43

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility, offices, retail stores & fleet emissions

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Manufacturing GmbH

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7085.3

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

2614.88

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing emissions.

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Manufacturing Senegal S.A.R.L.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

336.86

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

2308.46

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility & fleet emissions.

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Operations a.d. Nis

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4089.07

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

14383.15

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility & fleet emissions.

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMFTC Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7095.11

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

25034.32

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities & fleet emissions.

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PRJSC Philip Morris Ukraine

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

370.75

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

1150.47

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

1150.47

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility & fleet emissions.

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Massalin Particulares S.R.L.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6401.01

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

5750.63

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities & fleet emissions.

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Brasil Industria e Comercio Ltda.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4790.39

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

1103.51

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility & fleet emissions.

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Mexico Productos Y Servicios, Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada de Capital Variable

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4717.33

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

9947.7

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility & fleet emissions.

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

C.A. Tabacalera Nacional

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.5

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

9.78

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices & fleet emissions.

Row 15

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

UAB Philip Morris Lietuva

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

963.26

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

1364.96

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing emissions.

Row 16

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

f6 Cigarettenfabrik GmbH & Co.KG

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

238.5

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

1291.74

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

311.2

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing emissions.

Row 17

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Papastratos Cigarettes Manufacturing Company Single Member S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12693.49

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

14678.9

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility, offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 18

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Manufacturing & Technology Bologna S.p.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21204.56

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

19893.69

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities & fleet emissions.

Row 19

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Polska Spółka Akcyjna

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9991.21

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

33639.96

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

1461.83

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing emissions.

Row 20

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Tabaqueira - Empresa Industrial de Tabacos, S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3711.53

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

2109.81

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility & fleet emissions.

Row 21

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Romania S.R.L.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15310.68

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

12245.43

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility & fleet emissions.

Row 22

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Products S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

791.51

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

302.26

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing emissions

Row 23

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Investments B.V./Jordan Ltd.Co.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

346.16

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

1962.13

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices & fleet emissions.

Row 24

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Leonard Dingler (Proprietary) Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

237.75

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

1611.01

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility & fleet emissions.

Row 25

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Tutun Mamulleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

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

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3335.42

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

33549.9

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility & fleet emissions.

Row 26

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ ISIN code - equity

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

ID1000074008

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13627.1

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71875.5

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities & fleet emissions.

Row 27

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Sampoerna Indonesia Sembilan

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.09

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1685.15

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing emissions.

Row 28

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris (Pakistan) Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4127.45

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3549.22

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 29

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

AO Philip Morris Izhora

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23600.41

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27673.94

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27673.94

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities & fleet emissions.

Row 30

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Albania Sh.p.k.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.54

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31.28

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 31

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Algeria Sarl

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

251.08

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.25

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 32

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Armenia Limited Liability Company

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117.09

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.17

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 33

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Superior Tobacco Co N.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.92

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.13

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 34

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Austria GmbH

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.17

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70.77

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.04

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices emissions.

Row 35

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Bangladesh Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.2

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.35

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 36

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Benelux B.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

512.08

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102.59

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 37

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Bulgaria EOOD

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

235.78

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66.72

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 38

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Chile Comercializadora Limitada

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52.37

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.22

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 39

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Costa Rica, Sociedad Anonima

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

335.39

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.82

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 40

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Zagreb d.o.o. za vanjsku i unutarnju trgovinu

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

210.63

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26.95

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 41

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris El Salvador Sociedad Anonima de Capital Variable

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43.55

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.45

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 42

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Eesti Osauhing

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.75

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.8

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 43

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Finland Oy

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48.53

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.7

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 44

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Limited Liability Company Philip Morris Georgia

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113.29

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.28

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 45

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Tabacalera Centroamericana Sociedad Anonima

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84.95

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.62

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 46

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Hungary Cigarette Trading Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1367.73

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36.37

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions

Row 47

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Ltd

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

895.35

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

325.61

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 48

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Japan Godo-Kaisha

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2793.99

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

170.8

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 49

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SIA Philip Morris Latvia

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.92

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.29

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.37

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 50

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Luxembourg S.a.r.l.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47.73

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.38

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 51

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Tutunski Kombinat Prilep LLC Skopje

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83.1

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.87

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 52

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Maghreb SARL

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191.84

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80.15

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 53

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris (New Zealand) Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85.92

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.37

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 54

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Nicaragua Sociedad Anonima

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.68

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.27

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 55

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.29

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.11

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emissions related to PMI Nigeria Market.

Row 56

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

512.12

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129.75

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emissions related to PMI United Kingdom Market.

Row 57

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Panama Sociedad en Comandita por Acciones

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.75

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.14

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 58

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Paraguay S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.22

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.16

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 59

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Peru, Sociedad Anónima

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.34

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.87

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 60

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Ljubljana, storitveno podjetje, d.o.o.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70.01

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.45

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.65

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 61

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Tanzania Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.2

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.98

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices emissions.

Row 62

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Trading (Thailand) Company Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1268.18

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.96

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 63

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris North Africa SARL

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104.02

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31.67

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.25

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 64

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Management Services (Middle East) Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

444.86

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161.69

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 65

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Vietnam Limited Liability Company

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.6

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26.04

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 66

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1707.41

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1055.96

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices & fleet emissions.

Row 67

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Argentina Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

714.39

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280.57

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 68

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Australia Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

316.32

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

215.85

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 69

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris BH d.o.o. za trgovinu Sarajevo

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75.65

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.2

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 70

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Brazil Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

627.41

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.52

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 71

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI China Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.68

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183.04

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 72

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Colombia Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

440.37

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86.1

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 73

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Superior Tobacco Company Curacao N.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.6

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40.22

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions. Emissions related to PMI Curacao Market.

Row 74

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris ApS

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115.3

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.37

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.1

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 75

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Dominicana, S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

584.23

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185.65

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 76

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Ecuador Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70.53

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.57

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 77

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Egypt Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

734.49

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37.81

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 78

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris France S.A.S.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

847.54

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.87

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 79

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris GmbH

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2009.96

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

998.9

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 80

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Hong Kong Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.22

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

162.17

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 81

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI India Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.93

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

145.88

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 82

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Indonesia Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18424.88

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8718.79

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 83

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Italy Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1583.35

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

419.39

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 84

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Jamaica Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.85

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.3

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 85

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Kuwait Company W.L.L.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47.75

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.77

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emissions related to PMI Kuwait Market. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 86

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Management Services (Middle East) Limited (Lebanon branch)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105.15

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54.04

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emissions related to PMI Lebanon Market. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 87

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Lithuania Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

103.11

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29.7

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.36

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 88

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Asia Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.29

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.29

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emissions related to PMI Macau Market. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 89

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Mexico Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1634.51

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

660.04

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 90

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Limited Liability Company Philip Morris Sales & Marketing

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56.58

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.57

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 91

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Netherlands Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

373.11

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128.61

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 92

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Norway Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.79

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.26

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 93

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Philippines Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13423.45

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4131.91

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 94

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI USA Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64.86

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

447.32

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & company's fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 95

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Poland Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3786.35

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1814.64

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

339.23

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses, retail stores & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 96

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Portugal Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1349.31

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

175.72

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 97

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Reunion S.A.R.L.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.67

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.6

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 98

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Romania Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

638.76

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59.18

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 99

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Russia Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4069.86

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1528.09

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1528.09

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 100

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Senegal Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

596.09

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.82

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 101

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Singapore Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224.3

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1548.47

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1468.03

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 102

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

376.69

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.6

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 103

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI South Africa Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

527.57

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230.29

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 104

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Spain Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

821.24

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

154.86

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, retail stores & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 105

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Aktiebolag

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304.47

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.92

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.81

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 106

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Switzerland Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4318.67

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

345.91

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.15

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, retail stores & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 107

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Turkey Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1234

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

290.5

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 108

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Ukraine Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1677.31

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

529.15

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

529.15

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 109

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Uruguay Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.8

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.29

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 110

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Triaga Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

598.76

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1326.21

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities & fleet emissions.

Row 111

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Taiwan S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101.05

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105.85

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emissions related to PMI Taiwan Market. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 112

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Philip Morris Cyprus Ltd

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39.99

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.08

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 113

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Serbia Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

367.89

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

197.36

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 114

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swedish Match do Brazil S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1197.8

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

319.35

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 115

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swedish Match da Amazonia S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66.67

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 116

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swedish Match Denmark A/S

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.85

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

305.52

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

177.95

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 117

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swedish Match Dominicana S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1272.51

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6228.79

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 118

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swedish Match Lighters BV

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

166.07

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

713.15

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 119

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swedish Match Sales Norway AS

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.72

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.04

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 120

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swedish Match Philippines Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.95

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5240.56

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 121

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Gotlands Snus AB

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.48

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 122

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swedish Match North Europe AB

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.63

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

886.57

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18.4

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility & offices emissions

Row 123

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swedish Match Industries AB

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.54

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1437.95

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

955.54

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 124

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swedish Match Kibrit ve Cakmak Endustri A.S.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.89

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.92

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & stores emissions.

Row 125

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swedish Match Cigars Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.46

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

918.47

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 126

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

The Pinkerton Tobacco Co. LLC

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11324.29

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11361.83

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 127

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swedish Match North America LLC

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6592

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

202.56

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

245.12

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices emissions.

Row 128

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Sweden

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.29

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 129

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PHILIP MORRIS MONTENEGRO DOO

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.57

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.03

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.03

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices emissions.

Row 130

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PMI Azerbaijan Market

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.88

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.67

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.67

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices emissions. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).

Row 131

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

FERTIN CANADA INC.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

228.2

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185.46

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities. Aspeya and Fertin, included in PMI's Wellness business unit, primarily develop and commercialize of a pipeline of wellness products and brands.

Row 132

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ASPEYA DENMARK A/S

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.11

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.19

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices.

Row 133

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

FERTIN PHARMA A/S

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3308.18

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1746.67

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities. Aspeya and Fertin, included in PMI's Wellness business unit, primarily develop and commercialize of a pipeline of wellness products and brands.

Row 134

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ASPEYA INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.39

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.39

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices.

Row 135

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

FERTIN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130.82

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2847.33

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2847.33

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond mainly to manufacturing facilities. Aspeya and Fertin, included in PMI's Wellness business unit, primarily develop and commercialize of a pipeline of wellness products and brands.

Row 136

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ASPEYA MALAYSIA SDN.BHD

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.03

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.85

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices. Aspeya and Fertin, included in PMI's Wellness business unit, primarily develop and commercialize of a pipeline of wellness products and brands.

Row 137

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ASPEYA SWITZERLAND SA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

229.76

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50.36

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50.36

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices and warehouses. Aspeya and Fertin, included in PMI's Wellness business unit, primarily develop and commercialize of a pipeline of wellness products and brands.
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ MAJID AL FUTTAIM HOLDING (L.L.C)

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Cigarette equivalent unit

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2050000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from scope 1 include fuel used in factories, fleet, warehouses and offices.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The emissions were calculated by extrapolation of PMI wide scope 1 emissions 263,992 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 762,500 (607,367 cigarettes and 155,133 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2025 (2.05 million cigarettes equivalent).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

GHG emissions-related data can be found on pages 3 and 4 of PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 reconciliation (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/pmi-sustainability/pmi-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2025-reconciliation.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 36 of PMI's 2025 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/investor_relation/pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf).

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ MAJID AL FUTTAIM HOLDING (L.L.C)

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Cigarette equivalent unit

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2050000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity and district energy used in our factories, offices, warehouses and fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The emissions were calculated by extrapolation of PMI wide scope 2 emissions 34,802 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 762,500 (607,367 cigarettes and 155,133 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2025 (2.05 million cigarettes equivalent).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

GHG emissions-related data can be found on pages 3 and 4 of PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 reconciliation (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/pmi-sustainability/pmi-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2025-reconciliation.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 36 of PMI's 2025 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/investor_relation/pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf).

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ MAJID AL FUTTAIM HOLDING (L.L.C)

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :Cigarette equivalent unit

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2050000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 3 emissions are mainly due to tobacco agriculture and curing, sourcing raw materials like tobacco, paper and cardboard, due to services like marketing or consulting, due to upstream and downstream logistics and other minor impacts like business travel, use phase and end of life of our products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The emissions were calculated by extrapolation of PMI wide scope 3 emissions 4,161,998 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 762,500 (607,367 cigarettes and 155,133 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2025 (2.05 million cigarettes equivalent).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

GHG emissions-related data can be found on pages 3 and 4 of PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 reconciliation (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/pmi-sustainability/pmi-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2025-reconciliation.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 36 of PMI's 2025 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/investor_relation/pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf).

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ J Sainsbury Plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Cigarette equivalent unit

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

289000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

100

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from scope 1 include fuel used in factories, fleet, warehouses and offices.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The emissions were calculated by extrapolation of PMI wide scope 1 emissions 263,992 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 762,500 (607,367 cigarettes and 155,133 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2025 (289 million cigarettes equivalent).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

GHG emissions-related data can be found on pages 3 and 4 of PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 reconciliation (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/pmi-sustainability/pmi-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2025-reconciliation.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 36 of PMI's 2025 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/investor_relation/pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf).

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ J Sainsbury Plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Cigarette equivalent unit

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

289000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity and district energy used in our factories, offices, warehouses and fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The emissions were calculated by extrapolation of PMI wide scope 2 emissions 34,802 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 762,500 (607,367 cigarettes and 155,133 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2025 (289 million cigarettes equivalent).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

GHG emissions-related data can be found on pages 3 and 4 of PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 reconciliation (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/pmi-sustainability/pmi-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2025-reconciliation.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 36 of PMI's 2025 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/investor_relation/pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf).

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ J Sainsbury Plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Cigarette equivalent unit

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

289000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1577

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 3 emissions are mainly due to tobacco agriculture and curing, sourcing raw materials like tobacco, paper and cardboard, due to services like marketing or consulting, due to upstream and downstream logistics and other minor impacts like business travel, use phase and end of life of our products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The emissions were calculated by extrapolation of PMI wide scope 3 emissions 4,161,998 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 762,500 (607,367 cigarettes and 155,133 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2025 (289 million cigarettes equivalent).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

GHG emissions-related data can be found on pages 3 and 4 of PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 reconciliation (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/pmi-sustainability/pmi-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2025-reconciliation.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 36 of PMI's 2025 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/investor_relation/pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf).

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Loblaw Companies Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Cigarette equivalent unit

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

88400000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

30

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from scope 1 include fuel used in factories, fleet, warehouses and offices.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The emissions were calculated by extrapolation of PMI wide scope 1 emissions 263,992 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 762,500 (607,367 cigarettes and 155,133 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2025 (88.4 million cigarettes equivalent).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

GHG emissions-related data can be found on pages 3 and 4 of PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 reconciliation (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/pmi-sustainability/pmi-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2025-reconciliation.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 36 of PMI's 2025 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/investor_relation/pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf).

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Loblaw Companies Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Cigarette equivalent unit

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

88400000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity and district energy used in our factories, offices, warehouses and fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The emissions were calculated by extrapolation of PMI wide scope 2 emissions 34,802 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 762,500 (607,367 cigarettes and 155,133 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2025 (88.4 million cigarettes equivalent).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

GHG emissions-related data can be found on pages 3 and 4 of PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 reconciliation (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/pmi-sustainability/pmi-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2025-reconciliation.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 36 of PMI's 2025 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/investor_relation/pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf).

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Loblaw Companies Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Cigarette equivalent unit

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

88400000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

480

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 3 emissions are mainly due to tobacco agriculture and curing, sourcing raw materials like tobacco, paper and cardboard, due to services like marketing or consulting, due to upstream and downstream logistics and other minor impacts like business travel, use phase and end of life of our products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The emissions were calculated by extrapolation of PMI wide scope 3 emissions 4,161,998 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 762,500 (607,367 cigarettes and 155,133 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2025 (88.4 million cigarettes equivalent).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

GHG emissions-related data can be found on pages 3 and 4 of PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 reconciliation (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/pmi-sustainability/pmi-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2025-reconciliation.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 36 of PMI's 2025 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/investor_relation/pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf).

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Metro Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Cigarette equivalent unit

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6200000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from scope 1 include fuel used in factories, fleet, warehouses and offices.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The emissions were calculated by extrapolation of PMI wide scope 1 emissions 263,992 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 762,500 (607,367 cigarettes and 155,133 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2025 (6.2 million cigarettes equivalent).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

GHG emissions-related data can be found on pages 3 and 4 of PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 reconciliation (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/pmi-sustainability/pmi-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2025-reconciliation.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 36 of PMI's 2025 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/investor_relation/pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf).

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Metro Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :Cigarette equivalent unit

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6200000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity and district energy used in our factories, offices, warehouses and fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The emissions were calculated by extrapolation of PMI wide scope 2 emissions 34,802 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 762,500 (607,367 cigarettes and 155,133 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2025 (6.2 million cigarettes equivalent).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

GHG emissions-related data can be found on pages 3 and 4 of PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 reconciliation (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/pmi-sustainability/pmi-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2025-reconciliation.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 36 of PMI's 2025 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/investor_relation/pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf).

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Metro Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :Cigarette equivalent unit

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6200000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

32.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 3 emissions are mainly due to tobacco agriculture and curing, sourcing raw materials like tobacco, paper and cardboard, due to services like marketing or consulting, due to upstream and downstream logistics and other minor impacts like business travel, use phase and end of life of our products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The emissions were calculated by extrapolation of PMI wide scope 3 emissions 4,161,998 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 762,500 (607,367 cigarettes and 155,133 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2025 (6.2 million cigarettes equivalent).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

GHG emissions-related data can be found on pages 3 and 4 of PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 reconciliation (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/pmi-sustainability/pmi-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2025-reconciliation.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 36 of PMI's 2025 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/content/dam/pmicom/global/docs/investor_relation/pmi-2025-annual-report.pdf).
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Extrapolating customer allocation on volume based is not an exercise that requires too much complicated information and has proved efficient to provide the right level of information to clients that were requesting inputs for their indirect emissions.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Due to the homogeneous nature of our product portfolio, we have a method that provides an accurate representation of volume mix per customer, which we periodically revise. With additional details such as bill of materials emissions per SKU and volumes purchased by each customer, we would be able to obtain further granularity of allocation of emissions to different customers.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We have internal capabilities to allocate emissions to customers. If more customers request more information, we will develop dedicated tools to answer to them managing the complexity of our product lines and accounting for the different input values that define the carbon footprint of our conventional products versus our smoke free products such as heat not burn products.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

77894.62

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1258252.4

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1336147.02

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

920100.53

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

109290.43

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

22142.86

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1029390.96

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3516.96

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

23873.36

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

27390.32

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5331

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5331.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

26.88

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

26.88

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

35673.06

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

35673.06

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1037185.17

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1396774.07

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

22142.86

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2433959.24
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

28800.53

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

28800.53

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This includes sustainable biomass and agro-waste used in some factories supported by documentation/certification. For example: our factory in Lithuania is using biomass certified by FSC. Sustainability criteria is in line with PMI Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuels developed in 2016. Following this internal standard, main requirements to be met are: 1. No primary and protected forest cut 2. Renewable sources/Self-sufficient firewood 3. Full traceability. Examples of documentation to evidence fulfilment of requirements mentioned above can be: certifications, legal permits issued by government, sustainability studies, implementation of forest management plans, receipts of purchased fuels, including the name of the vendor and the amount of fuel purchased, and a verification of the source of the fuel.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

40386.3

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

72.25

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

40314.05

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This refers to biomass in manufacturing facilities in 2 countries and one office.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8707.79

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

6550.33

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

2157.46

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This mainly refers to biopropane used in one factory as well as bioethanol and biodiesel used for our fleet.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

100.76

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

100.76

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This belongs to coal consumption in one market.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

370744.53

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

16888.66

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

353127.87

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

728

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This includes fuel oil, kerosene, diesel, petrol and aviation fuel consumed in our direct operations.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

887407.11

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

409524.22

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

477882.89

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This belongs to natural gas, propane and LPG consumed in our direct operations.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No other non-renewable fuel is consumed in our direct operations.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1336147.02

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

16888.66

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

769375.43

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

549882.93

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Total energy from fuels consumed in our direct operations.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

45986.31

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

45724.96

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

29863.24

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

29601.89

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

394350.16

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

394350.16

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

37.83

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

37.83

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

489395.81

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

489395.81

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

61511.98

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

61511.98

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1038243.72

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1038243.72

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

928013.39

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

928013.39
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Albania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

78.00

Algeria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48.00

Argentina

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23332

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23332.00

Armenia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

42.00

Aruba

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31.00

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

369

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

369.00

Austria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

495

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

120

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

615.00

Azerbaijan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21.00

Bangladesh

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.00

Belarus

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Belgium

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

722

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

722.00

Bosnia and Herzegovina

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

49

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

49.00

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22778

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

107

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22885.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

205

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

205.00

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10303

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10303.00

Chile

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24.00

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

309

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

309.00

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

270

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

270.00

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.00

Colombia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

407

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

407.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

151

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

151.00

Croatia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

181

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

181.00

Curaçao

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

81

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

81.00

Cyprus

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.00

Czechia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23521

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23521.00

Denmark

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27646

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1045

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28691.00

Dominican Republic

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11130

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11130.00

Ecuador

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.00

El Salvador

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8.00

Egypt

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

94

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

94.00

Estonia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

54.00

Eswatini

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Finland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41.00

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

358

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

358.00

Georgia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

79

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

79.00

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13388

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2552

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15940.00

Greece

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

49675

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

421

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50117.00

Guatemala

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.00

Hungary

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

237

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

237.00

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4007

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4007.00

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

108620

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4481

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

113101.00

Ireland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Israel

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

817

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

817.00

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78611

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8899

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

87510.00

Jamaica

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10.00

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

379

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

379.00

Jordan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4129

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4129.00

Kazakhstan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17188

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

478

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17666.00

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30947

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

30947.00

Kuwait

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41.00

Latvia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

100

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

25

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

125.00

Lebanon

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

99

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

99.00

Lithuania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20107

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1765

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

122

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21994.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.00

Malawi

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12200

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12200.00

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25167

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

494

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

25661.00

Montenegro

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24.00

Morocco

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

118

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

118.00

Mozambique

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57089

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

102

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5331

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

62522.00

New Zealand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

60.00

Nicaragua

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.00

Nigeria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18.00

Norway

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

154

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

175.00

Pakistan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10219

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

826

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11045.00

Panama

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4.00

Paraguay

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.00

Peru

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8.00

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44465

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6511

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50976.00

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61603

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10275

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71878.00

Portugal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21726

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1326

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23052.00

Republic of Moldova

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

51.00

Republic of North Macedonia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52.00

Réunion

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34.00

Romania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54445

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

879

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55324.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72350

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4879

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

77229.00

Senegal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4762

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4762.00

Serbia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21697

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

47

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21744.00

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4086

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4086.00

Slovakia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

150

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

150.00

Slovenia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

66

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

89

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

155.00

South Africa

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2101

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2101.00

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1161

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1161.00

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22555

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

303

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6669

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29527.00

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30361

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

604

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

47

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31018.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

179

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

179.00

Tanzania (The United Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5.00

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

78.00

Tunisia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

79

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

79.00

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

81339

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9138

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

90477.00

Ukraine

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5134

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1086

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6220.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

451

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

451.00

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

733

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

733.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43138

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43138.00

Uruguay

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.00

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

127

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

127.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

46.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

523

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy. In 2025, we signed our first pilot PPA, which will supply renewable electricity to our Italian operations, with the potential to provide 15 GWh per year for the next decade. Two facilities supplied electricity during the reporting year 2025 with different commissioning years. The earliest commissioning year has been reported in this row.

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1667

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1933

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

648

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1922

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

263

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1955

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

267

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1956

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

95

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1912

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1917

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 8

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1949

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

523

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1951

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 10

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

54

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1955

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 11

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1956

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 12

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1958

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 13

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

138

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1959

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 14

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1967

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 15

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

131

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1968

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 16

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

99

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1973

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 17

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1974

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 18

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1975

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 19

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

60

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1980

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 20

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1507

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1981

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 21

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1985

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 22

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

308

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1989

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 23

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 24

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

37

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 25

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

53

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 26

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 27

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 28

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 29

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2007

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 30

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

73

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 31

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 32

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 33

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

514

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1931

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 34

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1562

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1960

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 35

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

70

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1979

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 36

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1987

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 37

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

195

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1991

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 38

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

586

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1993

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 39

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

77

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 40

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1724

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 41

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1408

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 42

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

69

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 43

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1836

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 44

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1120

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 45

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

666

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 46

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other biomass

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1465

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 47

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Other biomass

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1953

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 48

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

264

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 49

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

231

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 50

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

56540.17

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to one of our factories in Netherlands.

Row 51

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19398.38

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Portugal.

Row 52

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21482

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1970

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 53

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13929.24

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Switzerland.

Row 54

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14016.8

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to offices, lab, retail operations and fleet in Switzerland.

Row 55

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6557

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Turkey.

Row 56

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

74072.41

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1992

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Turkey.

Row 57

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Romania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

488

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Romania.

Row 58

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

540

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Romania

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Romania.

Row 59

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Romania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

53152

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Romania.

Row 60

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11973

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Argentina.

Row 61

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Argentina

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10273

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Argentina

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Argentina.

Row 62

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Argentina

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1200

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Argentina

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and warehouses in Argentina.

Row 63

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Argentina

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Argentina

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Argentina.

Row 64

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11176

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Brazil.

Row 65

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our farm in Brazil.

Row 66

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11326

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Brazil.

Row 67

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our farm in Brazil.

Row 68

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

281

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our warehouses in Brazil.

Row 69

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

88

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our office and fleet in Canada.

Row 70

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3110

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to one of our factories in Canada.

Row 71

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2924

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our office and fleet in Canada.

Row 72

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2716

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to one of our factories in Canada.

Row 73

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1466.06

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to one of our factories in Canada.

Row 74

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5736

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Dominican Republic.

Row 75

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5072

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Dominican Republic.

Row 76

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

344

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses and retail operations in Dominican Republic.

Row 77

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5480

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Germany.

Row 78

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2201

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Germany.

Row 79

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3117

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Germany.

Row 80

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2591

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Germany.

Row 81

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14026

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 82

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10187

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 83

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11497

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 84

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2493

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 85

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3562

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 86

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7399

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 87

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

511

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our warehouses and fleet in Greece.

Row 88

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Geothermal

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50085

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 89

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25202

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 90

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21827

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 91

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses and fleet in Indonesia.

Row 92

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

51

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 93

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 94

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

33

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 95

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

118

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 96

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

409

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 97

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

604

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 98

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

199

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 99

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31993

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 100

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

954

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 101

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1782

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 102

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

208

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 103

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35928

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 104

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1413

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 105

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1898

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, retail operations and fleet in Italy.

Row 106

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2938

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 107

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 108

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Jordan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1556

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Jordan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Jordan.

Row 109

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Jordan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2240

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Jordan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Jordan.

Row 110

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Jordan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

363

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Jordan.

Row 111

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7628

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Kazakhstan.

Row 112

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1410

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses and retail operations in Kazakhstan.

Row 113

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

358

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Kazakhstan.

Row 114

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5981

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Kazakhstan.

Row 115

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1813

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses and retail operations in Kazakhstan.

Row 116

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

122

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our office, retail operations and fleet in Lithuania.

Row 117

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6145

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Malaysia.

Row 118

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5873

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Malaysia.

Row 119

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

209

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Malaysia.

Row 120

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1424.41

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Mexico.

Row 121

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1770

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses and fleet in Mexico.

Row 122

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9527.59

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Mexico.

Row 123

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12600.36

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Mexico.

Row 124

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0.64

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Mexico.

Row 125

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

549

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, retail operations and fleet in Netherlands.

Row 126

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Norway.

Row 127

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

46

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Norway.

Row 128

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

46

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Norway.

Row 129

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Norway.

Row 130

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Pakistan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

518

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses and fleet in Pakistan.

Row 131

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3035

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Pakistan.

Row 132

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

451.53

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Pakistan.

Row 133

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Pakistan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1628.73

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Pakistan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Pakistan.

Row 134

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2100.13

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Pakistan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Pakistan.

Row 135

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Pakistan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2545.61

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Pakistan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Pakistan.

Row 136

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Geothermal

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1979

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Philippines.

Row 137

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

24597

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Philippines.

Row 138

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5608

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses and fleet in Philippines.

Row 139

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14519

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Philippines.

Row 140

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

369

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 141

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4368

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 142

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

199

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses, retail stores and fleet in Poland.

Row 143

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4211

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 144

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses, retail stores and fleet in Poland.

Row 145

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8958

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 146

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2181

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 147

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

38249

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 148

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

78

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 149

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

488

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 150

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2495

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses, retail stores and fleet in Poland.

Row 151

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1718

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, retail operations and fleet in Portugal.

Row 152

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Senegal

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

96

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Nigeria

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Senegal.

Row 153

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Senegal

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2732

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Mauritania

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Senegal.

Row 154

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Senegal

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1986

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Senegal.

Row 155

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

295

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Serbia.

Row 156

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

882

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in South Africa.

Row 157

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

957

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in South Africa.

Row 158

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

302

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and retail operations in South Africa.

Row 159

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, lab, retail operations and fleet in Switzerland.

Row 160

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

185

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, lab, retail operations and fleet in Switzerland.

Row 161

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

935

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, lab, retail operations and fleet in Switzerland.

Row 162

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

769

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Turkey.

Row 163

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Aruba

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

33

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and warehouses in Aruba.

Row 164

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Bangladesh

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our office in Bangladesh.

Row 165

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our office and warehouse in Chile.

Row 166

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

807

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouse and retail operations in Colombia.

Row 167

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

330

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouse, retail operations and fleet in Costa Rica.

Row 168

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

46

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Ecuador.

Row 169

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

114

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Egypt.

Row 170

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ El Salvador

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Honduras

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in El Salvador.

Row 171

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

67

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Guatemala

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and retail operations in Guatemala.

Row 172

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in India.

Row 173

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

220

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in India.

Row 174

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Israel

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

966

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Israel

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses and retail operations in Israel.

Row 175

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lebanon

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Lebanon.

Row 176

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Lebanon

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

83

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Egypt

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Lebanon.

Row 177

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Nicaragua

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Honduras

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Nicaragua.

Row 178

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Paraguay

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Paraguay.

Row 179

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and warehouses in Uruguay.

Row 180

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Algeria

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

63

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Morocco

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our office in Algeria.

Row 181

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Armenia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

52

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our office in Armenia.

Row 182

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Georgia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

76

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Georgia.

Row 183

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Georgia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Georgia.

Row 184

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Albania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

78

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our office, retail operations and fleet in Albania.

Row 185

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

495

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our office, retail operations and fleet in Austria.

Row 186

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

722

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Belgium.

Row 187

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

205

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our office, retail operations and fleet in Bulgaria.

Row 188

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Croatia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

181

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Croatia.

Row 189

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Cyprus

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Cyprus.

Row 190

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1611.76

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to one of our factories in Denmark.

Row 191

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25885.97

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to one of our factories in Denmark.

Row 192

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

165

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, retail operations and fleet in Denmark.

Row 193

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

54

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and retail operations in Estonia.

Row 194

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

41

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Finland.

Row 195

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

358

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in France.

Row 196

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

172

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses and fleet in Hungary.

Row 197

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Hungary

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

65

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses and fleet in Hungary.

Row 198

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

100

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and retail operations in Latvia.

Row 199

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Luxembourg.

Row 200

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

266

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, retail operations and fleet in Romania.

Row 201

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

66

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Slovenia.

Row 202

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1161

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, retail operations and fleet in Spain.

Row 203

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

412

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, retail operations and fleet in Sweden.

Row 204

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22142.86

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in Sweden.

Row 205

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Kuwait

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

44

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Kuwait.

Row 206

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Morocco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Morocco

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Morocco.

Row 207

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

103

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Morocco.

Row 208

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Nigeria

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Nigeria

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Nigeria.

Row 209

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Panama

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Panama

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Panama.

Row 210

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Peru.

Row 211

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

221

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our office and a lab in Singapore.

Row 212

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

95

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Thailand.

Row 213

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Tunisia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

85

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Tunisia.

Row 214

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

484

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in United Arab Emirates.

Row 215

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Curaçao

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, warehouses and retail operations in Curaçao.

Row 216

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10882

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Czechia.

Row 217

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3769

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Czechia.

Row 218

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1565

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Czechia.

Row 219

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4981

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Czechia.

Row 220

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1965

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Czechia.

Row 221

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

360

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Czechia.

Row 222

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

575

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in United States of America.

Row 223

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19463

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in United States of America.

Row 224

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

774

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in United States of America.

Row 225

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21716

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factories in United States of America.

Row 226

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Row 227

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Row 228

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Jamaica

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Honduras

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Jamaica.

Row 229

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Tanzania (The United Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Kenya

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in United Republic of Tanzania.

Row 230

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

63

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Viet Nam.

Row 231

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

734

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices, retail operations and fleet in United Kingdom.

Row 232

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Bosnia and Herzegovina

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

49

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our office and fleet in Bosnia & Herzegovina.

Row 233

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Republic of North Macedonia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

52

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in North Macedonia.

Row 234

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Republic of Moldova

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

51

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Moldova.

Row 235

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Slovakia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

150

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and fleet in Slovak Republic.

Row 236

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

558.11

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ Korean national EAC system

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Republic of Korea.

Row 237

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3428.52

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Korean national EAC system

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Republic of Korea.

Row 238

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1195.9

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ Korean national EAC system

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Republic of Korea.

Row 239

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8513.21

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Korean national EAC system

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Republic of Korea.

Row 240

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15337.17

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Korean national EAC system

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Republic of Korea.

Row 241

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

566.66

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Korean national EAC system

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Republic of Korea.

Row 242

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ Korean national EAC system

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our factory in Republic of Korea.

Row 243

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

433

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ LGC [Australia]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices in Australia.

Row 244

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ New Zealand

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ NZECS [New Zealand]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ New Zealand

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This refers to our offices and retail operations in New Zealand.
[Add row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.17.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.17.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix

(7.30.17.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

3516.96

(7.30.17.6) Comment

This refers to the district heating consumption in our factories and offices in Sweden.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000806

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

327615.83

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

40648000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

15.08

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

The decrease in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2025 is a result of the reduction initiatives as reported in question 7.55.2. Namely the reasons for change are the decrease in absolute CO2e emissions, driven by more than 30 carbon reduction activities in our manufacturing facilities including on-site renewable projects and energy efficiency projects. In 2025, 25 projects related to production process efficiency were implemented across our manufacturing sites such as equipment replacements/upgrades, process automation eliminating losses, waste heat recovery, etc. which yielded around 4,800 tons of CO2 reduction per year; in addition to increased green electricity sourcing and the replacement of traditional fossil fuel-based systems with electric and hybrid boilers. The term "net revenues" refers to operating revenues from the sale of our products, excluding excise taxes, and net of sales and promotion incentives. We believe that the most appropriate basis of disclosure is net revenue (as defined) and in line with CDP guidance. The metrics reported in this question include net revenue and emissions from PMI Wellness unit (Aspeya).
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

1.27

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Waste landfilled + incinerated w/o energy recovery

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total waste generated

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2025, we successfully reduced waste landfilled and incinerated without energy recovery from 2024. PMI's ongoing ambition is for its manufacturing operations globally to achieve virtually zero waste to landfill, which means achieving a landfill diversion rate of 99% or greater. We are proud that, globally in 2025, 99.97% of our manufacturing operations achieved virtually zero waste to landfill. Only 0.03% of operational waste went to landfill (equivalent to 40 tons of waste), excluding the mandated waste that we are obliged to landfill to respect local regulations. Metric reported in this section does not include Swedish Match or PMI Wellness unit (Aspeya).
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Philip Morris International Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/10/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

411979.25

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

182281.82

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

594261.070

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

297130.535

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

284596.97

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36207.78

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

320804.750

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

92.03

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As per Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) submission guidance, the target boundary also includes biogenic emissions and removals (reported separately from the scopes), and which accounted in the base year for: direct CO2 emissions from combustion of biofuels and/or biomass feedstocks for the full value chain. PMI's scope 1 and 2 reduction target covers direct operations-related emissions for PMI and Swedish Match.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Climate change and its effects can threaten business continuity and endanger supply chain—especially the agricultural supply chain which is particularly sensitive to abrupt climate variations. Furthermore, it can present risks with direct impacts on PMI's physical infrastructure, in particular the manufacturing sites. It can also imperil business growth by exacerbating systems-level disruptions affecting various stakeholders, including customers, employees, and communities. Developing and implementing robust mitigation and adaptation strategies can minimize the extent to which climate change impacts PMI's business. One fundamental strategy is to reduce the GHG emissions, enabled by targeted programs to increase efficiency, deliver energy savings, and boost profitability by promoting fewer inputs used over outputs. In addition, PMI's commitment to climate action can also serve as a catalyst and encourage others—especially those connected to our value chain—to adopt strategies that can amplify the overall impact of efforts deployed to combat climate change.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2025, we achieved a 46% reduction in scope 1+2 emissions versus our 2019 baseline. This achievement has been possible thanks to the following initiatives in the recent years: increased energy efficiency in our factories, on-site renewable investments, sourcing power from renewable resources and a program to reduce emissions in our vehicles fleet. We remain well on track to meet our SBTi validated target of a 50% reduction in direct operations emissions by 2030, using 2019 as our baseline.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

2023_PMI Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/07/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1627276.4

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.16) 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)

0

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1627276.400

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1627276.400

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) 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)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

33.3

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1085393.359

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1083842.9

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.61) 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)

0

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1083842.900

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1083842.900

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.29

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2023, the Science Based Targets initiative SBTi verified PMI's FLAG (Forest Land and Agriculture) emissions reductions targets making PMI one of the first companies to have their own science-based FLAG target validated. As a company operating with a considerable agricultural supply chain, the adoption of a science-based FLAG target provides us with a sound trajectory toward the further reduction of GHG emissions arising from land use. PMI's scope 3 FLAG target covers all FLAG-related emissions as per PMI's GHG inventory and includes Swedish Match emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Climate change and its effects can threaten business continuity and endanger supply chain—especially the agricultural supply chain which is particularly sensitive to abrupt climate variations. It can present risks with direct impacts on PMI's physical infrastructure, particularly the manufacturing sites. It can also imperil business growth by exacerbating systems-level disruptions affecting various stakeholders, including customers, employees, and communities. Developing and implementing robust mitigation and adaptation strategies can minimize the extent to which climate change impacts PMI's business. One fundamental strategy is to reduce GHG emissions, enabled by targeted programs to increase efficiency, deliver energy savings, and boost profitability by promoting fewer inputs used over outputs. In addition, PMI's commitment to climate action can also serve as a catalyst and encourage others to adopt strategies that can amplify the overall impact of efforts deployed to combat climate change. In line with PMI 2040 net zero ambition PMI introduced a new categorization of its scope 3 emissions becoming one of the first companies to have its scope 3 FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agriculture) and Industrial emission targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). PMI has set a 33.3% reduction target in absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions versus 2019 baseline by 2030. The new FLAG target includes Swedish Match emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2025 we achieved a 33% decrease in scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions versus our 2019 baseline. Based on the data we are still on track regarding our FLAG target. Our tobacco supply chain, including Swedish Match, represented around 17% of our total carbon footprint in 2025, with most activities contributing to our scope 3 FLAG emissions (around 60%). The main sources of emissions - where we have to focus regarding our FLAG emission reduction - include the use of fertilizers, the process of curing tobacco, and increasingly mechanized activities. To achieve our target, in 2023, we started an innovative pilot project with a third-party consultant to obtain primary data on carbon removals resulting from good agricultural practices in our tobacco supply chain and we plan to expand our opportunities to address FLAG emissions by developing and implementing a regenerative agriculture framework. We plan to build on years of implementing our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to gradually promote this shift, aimed at increasing carbon removals on farms while also improving biodiversity, water retention, and the quality and yield of tobacco production. In 2025, we achieved a significant decrease in FLAG emissions by implementing strategic sourcing strategies. These efforts were supported by increased purchases from sustainable sources and suppliers, in alignment with our Zero Deforestation program. Besides in 2025, we enhanced our GHG emissions primary data collection from suppliers in multiple categories, including tobacco and direct materials. This approach allows us to progressively transition to supplier-specific calculations, making our methodology more robust and enabling us to shift to primary data. The better we understand the drivers of our emissions, as well as the emissions and profiles of our suppliers, the more effective our interventions can be to achieve our targeted reductions. As we progress with the identification of opportunities related to synergies in Swedish Match's tobacco supply chain, we aim to progressively apply PMI's best practices and sustainability programs to enable further carbon emission reduction.

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Philip Morris International_Validation Statement.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/28/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2014825.8

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.16) 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)

129325.8

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

486483.1

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6687.8

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

112556.2

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2749878.700

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2749878.700

(7.53.1.35) 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)

92

(7.53.1.36) 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)

0

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) 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)

87

(7.53.1.39) 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)

91

(7.53.1.40) 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)

92

(7.53.1.41) 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)

0

(7.53.1.43) 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)

0

(7.53.1.45) 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)

0

(7.53.1.46) 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)

0

(7.53.1.47) 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)

0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

78

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

78

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

27.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1993662.058

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1834434

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.61) 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)

97962.6

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

520056.8

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2317.4

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

67108.6

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2521879.400

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2521879.400

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

30.15

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In line with PMI's 2040 net zero ambition, we introduced a new categorization of our scope 3 emissions, becoming one of the first companies to have our scope 3 FLAG (Forest Land and Agriculture) and Industrial emission targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2023. PMI's scope 3 Industrial target covers all non-FLAG scope 3 related emissions for PMI and Swedish Match. Our science-based targets went through a revalidation process by SBTi in 2025. Following the re-validation of our science-based targets, our updated target coverage is better aligned with our climate strategy and supports a more focused approach to decarbonize our value chain, distinguishing controllable and uncontrollable areas and prioritizing resources toward value chain elements where we have direct control and significant emission reduction potential (controllable), while developing targeted influence strategies for high-impact areas beyond our direct control but critical to our decarbonization goals (uncontrollable).

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Climate change and its effects can threaten business continuity and endanger supply chain—especially the agricultural supply chain which is particularly sensitive to abrupt climate variations. It can present risks with direct impacts on PMI's physical infrastructure, particularly the manufacturing sites. It can also imperil business growth by exacerbating systems-level disruptions affecting various stakeholders, including customers, employees, and communities. Developing and implementing robust mitigation and adaptation strategies can minimize the extent to which climate change impacts PMI's business. One fundamental strategy is to reduce GHG emissions, enabled by targeted programs to increase efficiency, deliver energy savings, and boost profitability by promoting fewer inputs used over outputs. In addition, PMI's commitment to climate action can also serve as a catalyst and encourage others to adopt strategies that can amplify the overall impact of efforts deployed to combat climate change. In line with SBTi's new categorization, PMI has set a 27.5% reduction target in absolute scope 3 industrial GHG emissions by 2030 versus 2019 baseline.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2025, we achieved an 8% reduction in scope 3 industrial emissions versus our 2019 baseline. The rate of reduction has slowed in recent years, falling short of our originally planned trajectory. While our planned programs delivered reductions to expectation, in recent years, progress on reducing our scope 3 Industrial emissions has faced challenges. In 2025, unforeseen supply chain demands and the introduction of a primary data-based methodology for additional scope 3 categories, among other factors, resulted in unfavorabilities in our emission reduction progress. External factors and varying strategic approaches by value chain partners also influence our GHG emissions, which limits our direct control over emission reduction trends and creates unfavorable conditions that may hinder our decarbonization progress. To address factors outside our direct influence, we actively engage with stakeholders who can help drive broader action, policy, and potential regulation to support the transition in critical markets. In 2025, we further expanded the collection of primary data to include suppliers of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. Previously, we estimated their emissions using spend-based methods. By broadening our data collection, we now transition progressively from spend-based to supplier-specific calculations. This shift strengthens our methodology and allows us to rely increasingly on primary data Beyond our SBTi-validated target on the percentage of supply spend covered by suppliers with their own science-based targets, we incorporated additional sustainability criteria (such as carbon emissions) into selected tender processes related to our direct materials sourcing, steering business decisions in line with our ambitions. Our efforts will continue to focus on getting back to the planned trajectory regarding the reduction of our scope 3 industrial emissions, we are looking into de-risking our glide path toward our 2030 ambitions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

2023_PMI Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/07/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☑ Methane (CH4)
- ☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- ☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1627276.4

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.16) 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)

0

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1627276.400

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1627276.400

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) 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)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

72

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

455637.392

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1083842.9

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.61) 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)

0

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1083842.900

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1083842.900

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

46.38

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2023, the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) has verified PMI's FLAG (Forest Land and Agriculture) emissions reductions targets with PMI being one of the first companies to have their own science-based FLAG target validated. As a company operating with a considerable agricultural supply chain, the adoption of a science-based FLAG target provides us with a sound trajectory toward the further reduction of GHG emissions arising from land use. PMI's scope 3 FLAG target covers all FLAG-related emissions as per PMI's GHG inventory and includes Swedish Match emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Climate change and its effects can threaten business continuity and endanger supply chain—especially the agricultural supply chain which is particularly sensitive to abrupt climate variations. It can present risks with direct impacts on PMI's physical infrastructure, particularly the manufacturing sites. It can also imperil business growth by exacerbating systems-level disruptions affecting various stakeholders, including customers, employees, and communities. Developing and implementing

robust mitigation and adaptation strategies can minimize the extent to which climate change impacts PMI's business. One fundamental strategy is to reduce GHG emissions, enabled by targeted programs to increase efficiency, deliver energy savings, and boost profitability by promoting fewer inputs used over outputs. In addition, PMI's commitment to climate action can also serve as a catalyst and encourage others to adopt strategies that can amplify the overall impact of efforts deployed to combat climate change. In line with PMI 2040 net zero ambition, PMI introduced a new categorization of its scope 3 emissions, becoming one of the first companies to have its scope 3 FLAG and Industrial emission targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). PMI has set a 72% reduction target in absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions versus 2019 baseline by 2040. The new FLAG target includes Swedish Match emissions.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2025 we achieved a 33% decrease in scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions versus our 2019 baseline. Based on the data we are still on track regarding our FLAG target. Our tobacco supply chain, including Swedish Match, represented around 17% of our total carbon footprint in 2025, with most activities contributing to our scope 3 FLAG emissions (around 60%). The main sources of emissions - where we have to focus regarding our FLAG emission reduction - include the use of fertilizers, the process of curing tobacco, and increasingly mechanized activities. To achieve our target, in 2023, we started an innovative pilot project with a third-party consultant to obtain primary data on carbon removals resulting from good agricultural practices in our tobacco supply chain and we plan to expand our opportunities to address FLAG emissions by developing and implementing a regenerative agriculture framework. We plan to build on years of implementing our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to gradually promote this shift, aimed at increasing carbon removals on farms while also improving biodiversity, water retention, and the quality and yield of tobacco production. In 2025, we achieved a significant decrease in FLAG emissions by implementing strategic sourcing strategies. These efforts were supported by increased purchases from sustainable sources and suppliers, in alignment with our Zero Deforestation program. Besides in 2025, we enhanced our GHG emissions primary data collection from suppliers in multiple categories, including tobacco and direct materials. This approach allows us to progressively transition to supplier-specific calculations, making our methodology more robust and enabling us to shift to primary data. The better we understand the drivers of our emissions, as well as the emissions and profiles of our suppliers, the more effective our interventions can be to achieve our targeted reductions. As we progress with the identification of opportunities related to synergies in Swedish Match's tobacco supply chain, we aim to progressively apply PMI's best practices and sustainability programs to enable further carbon emission reduction.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Philip Morris International_Validation Statement.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/28/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

411979.25

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

182281.8

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2195917.6

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

165100.2

(7.53.1.16) 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)

129325.8

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

583868.9

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6687.8

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

116607.5

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

56561.7

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

86770.2

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23492.1

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

87720.3

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7267

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3459319.100

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4053580.150

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) 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)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

405358.015

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

284596.97

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36207.78

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2097528.1

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

207918.5

(7.53.1.61) 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)

97962.6

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

621157.6

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2317.4

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

69835.1

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47932.9

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

69369.2

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41563.3

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

83329.3

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

356.6

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3339270.600

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3660075.350

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

10.79

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In line with PMI's 2040 net zero ambition, we introduced a new categorization of our scope 3 emissions, becoming one of the first companies to have our scope 3 FLAG (Forest Land and Agriculture) and Industrial emission targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2023. PMI's long-term energy/industrial target covers absolute scope 1, 2, and scope 3 industrial GHG emissions. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks and includes PMI and Swedish Match's emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Climate change and its effects can threaten business continuity and endanger supply chain—especially the agricultural supply chain which is particularly sensitive to abrupt climate variations. It can present risks with direct impacts on PMI's physical infrastructure, particularly the manufacturing sites. It can also imperil business growth by exacerbating systems-level disruptions affecting various stakeholders, including customers, employees, and communities. Developing and implementing robust mitigation and adaptation strategies can minimize the extent to which climate change impacts PMI's business. One fundamental strategy is to reduce GHG emissions, enabled by targeted programs to increase efficiency, deliver energy savings, and boost profitability by promoting fewer inputs used over outputs. In addition, PMI's commitment to climate action can also serve as a catalyst and encourage others to adopt strategies that can amplify the overall impact of efforts deployed to combat climate change. In line with SBTi's new categorization, PMI has set a 90% reduction target in absolute scope 1+2 and scope 3 industrial GHG emissions by 2040 versus 2019 baseline.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2025, we achieved a 10% reduction in absolute scope 1+2+3 Industrial GHG emissions versus our 2019 baseline. During 2025, we also achieved a 46% reduction in scope 1+2 emissions versus our 2019 baseline. This achievement was made possible through targeted initiatives implemented in recent years: increased energy efficiency in our factories, on-site renewable investments, sourcing power from renewable resources and a program to reduce emissions in our vehicles fleet. Over the next five years, we will continue to invest in a comprehensive strategy to eliminate energy waste and increase resource efficiency across manufacturing operations by managing energy holistically—from how it is sourced to how it is consumed; we aim to ensure both efficiency and sustainability at every stage of the process. While our scope 1+2 emissions are largely within our direct operational control, the decarbonization of our broader value chain (scope 3) depends on external factors that remain beyond our control. In 2025, unforeseen supply chain demands resulted in unfavorabilities in our industrial scope 3 reduction, achieving an 8% versus 2019. PMI is implementing focused strategies and prioritizing resources toward value chain elements where we have direct control and significant emission reduction potential (controllable), for example, in 2025, we further collaborated with suppliers and expanded the collection of primary data to include vendors of indirect materials and services across multiple sectors, ranging from IT to facility services. Transitioning progressively from spend-based to supplier-specific calculations. This shift strengthens our methodology and allows us to rely increasingly on primary data. Additionally, PMI is also developing targeted influence

strategies for high-impact areas beyond our direct control but critical to our decarbonization goals (uncontrollable). Our efforts will continue to focus on reducing our scope 1+2 and scope 3 industrial, looking into de-risking our glide path toward our 2030 ambitions and beyond.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

11/11/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2010

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

91

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

91.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is directly linked with our scopes 1 and 2 SBT absolute reduction target (Abs 1).

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Philip Morris International Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers the amount of electricity consumed (purchased and self-generated) from renewable sources in PMI factories. Our initial target, set in 2016, aimed at 100% renewable by 2030. This target was amended in 2019 for 100% by 2025 to reflect our increased ambition level. Metrics reported in this section do not include Swedish Match.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Climate change and its effects can threaten business continuity and endanger supply chain—especially the agricultural supply chain which is particularly sensitive to abrupt climate variations. It can present risks with direct impacts on PMI's physical infrastructure, particularly the manufacturing sites. It can also imperil business

growth by exacerbating systems-level disruptions affecting various stakeholders, including customers, employees, and communities. Developing and implementing robust mitigation and adaptation strategies can minimize the extent to which climate change impacts PMI's business. One fundamental strategy is to reduce GHG emissions, enabled by targeted programs to increase efficiency, deliver energy savings, and boost profitability by promoting fewer inputs used over outputs. Besides PMI's commitment to climate action can also serve as a catalyst and encourage others to adopt strategies that can amplify the overall impact of efforts deployed to combat climate change. The 100% green electricity target covers all PMI factories and is part of our strategy to first and foremost drive toward a low-carbon economy by promoting the renewable energy industry as an alternative to fossil-fueled energy and subsequently reduce our scope 2 emissions. Swedish Match and PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) factories are currently not covered by this target as it was set prior to the acquisition.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2025, 91% of PMI's manufacturing facilities' electricity consumption was sourced from renewable sources versus our 2010 baseline where we were not sourcing/generating any. We will continue sourcing more renewable electricity as it becomes available in the countries where we operate and in addition to self-generated renewable electricity production, we continue to consider opportunities to source electricity through power purchase agreements (PPAs) in the future. To achieve our ambitious Science Based Targets, PMI uses strategic tools and mechanisms that have been identified as good practices by the recognized international standards, including RE100 and EP100 guidelines to manage our company's energy consumption. Of the electricity used and generated in our factories, 91% came from renewable sources globally in 2025. Excluding countries in which energy attribute certificates were not attainable due to circumstances beyond our control, we would have achieved our 2025 renewable electricity aspiration.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/10/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Percentage of suppliers (by procurement spend) with a science-based target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

35

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

15

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

42

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

-35.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Philip Morris International Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our global supply chain is organized into two main streams—direct spend (tobacco leaf, direct materials (including nicotine), electronic devices and advanced procurement) and indirect spend (technical procurement, R&D expenditure, indirect materials, and services). From a sustainability standpoint, the supply chain categories exposed to the highest risks pertain to our direct spend. Beyond tobacco, our most carbon-intensive supplies (representing 41% of our total carbon footprint in 2025) are the direct materials used in the manufacturing of our products, such as pulp and paper, cellulose acetate tow, and our smoke-free electronic devices. Due to the relevance of direct spend suppliers in terms of carbon emissions, spend and exposure to climate risks, PMI is engaging these suppliers as part of a science-based target for supplier engagement. Through this target, we expect that up to 40% of PMI's direct spend suppliers representing 15% of our total spend, will be adopting Science Based Targets by 2025. Over the next years, PMI is expecting to maintain and expand the scope and coverage of this target to include additional suppliers, despite expected changes in spend allocation due to volume reallocation and change of suppliers as part of the company's transition to smoke-free products. Swedish Match and PMI Wellness unit's (Aspeya) related spend and suppliers are currently not covered by this target as it was set prior to the acquisition.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Climate change and its effects can threaten our business continuity and endanger our supply chain—especially our agricultural supply chain which is particularly sensitive to abrupt climate variations. Furthermore, it can present risks with direct impacts on our physical infrastructure, particularly our manufacturing sites. It can also imperil business growth by exacerbating systems-level disruptions affecting various stakeholders, including customers, employees, and communities. Developing and implementing robust mitigation and adaptation strategies can minimize the extent to which climate change impacts our business. One fundamental strategy is to reduce our GHG emissions, enabled by targeted programs to increase efficiency, deliver energy savings, and boost profitability by promoting fewer inputs used over outputs. Besides the business case, our commitment to climate action can also serve as a catalyst and encourage others—especially those connected to our value

chain—to adopt strategies that can amplify the overall impact of efforts deployed to combat climate change. As part of PMI science-based approach to climate action, PMI engages with its critical suppliers to adopt science-based targets. Specifically, PMI's target is for 15% of suppliers by spend (covering purchased goods and services) to have science-based targets by 2025.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

During 2025, we further increased our visibility on supply chain spend covered by suppliers that are either committed to science-based targets or have in place targets validated by SBTi. In 2025, this represented 42% of our total supply chain spend. We will continue engaging with suppliers and monitoring this figure, considering a fast-evolving external environment and expected changes in our supplier mix in line with our expanding product portfolio.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Land use change

☑ Percent of value chain compliant with zero gross deforestation

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2022

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Remove deforestation

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of PMI's tobacco supply chain and assesses the proportion of tobacco purchased at no risk of gross deforestation of primary and protected forests. When reporting "Quantitative progress (in percentage) toward the full implementation of your commitment in the recent financial year," we have calculated and reported the quantitative progress related to the implementation of the zero gross deforestation target in 2025 for primary and protected forests. In 2025, our commitment of tobacco purchased at no risk of gross deforestation reached 100% and was validated by an external auditor against our Zero Deforestation Manifesto guidelines for suppliers. In the short term (up to 5 years) PMI expects this target to be aligned with the GHG Protocol's 'Land Sector and Removals Guidance', which will allow us to account and report emissions and removals from land use, land use change, and our progress toward achieving our Zero Deforestation Manifesto commitments. This target is also expected to be integrated into PMI's approach to develop FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) targets as part of the company's commitments to the Science Based Targets initiative SBTi). Swedish Match tobacco supply chain is currently not covered by this target as it was set prior to the acquisition.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

PMI's business activities rely on natural resources and healthy ecosystems. The degradation and loss of natural capital can cause disruptions and increase production costs. The raw materials used in our products rely on fertile soil, strong biodiversity, stable climate conditions, and access to water. As a business with an agricultural supply chain, it is paramount that we contribute to protecting and preserving nature and the ecosystems where we operate. Even small changes to the balance of the natural environment can damage crop productivity, increase production costs linked to remediation and adaptation measures, and negatively impact farmers' livelihoods, as well as those of communities living in the area. PMI's tobacco and paper and pulp-based supply chains represent the vast majority of PMI's land use and provide the materials most often linked to the risk of deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems, as highlighted in our annual global forest risk assessments. To address the risks resulting from land-use change, PMI monitors the impact of land-use changes due to tobacco cultivation and design actions based on mitigation hierarchy when needed, having committed to zero gross deforestation of primary and protected forest associated with the tobacco supply chain.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Main actions/initiatives that contributed to achieving this target were two: geospatial analysis and the deployment of our Monitoring, Verification, and Reporting (MVR) Framework for Sustainable Curing Fuels across our entire flue-cured supply chain. Our geospatial analysis is based on the digitalization of our contracted tobacco farmers supply chain through the generation of shapefiles that include their farms and a buffer area where the impact on natural forest (primary and protected forest categories) could potentially happen; we monitor with analytical tools such as Global Forest Watch the whole area for all our shapefiles where wood-based fuels are used in the curing process. We calculate the risk of forest cover loss and where the indicator is above a certain threshold typical of each shapefile, we proceed to the ground truthing of the information by requesting an MVR audit on the ground to be executed. The MVR audit, carried out by a third-party auditor, requires the traceability of firewood to ensure it originates from sustainable sources in line with the guidelines included in our Zero Deforestation Manifesto that defines our commitment to zero gross e zero net deforestation for the entire tobacco supply chain. We work with our tobacco suppliers and farmers to foster and implement our net zero deforestation requirements, including by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting our sustainable forestry practices. In 2025, the annual external audit carried out on our tobacco supply chain confirmed that, for the sixth consecutive year, 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/07/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Abs1
☑ Abs2
☑ Abs3
☑ Abs4
☑ Abs5

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

2023_PMI Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PMI takes into account the Paris Agreement and in 2021 released its Low Carbon Transition Plan (LCTP), which included updated targets as well as a detailed strategy to decarbonize its direct operations by 2025, and to achieve net-zero emissions across its entire value chain by 2040. The plan brings forward PMI's ambitions to achieve carbon neutrality in its direct operations (scopes 1+2) by five years, to 2025, and to achieve net-zero across its entire value chain (scopes 1+2+3) by 10 years, to 2040. PMI's net-zero target is aligned with a 1.5 °C scenario and includes Swedish Match emissions. It was first validated by the Science Based Targets initiative in 2021 and re-validated in 2023. In 2023 PMI was one of the first companies to have Forest Land and Agriculture (FLAG) targets validated by Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). In 2025, we completed another re-validation of our near-term and net-zero targets with SBTi. During 2021, PMI also committed to Business ambition for 1.5 °C by signing the pledge (https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table) and joining the visionary corporate leaders taking ambitious climate action.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Climate change and its effects can threaten our business continuity and endanger our supply chain—especially our agricultural supply chain which is particularly sensitive to abrupt climate variations. Furthermore, it can present risks with direct impacts on our physical infrastructure, particularly our manufacturing sites. It can also imperil business growth by exacerbating systems-level disruptions affecting various stakeholders, including customers, employees, and communities. For that, we put in place policies and practices that allow us to identify climate-related risks, anticipate and respond to climate-related regulation in a timely way, support climate policies, and seize climate-related economic opportunities. Developing and implementing robust mitigation and adaptation strategies can minimize the extent to which climate change impacts our business. One fundamental strategy is to reduce our GHG emissions, enabled by targeted programs to increase efficiency, deliver energy savings, and boost profitability by promoting fewer inputs used over outputs. Besides the business case, our commitment to climate action can also serve as a catalyst and encourage others—especially those connected to our value chain—to adopt strategies that can amplify the overall impact of efforts deployed to combat climate change. In line with our 2040 net zero ambition, we introduced a new categorization of our scope 3 emissions, becoming one of the first companies to have our scope 3 FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agriculture) and Industrial emission targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). PMI has set a 33.3% reduction target in absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions versus 2019 baseline by 2030 (72% reduction by 2040) and a 27.5% reduction target in absolute scope 3 industrial GHG emissions versus 2019 baseline by 2030 (90% reduction by 2040).

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We reduce energy consumption and optimize efficiency to cut emissions. We minimize the use of fossil fuels and promote switching to renewable energy including: 1) phasing out coal in manufacturing by 2020 (results PMI already achieved and is planning to maintain), and 2) increasing electricity used and purchased in our factories derived from renewable sources. In our operations, we are reducing emissions and increasing efficiency with two main programs: Zero Carbon Technology (ZCT) and Drive4Zero. ZCT deploys initiatives such as biomass burners combined with thermal storage and solar photovoltaics for carbon emissions reduction and carbon capture and storage. PMI's activities in improving efficiency are categorized in our D4Zero program, which aims to eliminate economic losses caused by

inefficient energy use. Under the program, we look for industrial and manufacturing solutions such as heat recovery and manufacturing-process optimization. We also promote behavioral change through our Zero Loss Mindset program. Once we have maximized our emissions reductions, we compensate remaining unavoidable emissions. This allows us to compensate for residual emissions generated by our direct operations, while also advancing the well-being and socioeconomic development of tobacco-farming communities, and creating co-benefits such as more resilient ecosystems and improved safe water access. Our Portfolio of Climate Investments (PCI), now Climate Lab, brought both standardization and sophistication to our approach to compensation. Our PCI focused on compensating for residual emissions through carbon projects. With our 2025 carbon neutrality aspiration achieved, we are now exploring the evolution of the PCI into what we are calling the Climate Lab—an investment framework intended to address the larger challenge: supporting the decarbonization of our value chain as we work toward our near-term SBTi targets by 2030. As currently envisaged, the Climate Lab would focus on areas such as:– Supplier decarbonization: accelerating decarbonization of our supply chain– Scaling nature-based solutions: deploying capital into nature-based carbon removal projects within our value chain– Climate technology investments: evaluating investments in innovative climate solutions to contribute to emissions reductions across our value chain.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Since 2021, our Portfolio of Climate Investments (PCI) framework has been our way to invest in carbon projects to compensate residual scope 1+2 GHG emissions to support our achievement of carbon neutrality. We have operationalized PCI by applying a consolidated, technically robust approach to guide the selection and funding of our climate investments. Our fundamental principle has been to address residual emissions while ensuring transparency in our climate investment strategy and maintaining quality standards for offset. The PCI has standardized and provided transparency to our climate investment approach, focusing primarily on direct investments in our supply chain rather than relying on market based approaches (offsetting). This holistic approach generates significant co-benefits beyond our carbon credit generation, supporting both our 2025 carbon neutrality objectives and our broader strategic goals. We have maintained a budget for specific projects in the voluntary carbon market, with oversight from an advisory committee composed of cross-functional PMI senior leaders. This committee approves resource allocation for climate solutions and validates investment selections. In 2025, PMI's PCI invested around USD 0.5 million in a nature based solutions project under development in Malawi, in the same area where we source tobacco (2024: USD 0.3 million). Currently, we fully manage value chain projects in Brazil, Malawi, and Mozambique, with additional explorative activities in India and Tanzania. Notably, one of our projects in Mozambique was certified in 2025 by the Gold Standard and the first batch of carbon credits was issued. The assessment of co-benefits is part of the due diligence process that PMI follows and is supported by social/environmental certifications including Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standard, Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard (SD VISta program) by VERRA, SDG tool by Gold Standard, and the Clean Development Mechanism SD co-benefit tool. As an example, in 2025, we invested in the project REDD+ VCS 1115 "JARI AMAPÁ REDD PROJECT", located in the Brazilian Amazon state of Amapá. The project aims to reduce a total of 3,450,278 tCO2e throughout a 30-year period. The project combines sustainable forest management, forest coverage and biodiversity monitoring, scientific research and local socioeconomic development.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

PMI's base year GHG emissions recalculation policy defines a significant change as a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 1 and 2 emissions, and likewise a cumulative variation of +/- 5% for scope 3 emissions. Significant changes can be triggered by various factors such as organizational changes, methodological adjustments, or the identification of substantial reporting errors. In addition, relevant changes or emerging external requirements may trigger a target revision in line with those (e.g. change in standards/methodologies). In accordance with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) standard (SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard), PMI evaluates the implications of any significant restatement on its validated science-based targets. Depending on the impact of the restatement, PMI will determine if there is a need to update these targets and provide background and justification for the changes in emissions.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*28*	
To be implemented	*27*	*9199*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Implementation commenced	*11*	*8990*
Implemented	*31*	*60742*
Not to be implemented	*34*	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Insulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

36

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

12099

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

31844

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

1 initiative focused on thermal insulation at a manufacturing center.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Insulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

97

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

26619

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

89054

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

2 initiatives implemented in 2 factories in 2025.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other energy efficiency in buildings initiative, please specify :Steam Reduction - New technology

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

7079

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

45738

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

1 initiative implemented in 1 factory in 2025.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Automation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

195

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

68921

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

73920

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

3 initiatives implemented in 3 manufacturing centers.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1139

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

398127

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

752136

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

4 initiatives for steam system equipment upgrade in 4 manufacturing centers.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2632

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

794759

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1418706

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

5 initiatives for steam system equipment upgrade in 4 manufacturing centers.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Other energy efficiency in production processes initiative, please specify :Global energy monitoring initiative

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

64

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

21290

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9993

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

1 initiative in 1 manufacturing facility.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Other energy efficiency in production processes initiative, please specify :Global energy monitoring initiatives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

68

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

28622

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

203266

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

2 initiatives in 2 manufacturing facilities.

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Smart control system

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2598

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

19663

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

1 initiative in 1 manufacturing facility.

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

239

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

157377

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

1 initiative for heat recovery in 1 manufacturing facility.

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

284

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

91551

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

445102

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

3 initiatives for heat recovery upgrade in 3 manufacturing facilities.

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

62

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

16112

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

13530

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

1 initiative for heat recovery in 1 manufacturing facility.

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10800

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

11300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

These initiatives include replacing traditional fossil-fuel-based systems with electric and hybrid boilers, installing on-site photovoltaic (PV) systems, and optimizing thermal energy use with heat pumps in four manufacturing facilities.

Row 14

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

26241

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

956000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Renewable electricity was procured for most of our direct operations. In 2025 this program expanded to new countries, excluding countries in which energy attribute certificates were not attainable due to circumstances beyond our control. Investment is the current additional amount paid for green electricity.

Row 15

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4566

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2292457

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This initiative reflects the CO2e saved through the replacement of older vehicles with greener vehicles to both benefit vehicles and working tools within the PMI fleet. The monetary savings were calculated based on the amount of fuel saved multiplied by an average worldwide price for fuel in 2025.

Row 16

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Resource efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14289

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

11119300

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Productivity program co-led by Procurement and Product Development teams focusing on Direct Materials (DIMs) to identify and implement opportunities for: specification harmonization, specification optimization through thickness reduction, material usage optimization and reduction, material substitution, waste optimization/reduction and reuse, and material removal. No investment is required since the further deployed specifications are already existing and running on our production lines and do not require capex. The Program was initiated beginning of 2019, with first deployment on our production lines of certain projects in 2019 following quality and machinability tests. Some other initiatives, requiring more extensive testing procedures and/or production capacity planning on supplier's side, were commenced also in 2020. Scope 3: category 1 purchased goods
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As of year-end 2025, PMI achieved a 46% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions compared with its 2019 baseline, keeping the company on track to meet its SBTi-validated target of a 50% reduction in direct operations emissions by 2030. This progress has been achieved while integrating and managing the additional Scope 1 and 2 emissions associated with Swedish Match operations. In 2025, PMI Drive4Zero program continued to cover the entire energy life cycle. From sourcing to utilization, it ensures an integrated approach where sustainability is embedded in every facet, valued alongside economic and business continuity

considerations. In alignment with the renewed Drive4Zero approach, PMI's factories have identified and delivered over 200 initiatives to date with an investment of over $39 million in our Energy Savings Initiative (ESI) program since 2019, optimizing energy consumption and improving efficiency. We have successfully piloted innovative artificial intelligence solutions applied to HVAC systems, heat pumps for heat waste recovery, alternative conditioning solutions such as adiabatic humidification, and more granular energy KPI monitoring and management systems. We also promote behavioral change through our Zero Loss Mindset program. In 2025, PMI also published its updated Climate Transition Plan (CTP), developed following the guidance of the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) Disclosure Framework. The plan incorporates Swedish Match operations and further strengthens the company's climate strategy by extending mitigation and adaptation measures across the combined organization, supporting its long-term decarbonization objectives and resilience to climate-related risks.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

PMI has been implementing a renewable energy strategy since 2012, initially focused on low-carbon and renewable electricity uptake in the EU and progressively expanded across its manufacturing footprint. This strategy supports PMI's Science Based Targets and contributes to reducing Scope 2 emissions while enabling the electrification of industrial processes. Many of our ZCT initiatives, including photovoltaic panels, biomass boilers, heat pumps, and tri-generation processes (which combine cooling, heating, and power), generate renewable energy. In 2025, we completed the installation of photovoltaic panels and heat pumps in Romania, as well as photovoltaic panels in Greece. Overall, 3.8% of the electricity used in PMI's factories was self-generated in 2025. In 2025, PMI continued the deployment of zero carbon technologies across its manufacturing sites as part of the ZCT program. During 2025, the installation of a 3 MW electric boiler and 3.2 MW of heat pumps was completed in Romania. In Indonesia, the installation of a 3 MW biomass boiler is ongoing, with commissioning planned for 2027. In Greece, a project to install a 5.5 MW electric boiler and 4 MW of heat pumps was initiated in 2025, with commissioning expected in 2028. In addition, photovoltaic panels (PV) installations were completed in Romania (2.8 MW) and Greece (2.5 MW) during 2025, commissioning is ongoing for Argentina (1.4 MW) further increasing the share of renewable energy generation at site level. In total, the program delivered a reduction of around 10.8 kilotons CO2e in our scope 1 emissions during 2025. Renewable electricity sourcing remained a key lever for PMI's electricity decarbonization. PMI sourced renewable electricity through direct renewable electricity contracts and Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs), with certificate sourcing integrated into the broader energy life-cycle management process under the renewed Drive4Zero approach. In 2025, 91% of electricity used and purchased in PMI's factories came from renewable sources. Excluding countries in which EACs were not attainable due to circumstances beyond PMI's control, PMI would have achieved its 2025 renewable electricity aspiration. In 2025, we signed our first pilot PPA, which will supply renewable electricity to our Italian operations, with the potential to provide 15 GWh per year for the next decade.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Compliance with policies and regulations are core to the way PMI operates. In some circumstances compliance with regulatory requirements and standards also provides PMI with the opportunity to achieve energy/emissions reductions and particularly when investing in new processes (e.g., requirements for renewable energy or energy efficiency) for new or upgraded facilities in Italy, the Netherlands and Romania, under the EU ETS scheme. This has allowed us to delist sites in, in the Netherlands and Italy from the EU ETS scheme in previous years.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Employee engagement is implemented through our objective setting, long-range planning process, and via employee communications, sharing tools, guidance, and best practices. In 2025, all PMI Operations employees (more than 21,000 people) had the opportunity to learn about sustainability topics, such as Climate Change, carbon footprint, and renewable energies, through targeted trainings, communications and engagement activities such as weekly internal-media posts, function-wide newsletters, special events and function-specific events. Furthermore, local market Sustainability managers and Sustainability coordinators ran specific focus days and campaigns in all markets where we operate.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :Dedicated budget to incentivize other emissions reduction initiative in our agricultural supply chain

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) is a broad program with 4 sustainability-related pillars—governance, people, crop and environment—implemented by our leaf suppliers and contracted farmers. It promotes an Integrated Production System that supports farmers in improving yield and farm efficiency on a variety of crops

(particularly food crops), not only tobacco. Through GAP, environmental improvement programs are implemented in all the countries where we source tobacco around the world; these programs include among others: curing barn efficiency improvements; curing fuel switching to low GHG emitting fuels, eliminating the use of coal; increasing the use of biomass; and helping farmers become wood self-sufficient, and seeking traceable sources of sustainable wood.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In line with our ambition to reduce carbon emissions aligning with the 1.5°C target, since 2020, we have applied a shadow carbon price (SCP) to help ensure that business decisions reflect environmental costs by putting a price on carbon emissions. We have modeled what an adequate internal shadow carbon price should be for PMI following a robust methodology, best international practices, and a worst-case scenario analysis of transition risks projected by 2030, specific to our emission profile and the geographies where we operate. In 2022, we conducted a carbon pricing benchmark assessment, and evaluated external factors, such as inflation rates and developments in emissions trading schemes, adjusting our shadow price from USD 65 to USD 105 per ton of CO2e. This will continue to be used in all business cases when preparation entails an impact (favorable or unfavorable) on our carbon emissions.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Among others, our 2025 eco-design and circularity ambitions were to provide access to collection and recovery for device and its consumables to all IQOS users and continue to reduce the carbon footprint of our smoke-free products in line with our science-based targets. The way we work is guided by the principles of eco-design and circularity, which account for impacts related to materials sourcing, product function and design, manufacturing, use, and end-of-life. In our operations, eco-design principles inform how we use life-cycle analysis (LCA) to assess the comparative carbon footprint of our products, from tobacco sourcing to end-of-life impacts. Our long-term vision remains to recycle any waste that we collect while minimizing our CO2 footprint. We seek to minimize the environmental impact of HTUs used in our heat-not-burn devices and pods used with our e-vapor devices. Since our smoke-free portfolio is diverse, so is the impact each product can have on the environment based on their different designs, composition, and consumption methods. As our portfolio evolves, we seek to design and deploy tailored post-consumer waste management programs based on the specificities of each product category. The exploration is primarily focused on recycling of cellulose acetate, one of the

materials our filters are made from. Our investigations to date show chemical properties of cellulose acetate enable the material to be upcycled into a variety of applications: spinning of fibers into fabrics, creation of pellets that can then be pressed/injection molded into a variety of hard goods. As for devices, when users return broken or end-of service devices, our reverse-logistics program CIRCLE helps to cycle materials back into the economy. In 2025, the recycling rate of our products at our CIRCLE hubs in Hungary and Japan, combined with validated local recycling activities, reached 88% (2024: 87%). In addition to developing services to reduce the end-of-life impact of our products, our innovation and design teams are also exploring low carbon, recyclable, and biodegradable options for filters and cartridges. We are committed to investing into continued research on biodegradability of filters, and we are working toward a viable solution that meets strict international standards, satisfies market requirements, and works with high volume manufacturing.
[Add row]

(7.67) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.67.1) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known.

Row 1

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP1

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:
☑ Land use change

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

Swedish Match holds more conserved natural forest surface than the demanded amount by the Brazilian environmental law. These forest areas perform ecologically relevant functions. This activity avoids emissions of CO2 and N2O. It provides a carbon sink and supports important biodiversity functions for fauna and flora genetic flow as well as water retention and water cycle regulation.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

28249

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

The estimated CO2e savings are calculated using average data from literature on emission reduction potentials from nature-based solutions by hectare.
[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Good agricultural practices

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Tobacco growing, harvesting and curing account for around 15% of our carbon footprint. We are working with farming communities to reduce the environmental footprint of tobacco curing and growing. We do that through our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program and strategic initiatives such as curing barn improvements and reforestation. GAP lays out extensive agricultural environmental practices for farmers to adopt; these practices cover effective farming techniques, the safe storage, handling and use of chemicals (crop protection agents), water and waste management, energy and raw material efficiency. GAP also covers soil management/conservation, biodiversity and the sustainable use of wood. GAP implementation helped us to abate unfavorabilities in carbon emissions in our tobacco supply chain in 2025, contributing to emission reduction for example in mechanization activities and seedling preparation, among others.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

We mandate GAP implementation for all PMI tobacco suppliers. Our Leaf department supports our suppliers in implementing GAP and, where we directly contract farmers, our field technicians provide direct support and recommendations. We allocate an annual budget to initiatives to catalyze the adoption of improved and innovative practices by the farmers in our supply chain (i.e., in 2025, $2.6 million for initiatives specific to environment-related topics such as climate change, water security and combat deforestation). Similar yearly expenditure is expected over the next 10 years.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

☑ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

☑ Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)

☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

The application of our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program in our tobacco supply chain contributes to protect natural habitats addressing potential pesticide pollution risk to minimize it. Through our integrated pest management program, we minimize the application of crop protection agents and use them only whenever needed, and localize them based on plant pathogen presence. In line with our GAP principles, genetically modified (GM) tobacco is not acceptable to PMI. We have solid programs in place to avoid the inadvertent introduction of GM tobacco into the products we commercialize. Additionally, through GAP, continued actions have been implemented to drive the decarbonization of tobacco curing in PMI's value chain, such as improving curing barn efficiency, increasing the use of renewable fuels, as well as reducing GHG emissions from fertilizers.
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.69) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in 7.67.1 have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.69.1) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.

Row 1

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP1

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

Swedish Match holds more conserved natural forest surface than the demanded amount by the Brazilian environmental law. These forest areas perform ecologically relevant functions. This activity avoids emissions of CO2 and N2O. It provides a carbon sink and supports important biodiversity functions for fauna and flora genetic flow, as well as water retention and water cycle regulation.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

Swedish Match has not implemented any response as no negative impacts have been identified as caused by this management practice.
[Add row]

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Soil

☑ Water

☑ Other, please specify :Air

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

In addition to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, environmental impacts of our suppliers can include impacts to: • Air, such as through sulfur dioxide emissions from burning fuel oil in boilers which can lead to acid rain; • Water, such as wastewater discharge from plating operations, which can lead to poisoning of fish and metal contamination of plants; • Soil, such as through leakages from storage tanks which could lead to soil contamination.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

The environment section of our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) and Implementation Guidelines covers environmental compliance and management, and resource consumption, and waste minimization. Our RSP encourages suppliers to review, identify, and minimize their environmental impacts.

Row 2

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Other, please specify :Human Health & Labor Practices

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

The environmental impact of tobacco farming can be considerable, and the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program is therefore crucial for managing and reducing our overall environmental footprint. In addition to greenhouse gas emissions, traditional tobacco farming uses Crop Protection Agents (CPA) that have adverse impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, and human health.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Due to the nature of PMI's business, there are no substantive impacts on biodiversity or deforestation from our own operations. Where we do have a larger role to play on biodiversity is in our agricultural supply chain. Impacts linked to tobacco farming are addressed through our Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program for tobacco suppliers, where we describe our requirements for good environmental practices, including integrated pest management and soil conservation practices, as

well as biodiversity management. GAP provides guidance on biodiversity management practices and requires our tobacco suppliers to develop and implement a biodiversity management plan that incorporates, and goes beyond, compliance with the applicable laws, and regulations for tobacco- and forest-growing areas. Tobacco production areas must not be located in places that could cause negative effects on national parks, wildlife refuges, biological corridors, forestry reserves, buffer zones, or other public or private biological conservation areas.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:
☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Agroforestry

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Credits retired from this project have allowed the carbon neutrality of the scope 1 and 2 emissions under the direct operational control of Manufacturing Cluster 1 as defined in the respective carbon neutrality declaration. Project name: JARI AMAPÁ REDD PROJECT Project type: Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use Project location: Brazil Project standard: VERRA Project ID: VCS1115.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7259

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2016

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

REDD+ Project located in the Brazilian Amazon state of Amapá aims to reduce a total of 3,450,278 tCO2e throughout a 30-year period. The project combines sustainable forest management, forest coverage and biodiversity monitoring, scientific research and local socioeconomic development. It is planned, financed and implemented by the proponents Jari Group and Biofilica.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

PMI applies a set of mechanisms and rules (the Portfolio of Climate Investments [PCI], now Climate Lab, quality criteria and due diligence protocol) to efficiently evaluate which climate solutions are the most appropriate to pursue. In 2025, we continued investing in nature-based solutions that focus on protecting nature by: 1. avoiding deforestation, 2. improving nature through community projects, and 3. fostering natural ecosystems beyond forests. To assess whether an investment will meet our quality criteria and generate a positive impact, we employ an external due diligence process managed with a proprietary methodology developed with PMIs carbon finance advisor Clarmondial. This methodology considers GHG mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and community benefits. Clarmondial also supported PMI in establishing relationships that can support the company's long-term climate community and nature-related targets in priority countries.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Agroforestry

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Credits retired from this project have allowed the carbon neutrality of the scope 1 and 2 emissions under the direct operational control of: • Manufacturing operations - Clusters 1 and 2, as defined in the respective carbon neutrality declarations • Markets and Fleet - Clusters 2 and 4, as defined in the respective carbon neutrality declarations Project name: Pacajai REDD+ Project Project type: Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use Project location: Brazil Project standard: VERRA Project ID: VCS981.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

89408

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2017

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

REDD Project to stop deforestation within private parcels amounting to 135,105 Ha at the edge of the deforestation frontier in Brazil. The project will generate multiple climate, social, and biodiversity benefits. The Project's main objective is to avoid and prevent unplanned deforestation in native forests thus avoiding the net emission of 10,564,630 tCO2e through a period of 41 years of Project's lifetime.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

PMI applies a set of mechanisms and rules (the Portfolio of Climate Investments [PCI], now Climate Lab, quality criteria and due diligence protocol) to efficiently evaluate which climate solutions are the most appropriate to pursue. In 2025, we continued investing in nature-based solutions that focus on protecting nature by: 1. Avoiding deforestation, 2. Improving nature through community projects, and 3. Fostering natural ecosystems beyond forests. To assess whether an investment will meet our quality criteria and generate a positive impact, we employ an external due diligence process managed with a proprietary methodology developed with PMIs carbon finance advisor Clarmondial. This methodology considers GHG mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and community benefits. Clarmondial also supported PMI in establishing relationships that can support the company's long-term climate community and nature-related targets in priority countries.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Agroforestry

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Credits retired from this project have allowed the carbon neutrality of the scope 1 and 2 emissions under the direct operational control of: Manufacturing operations Cluster 2 and 3, as defined in the respective carbon neutrality declarations Project name: Unitor REDD+ Project Project type: Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use Project location: Brazil Project standard: VERRA Project ID: VCS2508.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The UNITOR REDD+ PROJECT is located in Lábrea, Amazonas State, Brazil, which is the municipality with the fourth highest aggregate deforestation rate in Brazil between 2008 and 2020, according to PRODES data1. Municipal deforestation rates have risen year on year, from 3.8% in 2017 to 5.3% in 2020, making it a priority area for forest conservation worldwide. A consortium of 15 neighboring properties comprises the Unitor REDD+ Project, summing to 99,035.20 ha of forest area, who have come together to develop forest carbon activities under the guidance, example and inspiration of the nearby Fortaleza Ituxi REDD Project.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

PMI applies a set of mechanisms and rules (the Portfolio of Climate Investments [PCI], now Climate Lab, quality criteria and due diligence protocol) to efficiently evaluate which climate solutions are the most appropriate to pursue. In 2025, we continued investing in nature-based solutions that focus on protecting nature by: 1. Avoiding deforestation, 2. Improving nature through community projects, and 3. Fostering natural ecosystems beyond forests. To assess whether an investment will meet our quality criteria and generate a positive impact, we employ an external due diligence process managed with a proprietary methodology developed with PMIs carbon finance advisor Clarmondial. This methodology considers GHG mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and community benefits. Clarmondial also supported PMI in establishing relationships that can support the company's long-term climate community and nature-related targets in priority countries.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Credits retired from this project have allowed the carbon neutrality of the scope 1 and 2 emissions under the direct operational control of Manufacturing operations - Cluster 1, as defined in the respective carbon neutrality declaration. Project name: Installation of high efficiency wood burning cookstoves in Malawi - Project 2 Project type: Energy demand Project location: Malawi Project standard: VERRA Project ID: VCS2372.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

24000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project involves distribution of fuel-efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) in Malawi. The ICS disseminated through this project will replace the baseline cookstoves. Through this project, the distribution and installation of approximately 500,000 ICS will be undertaken for households in Malawi. It is intended that under this project single pot, TLC-CQC Rocket Stove will be distributed. The ICS will burn wood more efficiently thereby improving thermal transfer to pots, hence saving fuel. Not only will this halt the rapidly progressing deforestation in Malawi but will also reduce health hazards from indoor smoke pollution and reduce time collecting firewood.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

PMI applies a set of mechanisms and rules (the Portfolio of Climate Investments [PCI], now Climate Lab, quality criteria and due diligence protocol) to efficiently evaluate which climate solutions are the most appropriate to pursue. In 2025, we continued investing in nature-based solutions that focus on protecting nature by: 1. Avoiding deforestation, 2. Improving nature through community projects, and 3. Fostering natural ecosystems beyond forests. To assess whether an investment will meet our quality criteria and generate a positive impact, we employ an external due diligence process managed with a proprietary methodology developed with PMIs carbon finance advisor Clarmondial. This methodology considers GHG mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and community benefits. Clarmondial also supported PMI in establishing relationships that can support the company's long-term climate community and nature-related targets in priority countries.

Row 5

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Community projects

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Credits retired from this project have allowed the carbon neutrality of the scope 1 and 2 emissions under the direct operational control of: Manufacturing operations Cluster 1, as defined in the respective carbon neutrality declaration. Project name: Impact Carbon and myclimate Safe Water and Improved Cookstoves Global PoA - Uganda VPA Project type: Energy efficiency Project location: Uganda Project standard: Gold Standard Project ID: GS2296.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

224

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2016

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Wood harvest for domestic cooking and boiling water is one of the major causes of deforestation in Uganda. The burning of wood not only damages the environment, but can also negatively impact human health. The Impact Carbon and myclimate Safe Water and Improved Cookstoves Global PoA - Uganda VPA will reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the promotion of household and community level clean water technologies and improved cookstoves. The use of these technologies will replace energy inefficient methods of cooking and boiling and reduce emissions that contribute to climate change. It has a chance of providing health benefits, such as the reduction of waterborne illness by increasing access to safe drinking water and improved indoor air quality by reducing in-home emissions. The VPA will promote the scaled dissemination of clean water and improved cookstove products within Uganda, with initial implementation in the Kampala District. It will work with local and international organizations to identify the most appropriate products for varying national contexts. It will employ stoves of various fuel types and chemical water treatment and filter technologies at both the household and community level based on the needs of target populations. The VPA is open access, and intends to provide customers with the opportunity to purchase clean energy products designed and manufactured by international NGOs and local entities.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

PMI applies a set of mechanisms and rules (the Portfolio of Climate Investments [PCI], now Climate Lab, quality criteria and due diligence protocol) to efficiently evaluate which climate solutions are the most appropriate to pursue. In 2025, we continued investing in nature-based solutions that focus on protecting nature by: 1. Avoiding deforestation, 2. Improving nature through community projects, and 3. Fostering natural ecosystems beyond forests. To assess whether an investment will meet our quality criteria and generate a positive impact, we employ an external due diligence process managed with a proprietary methodology developed with PMIs carbon finance advisor Clarmondial. This methodology considers GHG mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and community benefits. Clarmondial also supported PMI in establishing relationships that can support the company's long-term climate community and nature-related targets in priority countries.

Row 6

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Credits retired from this project have allowed the carbon neutrality of the scope 1 and 2 emissions under the direct operational control of: Manufacturing operations - Cluster 1 and Markets and Fleet - Clusters 1, 2 and 3, as defined in the respective carbon neutrality declarations. Project name: African Biomass Energy Conservation PoA Malawi Biomass Conservation (5) VPA Project type: Energy efficiency- domestic Project location: Malawi Project standard: Gold Standard Project ID: GS2447.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30151

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2016

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The small-scale voluntary project activity (VPA), over an initial 7 year period, aims to disseminate over 60,000 improved cookstoves (i.e. the technology) that are more efficient and use less wood for household cooking and heating than the traditional stoves; and to promote improved kitchen and firewood management practices e.g. use of less firewood, use of dry firewood, using a pot lid while cooking and soaking legumes before cooking (i.e. practices) to households in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. The improved technology and practices are intended to replace less efficient technologies and practices and result in biomass conservation and a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere from the burning of solid biomass.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

PMI applies a set of mechanisms and rules (the Portfolio of Climate Investments [PCI], now Climate Lab, quality criteria and due diligence protocol) to efficiently evaluate which climate solutions are the most appropriate to pursue. In 2025, we continued investing in nature-based solutions that focus on protecting nature by: 1. Avoiding deforestation, 2. Improving nature through community projects, and 3. Fostering natural ecosystems beyond forests. To assess whether an investment will meet our quality criteria and generate a positive impact, we employ an external due diligence process managed with a proprietary methodology developed with PMIs carbon finance advisor Clarmondial. This methodology considers GHG mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and community benefits. Clarmondial also supported PMI in establishing relationships that can support the company's long-term climate community and nature-related targets in priority countries.
[Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Sourced timber-based products from our PMI's wellness business (now Aspeya) represent less than 1% of PMI's timber-based products sourced which is therefore not material based on PMI's materiality threshold (5%). As Aspeya sources paper and pulp-based materials for finished products, a forest risk assessment was conducted to analyze potential risk of deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems, leveraging on PMI's structured and thorough forest risk assessment approach, as applied to PMI's own tobacco and paper and pulp-based material supply chain. We plan to re-evaluate the materiality of Aspeya's timber-based products in line with our intention to include them in our sustainability reporting for the future.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The data excluded represent less than 1% of PMI’s timber-based products sourced which is therefore not material based on PMI’s materiality threshold (5%)

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

(8.1.1.9) Volume excluded (metric tons)

150

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

The data and information in this submission do not incorporate PMI's Wellness unit (Aspeya). The volume of their sourced paper and pulp-based products represented less than 1% of PMI's total timber-based products in 2025 and is therefore not material based on PMI’s materiality threshold (5%). As we evolve and continue to integrate Aspeya business, we will, where material and feasible, include them in our sustainability reporting and external disclosures (including CDP, Forest-related data) in future reporting periods.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Following new business integration in 2024, the content disclosed in the Forests sections of this submission does not incorporate a portion of Swedish Match's (SWMA) business - the lighters division. A materiality assessment based on a 5% volume threshold was conducted to determine whether SWMA lighters division products should be included in PMI's forest-related programs. Materiality threshold is established following PMI's internal process, based on the geographies where we operate and source materials from, the tolerance level defined in the application of mitigation measures of deforestation risk, and the evaluation of the magnitude of impacts and potential related risks over the scope of our business. In 2025, the timber-based products purchased and produced by SWMA lighters division business represented an estimated 1.82% of PMI's total sourced timber-based products and resulted as non-material based on PMI's materiality threshold of 5% that includes the beforementioned considerations. Feedstock origin traceability was further assessed against the PMI selected 17 relevant criteria of the FSC NRA to confirm their exclusion from PMI's forest-related programs. As we advance the collection of environmental attributes and more granular traceability information for SWMA's lighters division, we will continue to assess its materiality and risk level, and plan to integrated into PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto if it becomes material.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The data excluded represent around 2% of PMI's timber-based products sourced which is therefore not material based on PMI's materiality threshold (5%)

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

(8.1.1.9) Volume excluded (metric tons)

24239

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Following new business integration in 2024, the content disclosed in the Forests sections of this submission does not incorporate a portion of Swedish Match's (SWMA) business - the lighters division. A materiality assessment based on a 5% volume threshold was conducted to determine whether SWMA lighters division products should be included in PMI's forest-related programs. Materiality threshold is established following PMI's internal process, based on the geographies where

we operate and source materials from, the tolerance level defined in the application of mitigation measures of deforestation risk, and the evaluation of the magnitude of impacts and potential related risks over the scope of our business. In 2025, the timber-based products purchased and produced by SWMA lighters division business represented 1.82%% of PMI's total sourced timber-based products and resulted as non-material based on PMI's materiality threshold of 5% that includes the beforementioned considerations. Feedstock origin traceability was further assessed against the PMI selected 17 relevant criteria of the FSC NRA to confirm their exclusion from PMI's forest-related programs. As we advance the collection of environmental attributes and more granular traceability information for SWMA's lighters division, we will continue to assess its materiality and risk level, and plan to integrated into PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto if it becomes material.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

In 2025 products from the pulp and paper supply chain that are made of recycled material make up less than 2% volume of the overall timber-based material and are excluded from the disclosed volumes in 8.5. As part of our forest positive program, we collect traceability information for PMI's paper and pulp-based material including recycled materials. The traceability information is available at mill or production area level. The mill information available are at municipality. Under the forest positive program we also collect signed letters of commitments for the implementation of PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto from suppliers and we also collect recycled material certification documentation.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Post-consumer recycled content

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

(8.1.1.9) Volume excluded (metric tons)

19574

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

In 2025 products from the pulp and paper supply chain that are made of recycled material make up less than 2% volume of the overall timber-based material and are excluded from the disclosed volumes in 8.5. As part of our forest positive program, we collect traceability information for PMI's paper and pulp-based material including recycled materials. The traceability information is available at mill or production area level. The mill information available are at municipality. Under the forest positive program we also collect signed letters of commitments for the implementation of Zero Deforestation Manifesto from suppliers and we also collect recycled material certification.
[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	*1334973*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*1334973*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Jujuy, Salta

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1595.38

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. Globally 100% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program, achieving the target set for 2025. All suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. In our tobacco supply chain, engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by

establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The paper and pulp-based products volume and the wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Buenos Aires

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.78

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our

tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Corrientes

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

24.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Entre Rios

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1420.58

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Misiones

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1585.15

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

South Australia, Victoria

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

30276.61

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Pitten, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Vienna, Vorarlberg, Oberösterreich

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7248.6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Antwerp, Brussels-Capital Region, East Flanders, Flemish Brabant, Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxembourg, Namur, Wallon, Brabant, West Flanders

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6.12

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Bosnia and Herzegovina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Brčko District, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.27

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required

materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Amapá

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

191.19

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and

the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bahia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

68294.76

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. Globally 100% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program, achieving the target set for 2025. All suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. In our tobacco supply chain, engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The paper and pulp-based products volume and the wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Espirito Santo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

493.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Mato Grosso do Sul

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

27254.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Minas Gerais

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6059.39

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required

materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ortigueira

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

402.73

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk

suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

252050.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. Globally 100% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program, achieving the target set for 2025. All suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. In our tobacco supply chain, engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The paper and pulp-based products volume and the wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Rio de Janeiro

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

113.74

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

São Paulo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8035.87

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alberta

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12536.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required

materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

British Columbia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6013.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong

focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

New Brunswick, Prince George

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.78

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ontario

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7.03

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Quebec, Saskatchewan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10720.59

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7.03

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) based on the result of our 2025 3rd party audit. Materials from this market is sourced from the whole country or almost all states of the country and are classified as low risk based on our risk assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Angol, Aysén, Ránquil, Valdivia, Santiago

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13.88

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Araucanía, Biobío, Maule

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5817.09

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

260.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Los Lagos, Ñuble

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2458.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products.

Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Los Ríos

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1150.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our

tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Santa Fe

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

324.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guanxi, Guizhou

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

336

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guizhou Zunyi, Yunnan Baoshan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

97494.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. Engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. Our tobacco suppliers have direct connections to farmers that rely on firewood for curing and, in most of the cases, direct access to the forest woodlot managers that need to provide evidence of the traceability and sustainable management of the forest, in accordance with the MF requirements, to be validated as an accepted vendor for firewood. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Croatia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bjelovar-Bilogora, Brod-Posavina, City of Zagreb, Dubrovnik-Neretva, Istria, Karlovac, Koprivnica-Križevci, Krapina-Zagorje, Lika-Senj, Međimurje, Osijek-Baranja, Požega-Slavonia, Primorje-Gorski Kotar, Šibenik-Knin, Sisak-Moslavina, Split-Dalmatia, Varaždin, Virovitica-Podravina, Vukovar-Syrmia, Zadar

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

17.08

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Central Bohemian, Hradec Králové, Karlovy Vary, Liberec, Moravian-Silesian, Olomouc, Pardubice, Plze, Pragu, South Bohemian, South Moravian, Ústí nad Labem, Vysočina, Zlín

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3113.25

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Hovedstaden, Midjylland, Nordjylland, Sjælland, Syddanmark

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

253.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Harju

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

333.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products.

Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Hiiu, Ida-Viru, Järva, Jõgeva, Lääne, Pärnu, Rapla, Saare, Tartu, Valga, Viljandi, Võru, Põlva

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1536.34

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong

focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Lääne-Viru

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3509.44

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

860.75

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) based on the result of our 2025 3rd party audit. Materials from this market is sourced from the whole country or almost all states of the country and are classified as low risk based on our risk assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Eswatini

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini, Shiselweni

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.89

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Åland, Innlandet, Karelia, Päijänne Tavastia, Rauma, Tampere

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

48.85

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Central

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

45.54

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Central Ostrobothnia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

298.52

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Etelä-Karjala, Etelä-Pohjanmaa, Etelä-Savo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2189.33

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Gävleborg

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

222.67

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited

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Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kainuu, Kanta-Häme, Keski-Suomi, Kymenlaakso, Nor, th Karelia, Northern Savonia, Päijät-Häme, Satakunta, South Karelia, Southern Savonia, Uusimaa, Varsinais-Suomi, Pirkan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

18166.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Länsi-Suomi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

14248.09

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Lapland, North Ostrobothnia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2676.95

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Lappi, Pohjanmaa, Pohjois-Karjala, Pohjois-Pohjanmaa, Pohjois-Savo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3087.45

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ostrobothnia, Southern Ostrobothnia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

592.97

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

24.2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) based on the result of our 2025 3rd party audit. Materials from this market is sourced from the whole country or almost all states of the country and are classified as low risk based on our risk assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ardennes, AubeBas-Rhin; Brittany, Grand Est, Haute-Marne, Haut-Rhin, Marne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Normandy, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, Pays de la Loire, Vosges

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4405.14

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Landes

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1272.54

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required

materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Aschaffenburg, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

16309.05

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and

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Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Nordrhein-Westfalen

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

559.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Thuringia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

933.28

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bács-Kiskun, Baranya, Békés, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Budapest, Csongrád-Csanád, Fejér, Gorenjska, Goriška, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Hajdú-Bihar, Heves, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Komárom-Esztergom, Koroška, Nógrád, Obalno-kraška, Osrednjeslovenska, Pest, Podravska, Pomurska, Posavska, Primorsko-notranjska, Savinjska, Somogy, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Tolna, Vas, Veszprém, Zala, Zasavska

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

440.58

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

53788.11

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. Globally 100% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program, achieving the target set for 2025. All suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. In our tobacco supply chain, engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The paper and pulp-based products volume and the wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1371.59

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required

materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Central Kalimantan, Sumatra

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2909.98

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk

suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Jambi, Sumetra Selatan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

18956.79

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong

focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Riau

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

340.49

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Munster, Offaly, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, Wicklow

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

133

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Abruzzo, Aosta Valley, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia, Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy, Marche, Molise, Piedmont, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, South Tyrol

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

82.19

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Umbria

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2357.22

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. Globally 100% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program, achieving the target set for 2025. All suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. In our tobacco supply chain, engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The paper and pulp-based products volume and the wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Veneto

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2357.22

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. Globally 100% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program, achieving the target set for 2025. All suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and

verified by a third party. In our tobacco supply chain, engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The paper and pulp-based products volume and the wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Democratic People's Republic of)

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ulju-gun

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

187.92

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ādažu, Aizkraukles, Alūksnes, Balvu, Bauskas, Cēsu, Dienvidkurzemes, Dobeles, Gulbenes, Jēkabpils, Jelgavas, Rēzeknes, Ķekavas, Kuldīgas, Limbažu, Līvānu, Ludzas, Madonas, Ogres, Olaines, Preiļu, Ropažu, Saldus, Saulkrastu, Siguldas, Smiltenes, Talsu, Tukuma, Valkas, Ventspils

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

572.31

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Central

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

234.58

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kurzeme, Latgale, Vidzeme

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8796.73

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Pierīga

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

289.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Riga, Zemgale

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1260.49

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Svealand, Norrland, Österland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

137.45

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products.

Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Valmiera

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

19.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our

tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

383.11

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our

tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) based on the result of our 2025 3rd party audit. Materials from this market is sourced from the whole country or almost all states of the country and are classified as low risk based on our risk assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alytus, Kaunas, Klaipėda County, Marijampolė, Panevėžys, Tauragė, Telšiai, Utena, Vilnius Šiauliai

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

725.62

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sauliai, Zemaitija

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.69

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

33.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) based on the result of our 2025 3rd party audit. Materials from this market is sourced from the whole country or almost all states of the country and are classified as low risk based on our risk assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Capellen, Clervaux, Diekirch, Echternach, Esch-sur-Alzette, Grevenmacher, Luxembourg, Mersch, Redange, Remich, Vianden, Wiltz

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

153.14

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malawi

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kasungu, Mzimba

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

34724.81

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. Engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. Our tobacco suppliers have direct connections to farmers that rely on firewood for curing and, in most of the cases, direct access to the forest woodlot managers that need to provide evidence of the traceability and sustainable management of the forest, in accordance with the MF requirements, to be validated as an accepted vendor for firewood. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mozambique

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Zambezia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

24417.23

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. Engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. Our tobacco suppliers have direct connections to farmers that rely on firewood for curing and, in most of the cases, direct access to the forest woodlot managers that need to provide evidence of the traceability and sustainable management of the forest, in accordance with the MF requirements, to be validated as an accepted vendor for firewood. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Drenthe, Flevoland, Friesland, Gelderland, Groningen, Limburg, North Brabant, North Holland, Overijssel, South Holland, Utrecht, Zeeland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

39.73

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bay of Plenty, Hawkes Bay, Napier

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

975.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

North Island

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

320.33

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Agder, Akershus, Buskerud, Finnmark, Innlandet, Møre og Romsdal, Nordland, Oslo, Oslofjord, Østlandet, Rogaland, Telemark, Troms, Trøndelag

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

600.07

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required

materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Østfold

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3836.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and

the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Vestfold

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2363.92

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Vestland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

58.55

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Mardan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

81832.85

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. Engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. Our tobacco suppliers have direct connections to farmers that rely on firewood for curing and, in most of the cases, direct access to the forest woodlot managers that need to provide evidence of the traceability and sustainable management of the forest, in accordance with the MF requirements, to be validated as an accepted vendor for firewood. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ilocos Norte

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5853.91

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. Engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. Our tobacco suppliers have direct connections to farmers that rely on firewood for curing and, in most of the cases, direct access to the forest woodlot managers that need to provide evidence of the traceability and sustainable management of the forest, in accordance with the MF requirements, to be validated as an accepted vendor for firewood. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ilocos Sur

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

25033.59

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. Engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. Our tobacco suppliers have direct connections to farmers that rely on firewood for curing and, in most of the cases, direct access to the forest woodlot managers that need to provide evidence of the traceability and sustainable management of the forest, in accordance with the MF requirements, to be validated as an accepted vendor for firewood. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Białystok, Gdańsk, Katowice, Łódź, Lublin, Olsztyn, Piła, Poznań, Radom, Szczecin, Toruń, Warszawa, Zielona Góra, Wrocław

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1360.52

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Greater Poland, Holy Cross, Lesser Poland, Lower Silesian, Lubusz, Masovian, Opole, Podlaskie, Pomeranian, Silesian, Subcarpathian, Warmian-Masurian, West Pomeranian, Wojewodztwo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

266.95

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited

were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kazimierza, Lezajsk

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3631.59

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. Globally 100% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program, achieving the target set for 2025. All suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. In our tobacco supply chain, engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The paper and pulp-based products volume and the wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

70.21

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) based on the result of our 2025 3rd party audit. Materials from this market is sourced from the whole country or almost all states of the country and are classified as low risk based on our risk assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Aveiro, Beja, Braga, Bragança, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Évora, Faro, Guarda, Iberian Pensinsula, Leiria, Lisbon, Portalegre, Porto, Santarém, Setúbal, Viana do Castelo, Vila Real, Viseu

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

99.11

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Cacia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2712.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

86.27

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) based on the result of our 2025 3rd party audit. Materials from this market is sourced from the whole country or almost all states of the country and are classified as low risk based on our risk assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Banská Bystrica, Bratislava, Košice, Nitra, Prešov, Trenčín, Trnava, Žilina

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

224.02

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Mura, Drava, Carinthia, Savinja, Central Sava, Lower Sava, Southeast Slovenia, Littoral-Inner Carniola, Central Slovenia, Upper Carniola, Gorizia, Coastal-Karst

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

242.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Eastern Cape

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.22

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

KwaZulu-Natal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

99.11

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Andalucía, Galicia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

686.49

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Asturias

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2663.13

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited

were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Basque Country, Cantabria, Castilla y León, Iberian Pensinsula

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

931.59

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our

tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Extremadura

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1445.81

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. Globally 100% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program, achieving the target set for 2025. All suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. In our tobacco supply chain, engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The paper and pulp-based products volume and the wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ångermanland, Blekinge, Dalarna, Gotland, Halland, Hälsingland, Härjedalen, Jämtland, Jönköping, Kronoberg, Lappland, Medelpad, Örebro, Södermanland, Stockholm, Uppsala, Värmland, Västmanland, North

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

36751.49

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bohuslän, Dalsland, Gästrikland, Göteborg, Middle & Southern, Mönsterås, Närke, Öland, Uppland, Vaggeryd

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2252.89

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Gävleborg

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4759.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Götaland, Kalmar, Östergötland, Skåne, Småland, Västra Götaland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

26494.05

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk

suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Middle

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

124.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong

focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Norrbotten, Västerbotten

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4177.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Norrland, Österland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

91.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Svealand

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

60347.68

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Västernorrland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3639.43

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Aargau, Basel Country, Bern, Jura, Schaffhausen, Solothurn, Thurgau

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

18.34

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Tanzania (The United Republic of)

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Iringa

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

212645.46

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. Engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework for sustainable Curing Fuel (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto and for the achievement of the target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, incl. the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. Our tobacco suppliers have direct connections to farmers that rely on firewood for curing and, in most of the cases, direct access to the forest woodlot managers that need to provide evidence of the traceability and sustainable management of the forest, in accordance with the MF requirements, to be validated as an accepted vendor for firewood. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. In 2025, we continued to implement our net zero deforestation requirements with tobacco suppliers and farmers by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. The wood-based curing fuel volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kanjanaburi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1169.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required

materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

East Midlands, East of England, London, North East. North West, Northern Ireland, Scotland, South East, South West, Wales, West Midlands, Workington, Yorkshire and the Humber, Cumberland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9020.57

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and

the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alabama

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3441.94

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Arkansas, Louisiana, Maine, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, New York, Oklahoma

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

14642.97

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Florida

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5600.08

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Georgia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9111.04

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Idaho, Montana, Washington

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

108.32

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Maryland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

40.01

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required

materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Mississippi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

490.02

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and

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Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

North Carolina

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

859.29

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools,and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ohio

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

51.32

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Pennsylvania

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

51.08

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

South Carolina

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5604.75

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Virginia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6218.84

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1041.98

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) based on the result of our 2025 3rd party audit. Materials from this market is sourced from the whole country or almost all states of the country and are classified as low risk based on our risk assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Canelones, Cerro Largo, Colonia, Durazno, Florida, Lavalleja, Maldonado, Paysandú, Río Negro, Rivera, Rocha, Soriano, Tacuarembó, Treinta y Tres

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

17594.59

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM). An extensive on-site audit in Argentina and Brazil also resulted in full compliance. Globally, all 33 high-risk suppliers audited were compliant with our forest positive program requirements. We extended efforts to low- and medium-risk suppliers of secondary paper and pulp-based products. Critical suppliers signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain. We built supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required

materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Flores, San José

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1520.45

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong

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Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

86.27

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong

focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we strengthened our approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. In 2025, we gathered feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging. Using satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework, we categorized suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We re-verified all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. All low-risk suppliers achieved full compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) based on the result of our 2025 3rd party audit. Materials from this market is sourced from the whole country or almost all states of the country and are classified as low risk based on our risk assessment.
[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

	Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target	Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target
Timber products	Yes ☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

PMI's definition of no deforestation was derived from AFi definitions, wherein there shall be no loss of natural forest due to: i) conversion to agriculture or other non-forest land use; ii) conversion to a tree plantation; iii) severe and sustained degradation. Focused on preventing the conversion of natural forests regardless of whether or not it is legal. Severe degradation (scenario iii) constitutes deforestation even if the land is not subsequently used for a non-forest land use.

(8.7.1.3) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.1.4) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2019

(8.7.1.6) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ In line with organizational commitments, but sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available

(8.7.1.7) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

PMI's definition of no conversion, as reported within our zero deforestation commitments, is derived from AFi definitions. No conversion covers natural ecosystems that are part of our tobacco supply chain and no change aims to prevent occurrences of land use change in natural ecosystems including peatland, savannah or unique ecosystems such as the Cerrado forest in South America or the Miombo forest in Africa.

(8.7.1.3) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.1.4) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2019

(8.7.1.6) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ In line with organizational commitments, but sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available

(8.7.1.7) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Forests target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7.1

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Other volume, please specify :811082

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of volume from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaty/ initiative/ framework
☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
☑ Paris Agreement
☑ Sustainable Development Goals
☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PMI's environmental strategy aims to mitigate the risk of negative environmental impacts. Combating forest loss is critical for PMI as we depend on wood-based materials for our products, and a considerable part of our environmental management efforts is devoted to halting deforestation and allowing for forests to provide ecosystem services that are the basis of sustainable raw material production. The most relevant source of risk of deforestation from tobacco arises from the Virginia flue-cured (FC) tobacco curing process where firewood is used. To address the risk and prevent deforestation in its supply chain, PMI has implemented several programs including Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), the Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel, Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM), and the Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) that prescribe environmental protection as a best practice. For the tobacco supply chain, we have set a target of zero net

deforestation of managed natural forest and no conversion of natural ecosystems in the tobacco supply chain by 2025. We work with all our direct suppliers towards traceable and sustainable wood fuels together with a thorough verification process by an independent 3rd party to assure the protection of forests against deforestation. In 2025, 100% of our purchased tobacco was externally verified as compliant with the ZDM's zero net criteria and did not pose a risk of deforestation of managed natural forest or conversion of natural ecosystems. Within the Virginia flue-cured tobacco supply chain, no volumes are excluded.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Engagements with our direct suppliers have been fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) and for the achievement of our target of 100% of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in our tobacco supply chain by 2025. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, including the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. Our tobacco suppliers have direct connections to farmers that rely on firewood for curing and, in most cases, direct access to the forest woodlot managers that need to provide evidence of the traceability and sustainable management of the forest, in accordance with the MF requirements, to be validated as an accepted vendor for firewood. Through the implementation of PMI's ZDM, annually we monitored suppliers' compliance, and monitor farm boundaries and natural forest cover changes in areas of interest we call tobacco-growing areas (TGA). These areas include a surface buffer to mitigate potential indirect impacts on natural ecosystems beyond farm level activities. We also monitored TGAs by integrating geospatial analysis with wood-based material traceability data collected on the ground. As needed, we developed forest risk mitigation plans to ensure our tobacco sourcing does not contribute to deforestation. The proportion of tobacco purchased at no risk of net deforestation of managed natural forests and no conversion of natural ecosystems increased during the last years - starting with 37% in 2021, 55% in 2022, 94% in 2023, 88% in 2024, and finally 100% in 2025.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

As part of our efforts to halt deforestation and enhance natural habitats, we require that our suppliers and farmers be self-sufficient in sustainably supplying wood for curing tobacco and for barn construction where timber materials are used. By 2025, we aimed for our tobacco supply chain to grow more trees than the ones that are extracted for use. Tree growing requires careful management and is limited to land where the carbon stock and existing biodiversity assets, including soil, can be enhanced. We also proactively sought opportunities to respond and support after large ecological disturbances. Additionally, in line with the criteria of our forest positive program, we developed interventions to increase the hectares of forest restoration and ecosystem regeneration, resulting in 472 additional hectares of forest growth since 2019. This goes beyond our zero net deforestation commitments and is reported against our 2025 forest positive aspiration.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Forests target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7.1

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Other volume, please specify :1334973

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of volume from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaty/ initiative/ framework

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In our tobacco supply chain, we have achieved zero gross deforestation of primary and protected forests in 2020. We have also extended this commitment to our paper and pulp-based products supply chain. PMI is committed to achieving zero gross deforestation of primary and protected forest associated with PMI's paper and pulp-based materials supply chain by 2025. Within the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, no volumes are excluded. In 2025, 100% of our purchased paper and pulp-based products was externally verified as compliant with the ZDM's zero gross criteria and did not pose a risk of deforestation of primary and protected forests. Swedish Match curing and paper and pulp-based material 2025 was included in the 2025 assessment.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong

focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, we will work to maintain our strengthened approach to potential deforestation risks by leveraging experience, tools, and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. We will continue to gather feedstock origin locations from suppliers of direct materials for our products and packaging, use satellite monitoring and the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) National Risk Assessment framework to categorize suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. We will verify all low-risk suppliers, collecting documentation through a web platform and reviewing FSC chain of custody certificates. Critical suppliers have signed a commitment to remove deforestation from our value chain, and this will be continued if new critical suppliers are onboarded. We will continue building supplier capabilities through engagement sessions and required materials to be certified by approved forest management standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) and verified by a third party. The paper and pulp-based products volume is entirely covered by a 3rd party assessment until 2030.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The set cut-off date for PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain is 2019 as the year in which PMI's public commitments on forest protection came into full enforcement with the distinction between zero-gross and zero-net approaches. PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) became applicable in its entirety from Jan. 1st, 2019 until 2030 or until a further update of the manifesto is released by PMI. Forest protection in the Procurement supply chain before this cut-off date is regulated by the already existing Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) of PMI. ZDM will not be applied retroactively. PMI commits to reach zero-gross deforestation for primary and protected forests for paper and pulp-based supply chain as of end of 2025 and to reach zero net deforestation of managed natural forest in the paper and pulp-based products PMI's supply chain and no conversion of natural ecosystems by 2030.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Forests target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7.1

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Other volume, please specify :811082

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of volume from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2015

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

100

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaty/ initiative/ framework

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Sustainable tobacco production is key to PMI with goals and strategic plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tobacco curing, as well as to tackle deforestation risk. The 3 strategic initiatives are: 1. Reduce fuel consumption rate via curing efficiency improvement and curing barn optimization programs; 2 Move from unsustainable to sustainable curing fuel sources; and 3 Encourage fuel switching to less polluting fuels and the use of biomass as an alternative to unsustainable wood fuels or fossil fuels where appropriate. We work with our tobacco suppliers and farmers to foster and implement our monitoring framework and zero deforestation manifesto requirements, including by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting our sustainable forestry practices. In 2025, the annual external audit carried out on our tobacco supply chain confirmed that, for the sixth consecutive year, 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation. Within the tobacco supply chain, no volumes are excluded. The natural ecosystems monitored from the wood-biomass sourcing areas for flue-cured tobacco include primary and protected areas. We use conservative impact buffers around wood sourcing areas, leading us to monitor approximately 1.5 million hectares of primary forest, 6.1 million hectares of protected areas, and 6.3 million hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas globally.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

PMI implemented a verifiable Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel to monitor progress towards its global targets. This MF is composed of four principles, and Principle 2 to "Be Sustainable" focuses on sustainability and traceability of the fuel source. Its purpose is to ensure that all flue-cured tobacco suppliers we source from adopt fuels from demonstrated sustainable source such as biomass from waste agricultural residues or wood fuel from sources sustainably managed (in accordance with the PMI defined criteria of sustainable wood fuel and required traceability). PMI supports and engages in capacity building activities with tobacco suppliers to ensure they are able to comply with the MF annually. Through the third-party verification process, we keep an unbiased track of our progress against our target with progress reported. In 2025, the annual 3rd party audit carried out on our tobacco supply chain confirmed that, for the sixth consecutive year, 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation. The yearly achievement of our target is mainly driven by the continuous implementation of PMI's MF and with continued efforts to promote the use of sustainable fuels for the flue-cured tobacco we source. Additional progress made in 2025 to support the continuous achievement of this target is the enhanced traceability and monitoring of potential risk through geospatial analysis.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Sustainable tobacco production is key for PMI with goals and strategic plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tobacco curing as well as to tackle deforestation risk. The 3 strategic initiatives are: 1. Reduce fuel consumption rate via curing efficiency improvement and curing barn optimization programs; 2. Move from unsustainable to sustainable curing fuel sources; and 3. Encourage fuel switching to less polluting fuels and the use of biomass as an alternative to unsustainable wood fuels or fossil fuels where appropriate. Following the deforestation risk assessment and identified risks and opportunities PMI has adopted a Global Roadmap for sustainable firewood that has a defined timeline of achievement, which includes the following 3 global targets: 1. Zero gross and zero net deforestation 2. Renewable sources/Self-sufficient firewood and 3. Full traceability. PMI implemented a verifiable Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel to monitor progress towards its global targets. The MF is composed of four principles, and Principle 2 "Be Sustainable" focuses on sustainability and traceability of the fuel sources. Its purpose is to ensure that all flue-cured tobacco suppliers we source from adopt fuels from demonstrated sustainable source such as biomass from waste agricultural residues or wood fuel from sources sustainably managed (in accordance with the PMI defined criteria of sustainable wood fuel and required traceability). PMI supports and engages in capacity building activities with tobacco suppliers to ensure they are able to comply with the MF annually. Through the third-party verification process, we keep an unbiased track of our progress against our target with progress reported.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Forests target 4

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7.1

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of volume from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2026

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

97.73

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

97.73

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaty/ initiative/ framework

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PMI's environmental strategy aims to mitigate the risk of negative environmental impacts. Combating forest loss is critical for PMI as we depend on wood-based materials for our products, and a considerable part of our environmental management efforts is devoted to halting deforestation and allowing for forests to provide ecosystem services that are the basis of sustainable raw material production. The most relevant source of risk of deforestation from tobacco arises from the Virginia flue-cured (FC) tobacco curing process where firewood is used. To address the risk and prevent deforestation in its supply chain, PMI has implemented several programs including Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), the Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel, Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM), and the Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) that prescribe environmental protection as a best practice. For both the tobacco and pulp & paper supply chain, we have set a target of zero deforestation in priority forest areas, which comprises primary forest areas and forests within Key Biodiversity Areas by 2026. We work with all our direct suppliers towards traceable and sustainable wood sources together with a thorough verification process by an independent 3rd party to assure the protection of forests against deforestation. In 2025, 97.73% of our purchased tobacco and pulp-based material was externally verified as compliant with the ZDM's priority forest area criteria and did not pose a risk of deforestation. Within the Virginia flue-cured tobacco supply chain, no volumes are excluded; within the paper and pulp-based supply chain, no volumes are excluded. We use conservative impact buffers around wood sourcing areas, leading us to monitor approximately 1.5 million hectares of primary forest, 6.1 million hectares of protected areas, and 6.3 million hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas globally.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Engagements with our direct suppliers are fundamental for the implementation of our Monitoring Framework (MF) and Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) and for the achievement of our target of 100% of zero detected deforestation in priority forest area. Our direct suppliers are fundamental for the success of the program, including the successful deployment of forest monitoring tools, by establishing traceability to the point of harvest and documenting sustainable forestry practices. We are working to reach and maintain our zero deforestation target in priority forest area. Through the implementation of PMI's ZDM, annually we monitor suppliers' compliance, and monitor farm and plantation boundaries and natural forest cover changes in areas of interest we call tobacco-growing areas (TGA) and wood sourcing plantations. These areas include a surface buffer to mitigate potential indirect impacts on natural ecosystems beyond farm and plantations level activities. We also monitor these areas by integrating geospatial analysis with wood-based material traceability data collected on the ground. As needed, we develop forest risk mitigation plans to ensure our sourcing does not contribute to deforestation. We are on track to bring to zero deforestation to priority forest area in the tobacco and paper and pulp-based supply chain where risk has been detected by our external assurance process.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The set cut-off date for PMI's priority forest area target for both tobacco and paper and pulp-based supply chain is 2019 as the year PMI's public commitments - PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) became applicable in its entirety from Jan. 1st, 2019 - on forest protection pertaining to came into full enforcement - with the introduction of the more granular, area-based priority forest area target in 2025. PMI commits to reach and maintain zero detected deforestation of priority forest area in the tobacco and paper and pulp-based products supply chain by 2026.
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply
☑ Chain-of-custody certification
☑ Value chain mapping
☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

PMI has a harmonized and verifiable Monitoring Framework (MF) to monitor progress towards its sustainable tobacco leaf curing fuel roadmap's goals. Principle 2 of the MF focuses on sustainability and traceability, and has one specific indicator focusing on tracing and documenting all the wood-based fuel used for tobacco curing activities to the source (forest management unit). This information is provided by farmers and curing centers annually, and is used by PMI to identify sources of wood-based fuel. PMI requires the following documentation for audits: a. Purchased fuel: receipts of purchased fuels, including the name of the vendor and amount of fuel purchased. For biomass, verification of the source of the fuel is needed, including a report containing evidence of the source. Suppliers with intermediaries need to provide a study from reliable sources such as universities, international organizations (e.g., FAO), or research institutes, describing the source of the purchased fuel. b. Farmer and community woodlot, commercial plantations from tobacco suppliers and self-collected wood-fuel: evidence that proves the source and amount of purchased fuel by specific source. For example, tobacco suppliers in Brazil using wood pellets to cure tobacco can submit contracts and receipts from the wood pellets supplier, and the corresponding government permits certifying the timber plantation. In 2025, an external audit was carried out to assess the documented evidence on traceability and sustainability of wood-based material used for curing. It is expected for all tobacco suppliers to maintain and improve the level of

traceability achieved in 2025. All our paper and pulp-based suppliers must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) which define expectations both for our suppliers, and their suppliers. In 2023, we started validating the adherence to RSP engaging via our Supplier Due Diligence program, which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. This process has now been completed. Suppliers are requested to provide traceability data regarding source of origin at national or subnational level and to provide information on certifications (FSC/PEFC). In 2025, 100% of our paper and pulp-based product volume was traceable at least at national level, and at the sub national level for high-risk countries.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

46.15

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

53.66

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0.19

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

28.75

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0.48

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

70.77

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

6.74

(8.9.1.3) Comment

PMI's paper and pulp-based business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP), which define expectations both for our suppliers, and their suppliers. In 2025, we validated the adherence to the RSP engaging with our suppliers through our Supplier Due Diligence program, which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. In 2025, we also monitored suppliers' compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto and a strong component of it relies on fiber certification (through FSC, PEFC and SFI) for our paper and board suppliers. In 2025 we leveraged on 3rd party certification systems through the following actions: i. We require our suppliers to comply with the strict criteria of certification standards (traceability with a chain of custody (CoC) approach, risk-based assessment of their sourcing areas) we have not yet implemented a paper-trail (i.e., transaction numbers on invoices); ii. We receive from our suppliers their CoC certificates together with a declaration of the percentage of certified product they deliver to us and the list of fiber origins; iii. Data collected from suppliers undergo 3rd party verification, and this process will be completed annually. Additionally, PMI implemented actions to validate and upscale the results coming from the certification system. In 2021, we started to source Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified material from 3 suppliers and expanded to 17 suppliers in 2025. In 2022 we have evaluated options to publicly report certified volumes including participation in the FSC Pilot Program Scheme. In 2023, PMI has joined, and is currently participating, into the FSC Pilot Testing Agreement on enabling Procurement Claims within the FSC Chain of Custody normative framework. [NN14.1]In 2025, PMI passed the periodic audits during the 2-year FSC pilot project timeframe to validate and maintain the status of FSC certified procurement at the corporate level. We are also increasingly requesting our paper and pulp-based materials suppliers to deliver certified products, introducing this preferential criterion in our supplier evaluation scorecard that is used in tenders and business awards. In 2025, we calculated that 28.75% of the volume we sourced for our packaging was declared as certified fibers. Out of 28.75%, 6.74% is FSC certified for Forest Management.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Controlled Wood

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

22.01

(8.9.1.3) Comment

PMI's paper and pulp-based business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP), which define expectations both for our suppliers, and their suppliers. In 2025, we validated the adherence to the RSP engaging with our suppliers through our Supplier Due Diligence program, which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. In 2025, we also monitored suppliers' compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto and a strong component of it relies on fiber certification (through FSC, PEFC and SFI) for our paper and board suppliers. In 2025 we leveraged on 3rd party certification systems through the following actions: i. We require our suppliers to comply with the strict criteria of certification standards (traceability with a chain of custody (CoC) approach, risk-based assessment of their sourcing areas) we have not yet implemented a paper-trail (i.e., transaction numbers on invoices); ii. We receive from our suppliers their CoC certificates together with a declaration of the percentage of certified product they deliver to us and the list of fiber origins; iii. Data collected from suppliers undergo 3rd party verification, and this process will be completed annually. Additionally, PMI implemented actions to validate and upscale the results coming from the certification system. In 2021, we started to source Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified material from 3 suppliers and expanded to 17 suppliers in 2025. In 2022 we have evaluated options to publicly report certified volumes including participation in the FSC Pilot Program Scheme. In 2023, PMI has joined, and is currently participating, into the FSC Pilot Testing Agreement on enabling Procurement Claims within the FSC Chain of Custody normative framework. In 2025, PMI passed the periodic audits during the 2-year FSC pilot project timeframe to validate and maintain the status of FSC certified procurement at the corporate level. We are also increasingly requesting our paper and pulp-based materials suppliers to deliver certified product, introducing this preferential criterion in our supplier evaluation scorecard that is used in tenders and business awards. In 2025, we calculated that 28.75% of the volume we sourced for our packaging was declared as certified fibers. Out of the 28.75%, 22.01% is FSC certified for Controlled Wood.
[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

5.68

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Additional control methods

☑ Sourcing area monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

PMI's paper and pulp-based business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) which define expectations both for our suppliers, and their suppliers. In 2025, we validated the adherence to the RSP engaging with them via our Supplier Due Diligence program, which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. In 2025, we also monitored suppliers' compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto and a strong component of it relies on fiber certification (through FSC, PEFC and SFI) for our paper and board suppliers. In 2025 we leveraged on 3rd party certification systems through the following actions: i. We require our suppliers to comply with the strict criteria of certification standards (traceability with a chain of custody (CoC) approach, risk-based assessment of their sourcing areas) we have not yet implemented a paper-trail (i.e., transaction numbers on invoices); ii. We receive from our suppliers their CoC certificates together with a declaration of the percentage of certified product they deliver to us and the list of fiber origins; iii. Data collected from suppliers undergo 3rd party verification. This process will be completed annually. Furthermore, we request suppliers to move to process certification (CoC) or deliver product certified, introducing this preferential criterion in our supplier evaluation scorecard that is used in tenders and business awards. In 2025, 9.48% of the volume we sourced for our primary and secondary packaging were declared as PEFC certified fibers. Out of 9.48%, 5.68% is certified as PEFC Sustainable Forest Management. We continued to strengthen our line of sight into potential deforestation risks, leveraging experience and tools, and our 3rd party assurance systems. During 2025, we continued to gather feedstock origin locations from the suppliers of paper and pulp-based materials used in our products and packaging. Combining this information with satellite monitoring and applying a structured risk assessment approach allowed us to better understand the level of risk our suppliers are facing. More specifically, it enabled us to categorize each of them as low, medium, or high risk. In 2025, we re-verified all suppliers in the all-risk categories that source supply feedstock material to PMI. In the origins where PEFC operates with broader coverage we refer to the PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certificate as an acceptable equivalency for our zero deforestation assured volumes.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ PEFC Chain-of-Custody (any type)

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

3.8

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Additional control methods

☑ Sourcing area monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

PMI's paper and pulp-based business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) which define expectations both for our suppliers, and their suppliers. In 2025, we validated the adherence to the RSP engaging with them via our Supplier Due Diligence program, which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. In 2025, we also monitored suppliers' compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto and a strong component of it relies on fiber certification (through FSC, PEFC and SFI) for our paper and board suppliers. In 2025 we leveraged on 3rd party certification systems through the following actions: i. We require our suppliers to comply with the strict criteria of certification standards (traceability with a chain of custody (CoC) approach, risk-based assessment of their sourcing areas) we have not yet implemented a paper-trail (i.e., transaction numbers on invoices); ii. We receive from our suppliers their CoC certificates together with a declaration of the percentage of certified product they deliver to us and the list of fiber origins; iii. Data collected from suppliers undergo 3rd party verification. This process will be completed annually. Furthermore, we request suppliers to move to process certification (CoC) or deliver product certified, introducing this preferential criterion in our supplier evaluation scorecard that is used in tenders and business awards. In 2025, we calculated that 11.47% of the volume we sourced for our primary and secondary packaging were declared as PEFC certified fibers. Out of 9.48%, 3.80% is handled through a certified CoC PEFC. We continued to strengthen our line of sight into potential deforestation risks, leveraging experience and tools, and our 3rd party assurance systems. During 2025, we continued to gather feedstock origin locations from the suppliers of paper and pulp-based materials used in our products and packaging. Combining this information with satellite monitoring and applying a structured risk assessment approach allowed us to better understand the level of risk our suppliers are facing. More specifically, it enabled us to categorize each of them as low, medium, or high risk. In 2025, we re-verified all suppliers in the all-risk categories that source supply feedstock material to PMI. In the origins where FSC is not present and PEFC operates with broader coverage, we refer to the PEFC CoC as an acceptable equivalency for our zero deforestation assured volumes.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ SFI Chain-of-Custody – Percentage

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0.53

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Additional control methods

☑ Sourcing area monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

PMI's paper and pulp-based business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) which define expectations both for our suppliers, and their suppliers. In 2025, we validated the adherence to the RSP engaging with them via our Supplier Due Diligence program, which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. In 2025, we also monitored suppliers' compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto and a strong component of it relies on fiber certification (through FSC, PEFC and SFI) for our paper and board suppliers. In 2025 we leveraged on 3rd party certification systems through the following actions: i. We require our suppliers to comply with the strict criteria of certification standards (traceability with a chain of custody (CoC) approach, risk-based assessment of their sourcing areas) we have not yet implemented a paper-trail (i.e., transaction numbers on invoices); ii. We receive from our suppliers their CoC certificates together with a declaration of the percentage of certified product they deliver to us and the list of fiber origins; iii. Data collected from suppliers undergo 3rd party verification. This process will be completed annually. Furthermore, we request suppliers to move to process certification (CoC) or deliver product certified, introducing this preferential criterion in our supplier evaluation scorecard that is used in tenders and business awards. In 2025, we calculated that 0.53% of the volume we sourced for our primary and secondary packaging were declared as SFI CoC fibers SFI. We continued to strengthen our line of sight into potential deforestation risks, leveraging experience and tools, and our 3rd party assurance systems. During 2025, we continued to gather feedstock origin locations from the suppliers of paper and pulp-based materials used in our products and packaging. Combining this information with satellite monitoring and applying a structured risk assessment approach allowed us to better understand the level of risk our suppliers are facing. More specifically, it enabled us to categorize each of them as low, medium, or high risk. In 2025, we re-verified all suppliers in the all-risk categories that source supply feedstock material to PMI. In the origins where FSC is not present and SFI operates with broader coverage, we refer to the SFI CoC as an acceptable equivalency for our zero deforestation assured volumes.
[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0.48

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

For our paper and pulp-based products, we use our annual risk assessment that embeds the criteria of the National Risk Assessment (NRA) of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). We selected 17 relevant criteria and applied them to the list of countries we source from. Country risk assessment has been performed to identify risk levels. For both tobacco and paper and pulp-based supply chain, in 2025, our external auditor performed a compliance desk audit or on-site audit for all relevant suppliers depending on the risk level. We also leverage satellite monitoring, replicating the operating model in place in our tobacco supply chain, to analyze deforestation risk in the areas where our suppliers source fiber. A monitoring system to specifically ascertain compliance with our no deforestation commitments is implemented in all of tobacco growing areas (TGA) and in our paper and pulp-based feedstock locations through the use of tools, including Global Forest Watch (GFW) Pro and GLAD alerts, as an example in our tobacco supply chain in 2025 the natural ecosystems monitored from the wood-biomass sourcing areas for flue-cured tobacco include primary and protected areas. We use conservative impact buffers around wood sourcing areas, leading us to monitor approximately 1.5 million hectares of primary forest, 6.1 million hectares of protected areas, and 6.3 million hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas globally The frequency of the geospatial monitoring and analysis is being done on a quarterly basis and is consolidated into an annual report for both our tobacco and paper and pulp-based supply chain.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Third party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

0.48

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

In 2025, we have continued to implement with our paper and pulp-based suppliers our Zero Deforestation Manifesto requesting commitment to its targets and roadmap. 100% of our paper and pulp-based suppliers have committed to PMI's Forest Positive program. We use our internally developed forest risk classification system to define the supporting evidence that must be produced by each supplier for its origin countries to obtain validation of compliance through external audits. These are being performed annually as a documental review and with a frequency of three years as on the ground audit for high-risk countries. For the tobacco supply chain, we have set a target of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest for firewood by 2025. We work with all our direct suppliers to move towards traceable and sustainable wood fuels together with a thorough verification process by a third-party to assure the protection of forests against deforestation and the deforestation risk is monitored annually via geospatial tools. In 2025, all our suppliers of flue-cured tobacco were audited via desktop or on-site assessments. During 2025, 26 suppliers were audited, through desktop audits and virtual or physical visits conducted in various flue-cured Virginia markets. This enabled us to have deeper insights into our suppliers' practices and to be able to implement continuous improvements in their current processes.
[Fixed row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

70.77

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Pre-existing current and credible risk profiles/indexes

☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial data

☑ Third-party assessment tool

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

PMI's potential exposure to deforestation risk is assessed via an annual deforestation risk assessment covering our tobacco supply chain and paper and pulp-based supply chain by combining external tools and methodologies, geospatial analysis, and national databases to identify potential risk areas. Through risk assessment, we prioritize materials in accordance with two criteria: global deforestation impact of the material, and PMI's sourcing origins, weighted by PMI's market share per material. We use geospatial analysis performed with Global Forest Watch to pinpoint farming areas where the tobacco we purchase is grown and apply a 5 to 15km buffer to each site to account for the potential impact of indirect land use change outside the tobacco cultivation areas. This allows us to focus on-site audits and activities where potential deforestation risks are detected. Risk levels are defined based on the tree cover loss rate and land cover change events in the tobacco growing area. The area analyzed is site specific, including tobacco farms and estimated wood-fuel sourcing areas. The risk categories are: Low risk if the proportion of tree cover loss is <0.5%; medium risk is 0.5%-1%; high risk is >1% tree cover loss. The risk level serves as a guidance in the development of a site specific forest risk mitigation plan. For our paper and pulp-based products, in 2025, we continued conducting our annual risk assessment that embeds the criteria of the National Risk Assessment of Forest Stewardship Council (NRA). From the NRA's 33 criteria, we selected 17 criteria relevant to our paper and pulp-based supply chain and applied them to the list of country origin. Combining this information with satellite monitoring allowed us to better understand the level of risk our suppliers are facing. More specifically, it enables us to categorize sourcing countries in low, medium, and high risk depending on the number of NRA criteria that were found to be at risk. With external consultants, we complemented our risk analysis by reviewing various publicly available resources such as reports of critical cases through spatial analysis (e.g., GLAD). The supplier compliance requirements are adapted to specific geographies through a risk classification system that categorizes countries into low, medium, and high-risk categories, ensuring that the compliance requirements are tailored to the specific risk levels associated with the geographic regions of the suppliers, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of sustainability and traceability efforts in the supply chain. The compliance obligations of suppliers are influenced depending on the combination of country risk level and the availability of certifications such as from FSC, PEFC, and SFI. In general, the requirement increases as the risk profile of the feedstock source moves to higher risk. Additional documentation and proof of no risk of deforestation and no risk for conversion of natural ecosystem are required at higher risk levels. Regardless of the risk level, all suppliers and markets are subjected to a 3rd party audit, and an additional, on-site audit is mandatory for high-risk markets.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

- ☑ Chile
- ☑ China
- ☑ India
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Norway
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Sweden
- ☑ Austria
- ☑ Belgium
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Brazil
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ France
- ☑ Latvia
- ☑ Malawi
- ☑ Croatia
- ☑ Czechia
- ☑ Denmark
- ☑ Estonia
- ☑ Finland
- ☑ Pakistan

☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Uruguay
☑ Eswatini
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ South Africa
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Bosnia and Herzegovina
☑ United States of America
☑ Tanzania (The United Republic of)
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Mozambique
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Korea (The Democratic People's Republic of)

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

As part of our Forest Positive program, wherein we seek to use sustainable and traceable curing fuels in our tobacco supply chain and responsibly source paper and pulp-based products, PMI engages with key stakeholders both in the tobacco supply chain and in the paper and pulp-based materials supply chain with a strong focus on timber product traceability and the implementation of sustainable management practices to protect forests from deforestation risk. In 2025, PMI continued to implement a harmonized and verifiable Monitoring Framework (MF) to allow monitoring of progress towards PMI's goals on sustainable tobacco leaf curing fuel. As part of the MF, tobacco suppliers are required to report on the location of their contracted tobacco farmers, to collect information regarding the source of firewood and fuel consumption and the methodology used to measure it. Paper and pulp-based products are also part of our Forest Positive program and traceability data are tracked on a yearly basis for acetate tow, board and paper used for packaging, fine papers, and secondary packaging materials, according to 2025 consolidated deliveries. According to a protocol tailored to the timber products we source, we request suppliers to provide traceability information covering their own supply chain all the way to the Forest Management Units location as well as quantitative traceability data (in percentage of total volume delivered) for the entire volume delivered to PMI. For high-risk markets (e.g., Brazil, Indonesia, China), we require our paper and pulp-based suppliers to provide geospatial locations of the feedstock origins at FMU level. For low risk (mostly EU markets) and medium risk markets, traceability at minimum state level is required. For the tobacco supply chain, we require all suppliers to provide geospatial locations for all tobacco growing areas including the sources of the wood-based curing fuel.

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Third party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

60.77

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

In 2025, we have continued to implement with our paper In 2025, we have continued to implement with our paper and pulp-based suppliers our Zero Deforestation Manifesto requesting their commitment to its targets and roadmap. 100% of our paper and pulp-based suppliers have committed to PMI's Forest Positive program. We use our internally developed forest risk classification system to define the supporting evidence that must be produced by each supplier for its origin countries to obtain validation of compliance through external audits. These are being performed annually as a documental review and with a frequency of three years as on the ground audit for high-risk countries. For the tobacco supply chain, we have set a target of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest for firewood by 2025. We work with all our direct suppliers to move towards traceable and sustainable wood fuels together with a thorough verification process by a third-party to assure the protection of forests against deforestation and the deforestation risk is monitored annually via geospatial tools. In 2025, all our suppliers of flue-cured tobacco were audited via desktop or on-site assessments. During 2025, 26 suppliers were audited, through desktop audits and virtual or physical visits conducted in various flue-cured Virginia markets. This enabled us to have deeper insights into our suppliers' practices and to be able to implement continuous improvements in their current processes. As a result of the 2025 third-party audit, 26 out of 26 suppliers were compliant with the monitoring requirements. When suppliers deviate from compliance, time-bound actions plans are developed together with the suppliers, and progress is monitored on a regular basis. The absence of clear commitment to act on issues identified or a persistent lack of action and improvement, may lead to contractual implications for the suppliers.

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

PMI's deforestation risk assessment has been effective in identifying relevant risks for PMI's operations. As an example, the availability of sustainably sourced timber for paper and pulp-based supply chain, critical to ensure PMI's future ability to manufacture smoke-free and cigarette products, as well as for wood-based fuel for tobacco curing has been identified. The assessment considers actions by tobacco suppliers to ensure the availability of sustainable wood fuel now and in the long term, applying the indicators and metrics of PMI's Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel that include, for example, traceability at the source and sustainable management of woodlots. Results from the deforestation risk assessment are used to inform PMI's sourcing strategy and to identify those suppliers that require additional engagement to mitigate risks potentially linked to deforestation. Our risk classification on tobacco supply chain allows us to prioritize markets to focus on 3rd party assessments, supplier engagements and actions to mitigate potential deforestation risk. For our paper and pulp-based materials, in 2025, we focused on suppliers operating in all risk origins (low, medium, and high). We applied the criteria of our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) through a 3rd party audit carried out by a forestry expert assurance company. Through desktop audits we collect relevant documentation that is stored in a dedicated web platform to be then reviewed by our third-party program auditor. Publicly available data such as FSC chain of custody certificates is requested to paper and pulp-based product suppliers

as part of the audit scope and then validated by the program's 3rd party auditor. As a result of the 3rd party audit, assurance of all our low-risk suppliers' compliance against the criteria of our ZDM was confirmed. In 2025, selected suppliers supplying PMI from high-risk countries were audited on-site to improve our understanding of current conditions and to provide lead time to address potential corrective action plans to reach compliance. All of PMI's primary paper and pulp-based suppliers sourcing from Brazil and Argentina underwent the on-site external audit.
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:
☑ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2019

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

812

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

PMI annually deploys Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Curing Leaf Fuel across the entire tobacco flue-cured supply chain, ensuring wood fuel traceability from sustainable sources. MF incorporates our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) requirements, communicated through tailored guidelines. It systematically monitors the sustainability of all fuel types used, maintaining a full chain of custody for wood-based fuels. Data is verified by a 3rd party, with on-site audits on a 3 year cycle covering all tobacco suppliers. In 2025, all flue-cured tobacco suppliers were audited, either desktop or on-site, across sourcing countries. When deforestation risk is detected, suppliers must compensate with reforestation interventions matching at-risk hectares and aligned with ZDM criteria. Deforestation risk assessments and audits are conducted against a January 2019 cut-off date. Since 2020, we have used Global Forest Watch (GFW) to digitally map forests in tobacco-growing areas (TGA), adding in-depth assessments with satellite imagery from Sentinel2 and ESA land cover maps. Geographic information system data pinpoints farming areas, applying a 5-15 kilometer buffer to account for indirect land use change and we label these areas as TGA. Globally, we monitor deforestation risk on approx. 6million hectares of protected areas and 1.5million hectares of primary forest. This focuses our audits and activities on priority areas with potential deforestation and ecosystem conversion risks.
[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.12.1) Provide details of the certified volumes sold to each requesting CDP Supply Chain member.

Row 1

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ J Sainsbury Plc

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Paper

☑ Primary packaging

☑ Tertiary packaging

☑ Secondary packaging

☑ Cellulose-based textile fiber

☑ Boards, plywood, engineered wood

☑ Other, please specify **:Fine paper**

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member (metric tons)

49.05

(8.12.1.5) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.12.1.6) % of the total volume of commodity sold to requesting member that is certified

28.75

(8.12.1.7) Comment (optional)

Calculation of the volume of commodity sold to requesting member is based on the total disclosure volume and proportional share of product sold to J. Sainsbury Plc.

Row 2

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Loblaw Companies Limited

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Paper

☑ Primary packaging

☑ Boards, plywood, engineered wood

☑ Other, please specify **:Fine paper**

☑ Tertiary packaging
☑ Secondary packaging
☑ Cellulose-based textile fiber

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member (metric tons)

15.02

(8.12.1.5) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification
☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.12.1.6) % of the total volume of commodity sold to requesting member that is certified

28.75

(8.12.1.7) Comment (optional)

Calculation of the volume of commodity sold to requesting member is based on the total disclosure volume and proportional share of product sold to Loblaw Companies Limited.
[Add row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:
☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

PMI has a methodology in place to calculate GHG emissions and reductions associated to land use management and land use change, in line with GHGPI standards and guidance. In the absence of GHGP standards or guidance for removals accounting, PMI is yet to develop a methodology. In the meantime, we have piloted multiple activities that could result in removals, primarily in our tobacco supply chain. These include practices such as such as no tillage, cover crops, application of biochar and t and forest conservation. The upcoming Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Land Sector and Removals Guidance is expected to provide a framework to validate our current approach and enable us to account and report removals from our projects in line with best practice. PMI is expecting to develop a carbon removal methodology in 2026.
[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☑ Labor rights

☑ Land use rights

☑ Third parties' rights

☑ Environmental protection

☑ Human rights protected under international law

☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting

☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Third party audits

(8.14.5) Please explain

PMI's Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program is a contractual requirement for all our tobacco suppliers and contracted farmers, and mandates that local legal requirements are to be strictly followed. The program prescribes compliance with forest regulations for the sustainable wood-based materials in our agricultural supply chain. GAP's implementation is supported on the ground by qualified and trained field technicians, and is verified yearly through a third party. Furthermore, for the Virginia flue-cured tobacco (FCV) markets, the Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuels requires tobacco suppliers to ensure that 100% of the wood-based fuels used for tobacco curing is sustainable and traceable, ensuring compliance with local forest regulations. Since 2018, an annual third-party audit is in place to ensure and verify the MF implementation. We also have our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) which governs our forestry management efforts and is designed to move us toward becoming forest positive. As stated in our ZDM we are committed to sourcing wood-based materials from traceable, sustainable, and legal sources. With PMI's ZDM, we also reinforced our commitment to protect and measure our impact on forests linked to PMI's tobacco and paper and pulp-based supply chain. All our paper and pulp-based business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) which define expectations both for our suppliers, and their suppliers. Since 2023, we validate the adherence to the RSP by engaging with them via RSP acknowledgement and our Supplier Due Diligence program which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. This process has been completed in 2025. Suppliers are requested to demonstrate, by providing physical evidence and answer a set of questions related to environmental compliance including if they have in place a procedure to regularly update their register of applicable environmental legislation and regulations which includes but not limited to the EU timber regulation and Brazilian Forest code, and that they have a documented Environmental Management System that has undergone a third-party assurance / certification to ISO 14001:2015 or equivalent which requires a monitoring of legal environmental compliance. Next to legal compliance and business integrity principles, they are also requested to provide adherence to human rights principles (addressing, inter alia, land rights, FPIC principle). According to the questionnaire results and, as applicable after a desktop audit, the supplier risk profile may be re-evaluated and will require further due diligence. E.g., suppliers that did not achieve the minimum acceptable RSP compliance will be required to undergo a reassessment and/or an on-site audit. After the audits, corrective action plans are defined and implemented. PMI considers these programs and tools to be sufficient to ensure legal compliance within our operations and supply chain, as these are aligned with all local regulation as well as PMI's policies, which are often more stringent. Through the implementation of GAP, MF, ZDM, and RSP, which mandate that applicable legal requirements are to be strictly followed, we aim to achieve the objective that the commodities being sourced by PMI from our tobacco and paper and pulp-based supply chain are compliant with applicable forest regulations and mandatory standards.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Risk of water stress
☑ Response to regulation
☑ Risk of biodiversity loss
☑ Commodity sourcing footprint
☑ Risk of supplier non-compliance in area
☑ Organization has operational presence in area
☑ Supply of commodities strategically important
☑ Opportunity for increased human well-being in area
☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
☑ Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities
☑ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

PMI has 2 main mechanisms for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use in its Forest Positive program: Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and the Monitoring Framework (MF). Since 2002, PMI launched its GAP, defining the principles and standards that must be met by all who grow and supply tobacco to PMI. GAP program also aims to engage with suppliers and smallholder farmers to improve socioeconomic conditions and protect the rights of the people and local communities involved in tobacco production. GAP program is applied in all tobacco growing areas (TGA) where PMI sources tobacco from, considering the surrounding ecosystems with the goal of minimizing negative impacts in the relevant landscapes and jurisdictions. PMI's MF for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel was launched in 2016 and since then it has been our main initiative to tackle deforestation risks. PMI prioritizes landscapes for engagement based on sourcing footprint and implements relevant nature-based solutions together with tobacco suppliers to ensure full monitoring and implementation of GAP and MF. As part of the GAP and

MF requirement, sourcing footprint is being collected through reports provided by suppliers. If applicable, farm by farm locations were collected for all markets where PMI is sourcing flue-cured tobacco. PMI also conducts deforestation risk assessments in order to identify risks related to nature conservation in the markets linked to its supply chain, to be able to prioritize actions to be implemented to avoid land use change and deforestation risks. We collect data on multiple environmental indicators, use geospatial analysis and monitor the percentage of compliant farmers. The results are used internally to track PMI's progress towards its forest commitments, to identify and engage suppliers and farmers failing to adopt best practices or from high-risk areas, and to make decisions regarding projects to be implemented. As part of our GAP and MF, adherence to local regulations is also a mandatory requirement to be done by our tobacco suppliers and farmers. Support is being provided in order to ensure compliance to local regulations. PMI also prioritizes projects that provide opportunities for implementation of nature-based solutions, protection and restoration of natural ecosystem, and biodiversity improvement. Implementation of these projects provides multiple benefits.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to increase sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Water Guardian

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(8.15.2.6) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Rio Grande do Sul

(8.15.2.8) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.9) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

8285

(8.15.2.10) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative

☑ Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

☑ Implementer: Executes actions based on the collective goals

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.11) Engagement start year

2018

(8.15.2.12) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.13) Estimated investment over the project period

341793

(8.15.2.14) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

☑ Forest fires monitored and prevented

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas
☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
☑ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
☑ Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)
☑ Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production
☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate
☑ Adequate water availability, water quality or access to WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) services

Governance
☑ Governance forums that represent all relevant stakeholders in place and maintained
☑ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social
☑ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
☑ Improved business models that enable inclusion (including smallholders)
☑ Income diversification amongst producers in area

Production
☑ Improved and/or maintained soil health
☑ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
☑ Multi-commodity production promoted and farmer/supplier dependency on individual companies reduced
☑ Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

(8.15.2.15) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment
☑ Collaborate on landscape sustainability assessments through participatory mapping
☑ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector
☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being
☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for biodiversity, habitat fragmentation and/or threats to IUCN Red List species in priority areas

☑ Help establish a transparent governance platform responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear roles, responsibilities and balanced decision-making

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

☑ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

☑ Promote and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities

Enhance government and capacity

☑ Support enforcement of land-use and/or zoning plans

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

☑ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

☑ Improve sustainability of waste management practices

(8.15.2.16) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Producers

☑ Private sector

☑ Local communities

☑ National government

☑ Sub-national government

☑ NGO and/or civil society

(8.15.2.17) Description of engagement

The Program for Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) in the River Basin of Arroio Andreas in Vera Cruz, RS, called "Water Guardian". It currently includes 125 farmers surrounding the 8285 hectare river basin as key project partners, covering 131 properties and a total of 257 hectares with the goal of protecting vulnerable areas through reforestation activities around water bodies, while improving natural vegetation. It includes engagement and partnerships with multiple stakeholders, including smallholder farmers, the National Tobacco Union, and Tobacco Growers Association. To ensure water-related regulations were met, the Local Water Committee and Water Association, the Institute of Innovation for Rural Development (Emater), the Vera Cruz municipality, the National Water Agency, and a 3rd party certification body GCS were involved as project supporters. Technical support is provided by external environmental scientists (CS Ambiental)and through University

of Santa Cruz do Sul. This project was initiated and managed with the financial support of both Philip Morris Brasil S.A. (PMB) and with the technical support from PMB's field technicians and sustainability specialists. As a result of these collaborations, key priority activities were identified and improvements were made in the recovery of watercourses, water quality, and natural corridors for free circulation and genetic diversity expression of flora and fauna and the improvement in the quality of life for rural producers. These key goals were prioritized to adhere to the Green CPR requirements and based on the improvement needs of the local community. With Embrapa Clima Temperado (a Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation) leading the monitoring of the initiative, all stakeholders involved in the project meet and review progress on a regular basis. All information about the year's activity is being consolidated into an annual report to which all stakeholders have access. The report of conformity done by a 3rd party showed evidence that these properties meet the specific elements mentioned in Article 2 of the Brazilian Federal Decree n 10828 of 2021, meeting the requirements for "GREEN CPR CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES AND RECOVERY OF NATIVE FORESTS AND THEIR BIOMES". The topics covered by 3rd party certification include reduction of GHG emissions, increase of forest carbon stock in preserved areas, no degradation of native vegetation, conservation of water resources, and soil conservation.

(8.15.2.18) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :Landscale

(8.15.2.19) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

In 2025, the Water Guardian project included participation of 125 farmers, on 131 properties, representing 257 hectares and 149 water springs were protected. Due to the number of stakeholders involved as partners and supporters of this project ranging from farmers to universities, the project has improved Philip Morris Brasil S.A.'s (PMB) capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes, enabling future inclusive engagement with diverse entities. PMB is the first company from the tobacco sector to use the Green CPR mechanism to promote payments for environmental services related to 26.7 ha of preserved native forest to 1 farmer in Rio Grande do Sul state. The Green CPR is an instrument of payment for environmental services, established in the new Brazilian Forest Code (Law No. 12.651, of May 25, 2012, as amended) as an economic mechanism to promote environmental conservation and adoption of sustainable technologies and practices in farming and forestry productivity, to environmental impacts. Its benefits include, besides water conservation and improved water quality for WASH services, improved carbon sequestration, avoiding deforestation or conversion of natural ecosystems, restoration of natural ecosystems, improved biodiversity, and overall enhancement of ecosystem services available to farmers and surrounding communities. Monitoring benefits, with a focus on water quality testing, is done with support from local university UNISC. The monitoring system of this project will be improved over time as methodologies are developed to assess and quantify goals such as carbon sequestration (aligning with SBTi FLAG), biodiversity, or overall social return on investment. For social benefits, for example, for one farmer the ecosystem service payment represented approximately 20% of annual income from tobacco, which helps diversify income opportunities and develop new business models that protect land in its natural state. This project encouraged farmers to continue adopting sustainable production practices that go beyond the requirements of PMI´s Good Agricultural Practices program. As a result of these benefits, we can see that this approach is positive in a wider social-environmental aspect, and we are in the process of exploring the expansion of this project. By training farmers on the benefits of restoring and conserving natural areas, PMI is promoting participation and inclusion in landscape planning and management.

(8.15.2.20) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.21) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Individual claim

(8.15.2.22) Provide further details on your claim

PMB is among those companies in the tobacco industry that have adopted Green CPR mechanism to promote payments for environmental services related to preserved native forest to farmers in the Rio Grande do Sul state. The Green CPR is an instrument of payment for environmental services, established in the new Brazilian Forest Code (Law No. 12.651, of May 25, 2012, as amended) as an economic mechanism to promote environmental conservation and adoption of sustainable technologies and sustainable practices in farming with positive environmental impacts and support boost forestry productivity. It aims to support farmers in implementing sustainability practices and as a result be able to individually claim their ecosystem service payments.

Row 2

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ2

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Auera

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.15.2.6) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Parana

(8.15.2.8) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.9) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

18210

(8.15.2.10) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative

☑ Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

☑ Implementer: Executes actions based on the collective goals

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.11) Engagement start year

2019

(8.15.2.12) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Please specify :2025

(8.15.2.13) Estimated investment over the project period

300000

(8.15.2.14) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored
☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas
☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
☑ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
☑ Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme in place
☑ Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)
☑ Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production
☑ Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts
☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate
☑ Adequate water availability, water quality or access to WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) services

Governance
☑ Governance forums that represent all relevant stakeholders in place and maintained
☑ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social
☑ Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights
☑ Rights to land and resources recognized and protected, and related conflicts reduced
☑ Income diversification amongst producers in area
☑ Improved business models that enable inclusion (including smallholders)
☑ Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
☑ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

Production
☑ Increased uptake of certification
☑ Improved and/or maintained soil health
☑ Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices
☑ Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system
☑ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
☑ Sustainability of other natural resource-based production sectors promoted to and recognized by relevant stakeholders (e.g. mining, natural forest management and non-extractive uses)

(8.15.2.15) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

☑ Collaborate on landscape sustainability assessments through participatory mapping

☑ Collaborate to maintain representation from all relevant stakeholders within governance structure of initiative

☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for biodiversity, habitat fragmentation and/or threats to IUCN Red List species in priority areas

☑ Help establish a transparent governance platform responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear roles, responsibilities and balanced decision-making

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

☑ Support implementation of climate change vulnerability assessment

☑ Promote and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities

☑ Communicate externally the business case for investing in landscapes/jurisdiction

☑ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

☑ Share information on supplier non-compliance, value chain mapping and traceability with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction

☑ Support communities and smallholders in gaining access to incentives (e.g. support achieving certification, group formation, getting land title, packaging access to loans, preferential sourcing etc.)

Enhance government and capacity

☑ Support local governments (or equivalent) to enhance landscape governance structure, and provide them with resources to develop and implement sustainable landscape policies and/or management plan

☑ Support enforcement of land-use and/or zoning plans

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

☑ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

☑ Collaborate on integrated watershed management and remediation activities

(8.15.2.16) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Producers

☑ Private sector

☑ Local communities

☑ National government

☑ Sub-national government

☑ NGO and/or civil society

(8.15.2.17) Description of engagement

Auera is a voluntary project sponsored and developed by Philip Morris Brasil S.A. (PMB) in partnership with Embrapa (a Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation) to manage biodiversity at the farm level through practices benefiting both the environment and farmers via ecosystem services. Previously, a lack of regulatory requirements disincentivized farmers from maintaining permanent protected areas (PPAs) or Legal Reserves, pushing them to expand production areas with little regard for local biodiversity and natural resources. Past agricultural practices have had a considerable impact on ecosystems. There are practices that often lead to erosion, increase in invasive plant species, and degradation of native vegetation, causing ecological imbalance. In response, PMI's Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program has been supporting sustainable tobacco production, focusing on protecting, maintaining, and promoting biodiversity. The Auera project consists of three phases: pre-diagnostics, full diagnostics, and interventions on selected farms to create sustainability models in southern Brazil. The pre-diagnostics phase assessed the current sustainability level in tobacco-growing areas, defining KPIs for monitoring and analysis in the full diagnostics phase, which details necessary interventions to maintain and improve forest ecosystems. Interventions aimed at creating sustainable tobacco farming areas as benchmarks for other growers include recovering degraded areas, protecting water sources, creating ecological corridors, eliminating invasive species from PPAs, and enhancing ecosystem services to support local fauna and flora. Action plans specifically promote sustainable production systems on partner properties, focusing on addressing key area limitations and implementing conservation practices through site-specific management actions. Training programs for farmers are essential and play a crucial role for capacity building, It is a continuous process that empowers farmers with the necessary knowledge and skills in implementing sustainable environmental practices that is aligned with local policies and creates synergistic effects that extend beyond individual farms. These actions enhance mitigation strategies based on regenerative agriculture, soil and water conservation, and increased local biodiversity, building resilient systems for small landowners facing global climate change.

(8.15.2.18) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.19) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Auera is a voluntary project aimed at managing biodiversity at the farm level, providing conservation benefits for the environment and farmers through ecosystem services. The project includes on-field monitoring and farmer interviews to assess its goals. Farms are evaluated on protected areas, biodiversity, ecosystem

services, and soil or water quality improvements. Results are discussed in periodic meetings with stakeholders, Embrapa Clima Temperado (a Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation),, and Philip Morris Brasil S.A. (PMB). Preliminary monitoring is ongoing, with more defined KPIs to follow, focusing first on soil and water conservation. Training has been crucial for the Auera project, involving local smallholder farmers and PMB field technicians. Training topics include soil and water conservation, biodiversity identification, and conservation. Specific biodiversity training helps identify native species for preservation and invasive species for removal. This has led to better ecosystem services governance and landscape management, improving livelihoods by preserving natural areas and key ecosystem services like soil health. Enhanced sustainable management beyond the farm has improved fire control capacity and increased respect for protected areas through better governance. Online training sessions and workshops on restoring degraded areas, producing forest seedlings, and controlling invasive species were conducted, engaging multiple stakeholders from South Brazil states. Participants included universities (Juiz de Fora Federal University, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of Santa Catarina), state environmental departments (SEMA/RS, IMA/SC, IAT/PR, FAPEG), and speakers from research corporations: Embrapa Florestas, Embrapa Clima Temperado. The Auera project's monitoring system will evolve as KPIs are defined and methodologies developed to assess goals like carbon sequestration, aligning with guidelines from SBTi FLAG and the GHG Protocol for land-based emissions and removals. The monitoring approach focuses on preserving and enhancing ecosystem services, respecting land use, and involving local stakeholders in the governance model. Project results are shared with other companies in the sector (Sinditabaco) as a baseline for indexes to measure potential benefits and to further enhance the adoption of sustainability practices.

(8.15.2.20) Claims made

Select from:

☑ No, we are not making any claims, but we plan to in the next two years

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

19

Row 2

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ2

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

7

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply
☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:
☑ Please specify :Rio Grande do sul, Parana, Santa Catarina

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

In achieving the target of 100% sustainable and traceable firewood, PMI is currently engaged in industry efforts to collaborate with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders in areas such as reforestation and the availability of sustainable firewood, among others. This approach is currently being implemented in Brazil and Philippines where all PMI tobacco suppliers come together to plan an industry strategy and collaborate with other stakeholders to achieve sustainability and traceability of fuel sources used for curing tobacco. For example, in Brazil, the implementation of the Monitoring Framework has triggered all three main tobacco suppliers to form an industry approach to manage and ensure sustainability and traceability of firewood used for curing. This has expended by involving, beyond direct PMI suppliers, other tobacco peer companies which also joined in this initiative. All companies associated with Sinditabaco in Brazil is participating in this initiative. PMI and tobacco suppliers in Brazil have defined a roadmap to collectively update the sustainability study every 3 years from 2019 onwards with 2022 as the latest review and update that was completed in 2023 involving all PMI tobacco suppliers. Taking an industry approach will help strengthen the efforts that help to achieve the 100% sustainability and traceability of firewood in Brazil.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Please specify :Global

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

PMI is a member of WBCSD's Forest Solutions Group (FSG), a global platform to include companies operating in the forest sector. As an FSG member PMI must demonstrate leadership and commitment to sustainable development through active participation to working sessions and implementing outcomes of these sessions.

PMI's participation in the FSG enables first-hand application of outcomes from discussions and efforts shared by the group, which includes thought leaders from companies highly committed to generate positive impact through the sustainable management of forests. These outcomes contribute to strengthening PMI's sustainability strategy; PMI benefits from the collaborative exchange between members (incl. some of PMI's suppliers), to validate progress and results against our forest-related commitments and environmental strategy to ensure no conversion of natural ecosystems, and to prevent deforestation in both our tobacco and pulp and paper supply chains which is included in our Zero Deforestation Manifesto. In 2022, we have dedicated time and efforts to co-creating the Forest Sector Nature Positive Roadmap Phase 1 and participated in testing the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) additional guidance for the forest sector, which introduces cross-sector metrics for impacts and dependencies applicable to companies dealing with forest products. The testing project has been conducive to the release of the 1st guidance documentation for forest related companies to address and disclose dependencies and risks related to Nature. We plan to further apply the TNFD sector guidance to all relevant forest operations in our supply chain to strengthen our response to nature related risks and continue to contribute to the proceedings of the engagement of FSG with TNFD. In 2023, PMI continued its commitment to the TNFD by joining the early adopter companies that intend to publish TNFD-aligned disclosures within the next two years. PMI is currently working, in alignment with global policy goals and targets such as the Global Biodiversity Framework Target 15, to disclose our risks and opportunities related to nature. In 2024, PMI conducted a TNFD maturity assessment to identify existing gaps relative to the TNFD recommended disclosure requirements. Based on the findings, the company implemented a structured action plan, engaging relevant stakeholders to address the identified issues and prepare the necessary content for its TNFD reporting.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Expected benefits of project

☑ Disaster risk reduction
☑ Compliance with regulation
☑ Improvement to soil health
☑ Contribution to SBTi target(s)
☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
☑ Improvement of water availability and quality
☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity
☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices
☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Auera is a voluntary project sponsored and developed by Philip Morris Brasil S.A. (PMB) in partnership with Embrapa (a Brazilian Research Corporation) to manage biodiversity at the farm level through practices benefiting both the environment and farmers via ecosystem services. Previously, lack of regulatory requirements disincentivized farmers from maintaining permanent protected areas (PPAs) or legal reserves allowing them to expand production areas with little regard for local biodiversity and natural resources. Past agricultural practices have had a considerable impact on ecosystems. There are practices that often lead to erosion, increase in invasive plant species, and degradation of native vegetation, causing ecological disturbances. In response, PMI's Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program has been supporting sustainable tobacco production, focusing on protecting, maintaining, and promoting biodiversity. The Auera project consists of three phases: pre-diagnostics, full diagnostics, and interventions on selected farms to create sustainability models in southern Brazil. The pre-diagnostics phase assesses sustainability in tobacco-growing areas and defines KPIs for monitoring and analysis in the full diagnostics phase, which details the necessary interventions to maintain and improve forest ecosystem. Interventions aimed at creating sustainable tobacco farming areas as benchmarks for other growers include recovering degraded areas, protecting water sources, creating ecological corridors, eliminating invasive species from PPAs, and enhancing ecosystem services to support local fauna and flora. Action plans specifically promote sustainable production systems on partner properties, focusing on addressing key area limitations and implementing conservation practices through site-specific management actions. Training programs for farmers are essential and play a crucial role for capacity building. It is a continuous process that equips farmers with the necessary knowledge and skills in implementing sustainable environmental practices that is aligned with local policies and creates synergistic effects that extend beyond individual farms. These actions enhance mitigation strategies based on regenerative agriculture, soil and water conservation, and increased local biodiversity, building resilient systems for small landowners facing global climate change.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2019

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

13498

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

13498

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-29.725173

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-52.464501

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

250000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of water availability and quality

☑ Improvement to soil health

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☑ Other, please specify :Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The Auera project is monitored through periodic meetings by Embrapa Clima Temperado (a Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation), Philip Morris Brasil S.A. (PMB), and PMI's regional team. The project includes a training program running from 2019 to 2025, with sustainability and biodiversity protection courses developed by Embrapa and conducted by PMB employees with tobacco farmers. Specific interventions to improve sustainable tobacco production were assessed, including ecosystem restoration, identifying endangered species, and removing invasive species. Based on 2019 baseline data, KPIs were identified, including: soil mesofauna and macrofauna, permanent protection area (PPA) presence, honeybees, endangered species, bioactive plants, and ecological corridors. A monitoring system was developed to be used to conduct field monitoring and farmers' interview to understand the field status of soil, water, diversification, climate change impact, flora and fauna, waste, and other ecosystem related topics. Field monitoring results collected after the implementation of the project were compared to the baseline data gathered in 2019 to measure improvements. The project provides recommendations to farmers for improving sustainable agricultural practices, enhancing soil health, water efficiency, and biodiversity improvements. Training has been crucial, involving local smallholder farmers in soil and water conservation, biodiversity identification, conservation, identifying native species for preservation and invasive species for removal. The implementation of the project has resulted to an improved ecosystem services governance by promoting participation and inclusion in landscape management, encouraging livelihood improvement by preserving natural areas and key ecosystem services like soil health. Enhanced management beyond the farm has improved fire control and increased respect for protected areas through better governance. In 2023, online trainings and on-site workshops on restoring degraded areas, producing forest seedlings, and controlling invasive species were conducted, engaging stakeholders from South Brazil states. The monitoring approach focuses on preserving and enhancing ecosystem services, respecting land use, and involving local stakeholders in the governance model.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

We have excluded offices and finished goods warehouses for which our water footprint is marginal and limited to water access, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH) for the employees. These exclusions are made to ease reporting burdens for PMI and are in line with CDP's Essential criteria for exclusions related to WASH services. We estimate these sites together represent about 1% of our overall water use based on a water footprint screening performed in collaboration with an external consultant. PMI's Wellness business unit (Aspeya) manufacturing sites are included, however, they remain outside PMI's AWS and ISO manufacturing certification program scope.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not collected and/or reported

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :These exclusions are made to ease reporting burdens for PMI and are in line with CDP's Essential criteria for exclusions related to WASH services

(9.1.1.7) Country/area and river basin of exclusion

Afghanistan
☑ Indus

Albania
☑ Danube
☑ Other, please specify :Adriatic Sea-Greece-Black Sea Coast

Algeria
☑ Other, please specify :Mediterranean South Coast

Andorra
☑ Ebro

Argentina
☑ Colorado (Argentina)
☑ Lake Mar Chiquita
☑ Negro (Argentina)
☑ Rio De La Plata
☑ Other, please specify :North Argentina, South Atlantic Coast

Armenia
☑ Other, please specify :Caspian Sea, South West Coast

Australia
☑ Other, please specify :Australia, East Coast

Austria
☑ Danube
☑ Elbe River

☑ Rhine

Bangladesh
☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

Belarus
☑ Dniepr
☑ Neman
☑ Western Dvina (Daugava)
☑ Wisla

Belgium
☑ Rhine
☑ Schelde (Escaut)
☑ Seine

Bhutan
☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ Amazonas

Bosnia and Herzegovina
☑ Danube

Botswana
☑ Orange

Brazil
☑ Amazonas
☑ Orinoco
☑ Rio De La Plata
☑ Sao Francisco

☑ Other, please specify :East Brazil, South Atlantic Coast, Uruguay-Brazil, South Atlantic Coast

Bulgaria
☑ Danube

Burundi
☑ Nile

Cambodia
☑ Mekong

Canada
☑ Mississippi River
☑ Nelson River
☑ St. Lawrence
☑ Other, please specify :Pacific and Arctic Coast, Atlantic Ocran Sea Board

Central African Republic
☑ Nile

Chile
☑ Negro (Argentina)
☑ Other, please specify :North Chile, Pacific Coast

China
☑ Ob
☑ Indus
☑ Balkhash
☑ Syr Darya
☑ Hong (Red River)
☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra
☑ Xi Jiang - Bei Jiang
☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)
☑ Other, please specify **:Ziya he, Interior, China Coast, Taiwan**

Colombia
☑ Amazonas

☑ Magdalena
☑ Other, please specify :Colombia-Ecuador, Pacific Coast

Congo (The Democratic Republic of)
☑ Nile

Costa Rica
☑ Other, please specify :Southern Central America

Côte d'Ivoire
☑ Other, please specify :Africa, West Coast

Croatia
☑ Danube

Cyprus
☑ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast

Czechia
☑ Danube
☑ Elbe River
☑ Oder River

Denmark
☑ Other, please specify :Denmark-Germany Coast

Dominican Republic
☑ Other, please specify :Caribbean

Ecuador
☑ Amazonas

Egypt
☑ Dead Sea

☑ Nile

Eritrea
☑ Nile

Estonia
☑ Western Dvina (Daugava)
☑ Other, please specify :Baltic Sea Coast

Ethiopia
☑ Nile

Finland
☑ Other, please specify :Finland

France
☑ Rhine
☑ Rhone
☑ Schelde (Escaut)
☑ Seine
☑ Other, please specify :Reunion

French Guiana
☑ Amazonas

Germany
☑ Danube
☑ Elbe River
☑ Oder River
☑ Rhine

Guatemala
☑ Usumacinta

☑ Other, please specify :Yucatan Peninsula

Guyana
☑ Amazonas

Hungary
☑ Danube

India
☑ Cauvery River
☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra
☑ Indus
☑ Krishna

Indonesia
☑ Other, please specify :Sumatra, Palau and East Indonesia, Kalimantan, Java-Timor, Sulawesi, Irian Jaya Coast

Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Hamun-I-Mashkel

Iraq
☑ Dead Sea

Ireland
☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati, India East Coast, India South Coast, India West Coast

Israel
☑ Dead Sea

Italy
☑ Danube
☑ Rhine
☑ Rhone
☑ Other, please specify :Italy, East Coast, Tiber

Japan
☑ Other, please specify :Japan

Jordan
☑ Dead Sea

Kazakhstan
☑ Balkhash
☑ Ob
☑ Ural
☑ Other, please specify :Caspian Sea, East Coast

Kenya
☑ Nile

Korea (The Democratic People's Republic of)
☑ Other, please specify :North and South Korea

Lao People's Democratic Republic
☑ Chao Phraya
☑ Hong (Red River)
☑ Mekong

Latvia
☑ Neman
☑ Western Dvina (Daugava)

Lebanon
☑ Dead Sea

Lesotho
☑ Orange

Liechtenstein
☑ Rhine

Lithuania
☑ Neman
☑ Western Dvina (Daugava)

Luxembourg
☑ Rhine

Malaysia
☑ Other, please specify :Peninsula Malaysia, North Borneo Coast

Mexico
☑ Bravo
☑ Other, please specify **:Rio Lerma, Baja, California, Mexico, North West Coast, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, Interior, North Gulf**
☑ Verde
☑ Balsas
☑ Papaloapan
☑ Usumacinta

Mongolia
☑ Ob

Montenegro
☑ Danube

Myanmar
☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra
☑ Mekong

Namibia
☑ Orange

Nepal
☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra
☑ Indus

Netherlands
☑ Rhine
☑ Schelde (Escaut)
☑ Other, please specify :Caribbean Coast

New Zealand
☑ Other, please specify :New Zealand

Norway
☑ Other, please specify :Scandinavia, North Coast

Pakistan
☑ Hamun-I-Mashkel
☑ Indus
☑ Other, please specify :Arabian Sea Coast

Peru
☑ Amazonas
☑ Other, please specify :Peru Pacific Coast

Philippines
☑ Other, please specify :Philippines

Poland
☑ Neman
☑ Wisla
☑ Danube
☑ Dniestr
☑ Elbe River
☑ Oder River
☑ Other, please specify **:Poland Coast**

Portugal
☑ Tejo

Republic of Moldova
☑ Danube
☑ Dniestr

Republic of North Macedonia
☑ Danube

Romania
☑ Danube

Russian Federation
☑ Ob
☑ Don
☑ Ural
☑ Neman
☑ Dniepr
☑ Western Dvina (Daugava)

Rwanda
☑ Nile

Saudi Arabia
☑ Dead Sea
☑ Other, please specify :Red Sea East Coast

Serbia
☑ Danube

Slovakia
☑ Danube
☑ Oder River

☑ Wisla

Slovenia
☑ Danube

South Africa
☑ Orange
☑ Other, please specify :South Africa, West Coast, South Africa, South Coast

South Sudan
☑ Nile

Spain
☑ Ebro
☑ Guadalquivir
☑ Tejo
☑ Other, please specify :Spain, South and East Coast, Spain-Portugal, Atlantic Coast, Africa, North West Coast

Sudan
☑ Nile

Suriname
☑ Amazonas

Sweden
☑ Other, please specify :Sweden

Switzerland
☑ Danube
☑ Rhine
☑ Rhone

Syria (Syrian Arab Republic)
☑ Dead Sea

Tajikistan
☑ Syr Darya

Tanzania (The United Republic of)
☑ Nile
☑ Other, please specify :Africa, East Central Coast

Thailand
☑ Chao Phraya
☑ Mekong
☑ Other, please specify :Gulf Of Thailand Coast

Tunisia
☑ Other, please specify :Africa, North Interior

Türkiye
☑ Other, please specify :Black Sea South Coast

Uganda
☑ Nile

Ukraine
☑ Don
☑ Wisla
☑ Danube
☑ Dniepr
☑ Dniestr
☑ Other, please specify :**Black Sea, North Coast**

United Arab Emirates
☑ Other, please specify :Arabian Peninsula

United Kingdom
☑ Other, please specify :England and Wales

United States of America
☑ Bravo
☑ Mississippi River
☑ Nelson River
☑ St. Lawrence
☑ Other, please specify :Gulf Coast, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Coast, California, United States, North Atlantic Coast

Uruguay
☑ Negro (Uruguay)
☑ Rio De La Plata

Uzbekistan
☑ Syr Darya

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ Amazonas
☑ Magdalena
☑ Orinoco

Viet Nam
☑ Chao Phraya
☑ Hong (Red River)
☑ Mekong
☑ Xi Jiang - Bei Jiang
☑ Other, please specify :Vietnam, Coast

(9.1.1.8) Estimated volume of water the exclusion represents (megaliters)

34.52

(9.1.1.9) Estimated % of total water

1

(9.1.1.10) Please explain

We have excluded offices and finished goods warehouses for which our water footprint is marginal and limited to water access, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH) for the employees. These exclusions are made to ease reporting burdens for PMI and are in line with CDP's Essential criteria for exclusions related to WASH services. We estimate these sites together represent about 1% of our overall water use based on a water footprint screening performed in collaboration with an external consultant. Aspeya manufacturing sites are included where metrics are available; however, they remain outside PMI's AWS and ISO manufacturing certification program scope. The country/area and river basin of exclusion reported in "Country/Area and river basin of exclusion" are based on the WWF Water Risk Filter at Major Basin Name level.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters are used to measure continuously volumes of water withdrawals by source and origin in all sites. Monthly water-aggregated data from all sites is entered into our EHS&S Performance Monitoring System (aside Aspeya, which uses a different platform), checked quarterly, and audited annually during third-party verification. 100% of PMI factories in scope (i.e. factories producing > than 3 billion cigarette equivalents annually) are ISO14001 certified, helping them demonstrate compliance.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational (i.e., factory) sites including Aspeya are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of usual facility management for our sites. PMI has also become a member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship to better understand how to conserve the watersheds where we operate. By the end of 2025, we had certified 29 factories under the AWS Standard, 100% of PMI priority manufacturing facilities (those in medium-high water risk areas that are above 2.5% PMI manufacturing water footprint). As part of our 2030+ strategy, we will remain committed to AWS certification for all sites in scope.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters are used to measure continuously volumes of water withdrawals by source and origin in all sites. Monthly water-aggregated data from all sites is entered into our EHS&S Performance Monitoring System (aside Aspeya, which uses a different platform), checked quarterly, and audited annually during third-party verification. 100% of PMI factories in scope (i.e. factories producing > than 3 billion cigarette equivalents annually) are ISO14001 certified, helping them demonstrate compliance.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor 100% of our factories including Aspeya for this water aspect and this is part of usual facility management for our sites. Our water stressed factories have been identified through our recent water risk assessment based on the WRI Aqueduct tool. PMI has also become a member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship to better understand how to conserve the watersheds where we operate. By the end of 2025, we had certified 29 factories under the AWS Standard, 100% of PMI priority manufacturing facilities (those in medium-high water risk areas that are above 2.5% PMI manufacturing water footprint). As part of our 2030+ strategy, we will remain committed to AWS certification for all sites in scope.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality is monitored via the municipal provider's analyses on a monthly or annual basis, except for the smoke-free product factories where we perform additional analyses due to product quality reasons. In all the cases, we withdraw water from wells, fresh water sources or, in case we store water in water tanks, we monitor up to three times a month, collecting up to 30 parameters including hardness, conductivity, metals, suspended solids, coliforms, pH, salinity, temperature, and chlorine.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The specific frequency of monitoring water withdrawals will depend on the country where we operate. For smoke-free factories, most of the analyses of these parameters take place in external accredited laboratories; however, we also measure some parameters like pH in-house. This metric includes Aspeya data.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

PMI uses flow meters to measure continuously discharge volumes in almost half of its sites. The rest of the sites rely on the use of data provided by service suppliers and other methods to calculate total volume discharges. Monthly data is entered into our EHS&S Performance Monitoring System (aside Aspeya, which uses a

different platform) and audited annually. 100% of PMI factories in scope (i.e., factories producing more than three billion cigarette equivalents annually) are ISO14001 certified.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational (i.e. factory) sites including Aspeya are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of usual facility management for our sites. We have also become a member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship to better understand how to conserve the watersheds where we operate. By the end of 2025, we had certified 29 factories under the AWS Standard, 100% of PMI priority manufacturing facilities (those in medium-high water risk areas that are above 2.5% PMI manufacturing water footprint). As part of our 2030+ strategy, we will remain committed to AWS certification for all sites in scope.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

PMI uses flow meters to continuously track discharges and allocate volumes by destination at nearly half its sites. When a dedicated monitoring isn't feasible, discharges are estimated from cost and/or wastewater service invoices. Sites measure at the legally required frequency or monthly. data is entered in the EHS&S Performance Monitoring System (aside Aspeya, which uses a different platform), checked quarterly, and verified by a third party annually.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of PMI operational (i.e., factory) sites including Aspeya are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of usual facility management for our sites. We have also become a member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship to better understand how to conserve the watersheds where we operate. By the end of 2025, we had certified 29 factories under the AWS Standard, 100% of PMI priority manufacturing facilities (those in medium-high water risk areas that are above 2.5% PMI manufacturing water footprint). As part of our 2030+ strategy, we will remain committed to AWS certification for all sites in scope. 100% of PMI factories in scope (i.e., factories producing more than three billion cigarette equivalents annually) are ISO14001 certified, helping them demonstrate compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

PMI uses flow meters to continuously track discharges and allocate volumes by destination at nearly half its sites; when a dedicated monitoring isn't feasible, discharges are estimated from cost and/or wastewater service invoices. Sites measure at legally required frequency or monthly. data is entered in the EHS&S Performance Monitoring System (aside Aspeya, which uses a different platform), checked quarterly and verified by a third party annually.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational (i.e., factory) sites including Aspeya are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of usual facility management for our sites. We have also become a member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship to better understand how to conserve the watersheds where we operate. By the end of 2025, we had certified 29 factories under the AWS Standard, 100% of PMI priority manufacturing facilities (those in medium-high water risk areas that are above 2.5% PMI manufacturing water footprint). As part of our 2030+ strategy, we will remain committed to AWS certification for all sites in scope.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We do sampling following recognized sampling protocols and laboratory analysis in internal, but mostly in external accredited labs. BOD, COD, pH, TSS, phosphorus, nitrogen, coliforms, and phenols are only some of the parameters typically controlled, depending always on the final wastewater receptor. The frequency of analyses varies: pH and TSS are often measured continuously with online instruments, while other parameters like COD are generally measured on a monthly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We perform chemical analyses on the wastewater in our factories and this activity is considered part of routine facility management including Aspeya. 100% of PMI factories in scope (i.e., factories producing more than three billion cigarette equivalents annually) are ISO14001 certified, helping them demonstrate compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. As part of our water strategy, we will progressively increase the number of parameters controlled and online measurements at all our sites.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We currently monitor water discharge quality in 24 manufacturing sites including Aspeya. The scope of the monitoring includes emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other substances. We currently monitor this water parameter once a year or quarterly depending on the site, through laboratory analysis of concentration of pollutants in our water discharges.

(9.2.4) Please explain

PMI manufacturing sites currently estimate average concentration of substances using water discharge data collected through flow meters, as well as laboratory analysis on water discharge quality performed once or twice a year, depending on the site.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In 56% of our sites, wastewater is treated on-site or discharged in natural receptors like surface or underground water/soil. When required by local regulatory frameworks, we measure temperature across various treatment stages and in the final treated wastewater tanks with online or offline thermometers, usually monthly. In the remaining sites, we calculate the effluent temperature based on the process water temperature, volume, and average annual temperature data collected through online meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

As part of our ISO14001 system, we ensure that the wastewater temperature is adequate to the receptor requirements, and to achieve and monitor this in all our sites, we follow the most adequate methods. Our process water temperature is the same across our factories and has not changed over the years, and our effluent wastewater temperatures are similar to civil wastewater.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is calculated based on withdrawal and discharge data. Monthly water data from all sites are entered into our EHS&S Performance Monitoring System (aside Aspeya, which uses a different platform), checked quarterly and annually verified by a third party. 100% of PMI factories in scope (producing > 3 billion cigarette equivalents annually) are ISO14001 certified, helping to demonstrate compliance with current statutory and regulatory requirements associated with water consumption.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational (i.e., factory) sites are monitored for this water aspect including Aspeya and this is considered part of regular facility management for our sites.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flow meters to continuously measure the volumes at the end of the treatment process in our facilities, prior to being reused. Monthly water-aggregated data from all sites is entered into our EHS&S Performance Monitoring System, checked quarterly, and verified by a third party annually. 100% of our factories in scope (factories producing > than 3 bio. cigarette equivalents annually) are ISO14001 certified, helping them demonstrate compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of PMI operational (i.e., factory) sites are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of regular facility management for our sites. Optimizing our osmosis water treatment plants and reusing rejected water are examples of initiatives implemented to reuse water in our factories.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use global reporting requirements for water data with a central data collection system for all sites. WASH services are required in all PMI sites and are integrated into our occupational health and safety management system, according to ISO 45001 standard. This is monitored and controlled through internal, corporate, and third-party audits. Each site uses the potable water measurement method indicated by the local legislation, and as a minimum to meet the Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational (i.e., factory) sites including Aspeya are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of regular facility management for our sites, with measurement being carried out and validated through ISO14001 and ISO 45001 standards in 100% of our factories in scope (i.e., factories producing more than three billion cigarette equivalents annually). Each site is being audited against WASH requirements at least annually.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

3496

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Changes in product portfolio

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines terms for comparison with previous year as following: About the same: a change that is equal to or less than 5% Higher/lower: a change that is greater than 5% but not greater than 10% Much higher/much lower: a change that is greater than 10% These terms are defined by PMI, and applied consistently across our CDP disclosure, as per CDP guidance. In 2025, total withdrawals decreased by 3.7% from 3,496 in 2024. In 2025, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 8% versus 2024 (55% reduction versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.1 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.3 in 2024). We expect our total water withdrawals to be about the same in the next five years, despite the incremental production of smoke-free products. This forecast is expected as part of our increased water efficiency measures. While the public health benefits of smoke-free products justify the trade-off of increased water intensity, we are accelerating efforts to mitigate the increased water demand through enhanced efficiency. Between 2018 and 2025, we reduced water consumption at our manufacturing sites by 34% in absolute terms, mainly through water efficiency initiatives that offset the unfavorable impact of the increase in the production volumes of heated tobacco units and no tobacco units (HTUs). We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our consumption and raise awareness among our employees.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

2093

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Changes in product portfolio

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines terms for comparison with previous year as following: About the same: a change that is equal to or less than 5% Higher/lower: a change that is greater than 5% but not greater than 10% Much higher/much lower: a change that is greater than 10%. These terms are defined by PMI, and applied consistently across our CDP Water disclosure, as per CDP guidance. In 2025, our total discharges decreased by 6.2% from 2,225 megaliters in 2024. PMI anticipates total water discharges to be about the same in the next 5 years. This forecast is related to the incremental production of our smoke-free products (SFP). While the public health benefits of smoke-free products justify the trade-off of increased water intensity, we are accelerating efforts to mitigate the increased water demand through enhanced efficiency. In 2025, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 8% versus 2024 (55% reduction versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.1 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.3 in 2024). Between 2018 and 2025, we reduced water consumption at our manufacturing sites by 34% in absolute terms, mainly through water efficiency initiatives that offset the unfavorable impact of the increase in the production volumes of heated tobacco units and no tobacco units (HTUs). We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our consumption and raise awareness among our employees.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

1403

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Changes in product portfolio

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines terms for comparison with previous year as following: About the same: a change that is equal to or less than 5% Higher/lower: a change that is greater than 5% but not greater than 10% Much higher/much lower: a change that is greater than 10% These terms are defined by PMI, and applied consistently across our CDP Water disclosure, as per CDP guidance. In 2025 our total consumption decreased by 0.1% from 1407 megaliters in 2024. Between 2018 and 2025, we reduced water consumption at our manufacturing sites by 34% in absolute terms, mainly through water efficiency initiatives that offset the unfavorable impact of the increase in the production volumes of heated tobacco and nontobacco units (HTUs. PMI anticipates total water consumption to be about the same in the next five years. This forecast is related to the expected increase in the production of smoke-free products, together with our increased water efficiency. While the public health benefits of smoke-free products justify the trade-off of increased water intensity, we are accelerating efforts to mitigate the increased water demand through enhanced efficiency. In 2025, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 8% versus 2024 (55% reduction

versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.1 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.3 in 2024) We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our consumption and raise awareness among our employees.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

1597

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

45.68

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines terms for comparison with previous year as following: About the same: a change that is equal to or lesser than 5% Higher/lower: a change that is greater than 5% but not greater than 10% Much higher/much lower: a change that is greater than 10% These terms are defined by PMI, and applied consistently across our CDP Water disclosure, as per CDP guidance. We identify for PMI direct operations "water-stressed areas" using WRI Aqueduct 4.0 Baseline Water Stress (BWS) and report withdrawals from sites in catchments classified as High (≥40%) or Extremely High (≥80%) stress. Our 2025 assessment showed that approximately 46% of water withdrawal in our factories originated from water-stressed areas (1,597 megaliters), which was a decrease of 4.8% compared to 2024 (1,677 megaliters). This metric also includes Aspeya data. These calculations were externally revised and verified by SGS in the scope of PMI's 2025 EHS verification. The verification statements are available on our website. PMI anticipates total water withdrawals to be about the same in the next five years. This is despite the incremental production of our smoke-free products which require approximately 4 to 5 times more water per unit of product than for conventional cigarettes. While the public health benefits of smoke-free products justify the trade-off of increased water intensity, we are accelerating efforts to mitigate the increased water demand through enhanced efficiency. In 2025, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 8% versus 2024 (55% reduction versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.1 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.3 in 2024). We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our consumption and raise awareness among our employees.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Timber products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.6.3) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.6.4) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.2.6.5) Please explain

PMI uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to annually evaluate potential water risks and opportunities in those locations where the company sources tobacco from. As part of this global exercise, PMI defines 'water-stressed' areas as those with an overall water risk score above 3 and keeps track of the volume of tobacco that is grown and sourced from these areas. The percentage of total tobacco volumes sourced from water-stressed areas increased from 38% in 2024 to 44% in 2025. PMI uses this information to manage water risks and opportunities across the tobacco supply chain. Findings from this assessment are used to identify water stressed locations where supplier engagement around water issues is needed (e.g. water stress, depletion, variability, groundwater table decline, drought). Together with suppliers, PMI develops specific projects to address local water risks. Examples of these projects include the construction of irrigation ponds in India to mitigate risks related to seasonal variability, as well as the implementation of drip irrigation to reduce water withdrawal and mitigate risks related to competing demand across tobacco farms and other water users in the watershed in Argentina. PMI also uses this information to better understand water-related risks and can inform its sourcing strategy. PMI is currently exploring how water stress metrics could be incorporated into the company's sourcing principles. Through this exercise, PMI is further aligning fundamentals on water risk mitigation and sustainable water practices implementation to the considerations applicable to its sourcing strategy, including supplier management and volume allocation. PMI anticipates that the proportion of tobacco sourced from areas with water stress will remain about the same in the short to medium term (1-5 years) and is going to be progressively reduced in the medium to long term (5-15 years). This expected trend can be explained by two main factors, namely the expansion of smoke-free products in the company's portfolio (which require less tobacco compared to conventional cigarettes) as well as a reallocation of volumes to suppliers and/or sourcing countries that are better positioned in water stewardship related matters.

Tobacco

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.6.3) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.6.4) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.2.6.5) Please explain

PMI uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to annually evaluate potential water risks and opportunities in those locations where the company sources tobacco from. As part of this global exercise, PMI defines 'water-stressed' areas as those with an overall water risk score above 3 and keeps track of the volume of tobacco that is grown and sourced from these areas. The percentage of total tobacco volumes sourced from water-stressed areas increased from 38% in 2024 to 44% in 2025. PMI uses this information to manage water risks and opportunities across the tobacco supply chain. Findings from this assessment are used to identify water stressed locations where supplier engagement around water issues is needed (e.g. water stress, depletion, variability, groundwater table decline, drought). Together with suppliers, PMI develops specific projects to address local water risks. Examples of these projects include the construction of irrigation ponds in India to mitigate risks related to seasonal variability, as well as the implementation of drip irrigation to reduce water withdrawal and mitigate risks related to competing demand across tobacco farms and other water users in the watershed in Argentina. PMI also uses this information to better understand water-related risks and can inform its sourcing strategy. PMI is currently exploring how water stress metrics could be incorporated into the company's sourcing principles. Through this exercise, PMI is further aligning fundamentals on water risk mitigation and sustainable water practices implementation to the considerations applicable to its sourcing strategy, including supplier management and volume allocation. PMI anticipates that the proportion of tobacco sourced from areas with water stress will remain about the same in the short to medium term (1-5 years) and is going to be progressively reduced in the medium to long term (5-15 years). This expected trend can be explained by two main factors, namely the expansion of smoke-free products in the company's portfolio (which require less tobacco compared to conventional cigarettes) as well as a reallocation of volumes to suppliers and/or sourcing countries that are better positioned in water stewardship related matters.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

41

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Even if fresh surface water is globally approx. 1.4% of PMI total withdrawals including Aspeya, we consider it relevant at local level since, whenever possible, sites started collecting rainwater. In 2025, fresh surface water withdrawals decreased by 18 megaliters (-31%) versus 2024.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

PMI and Aspeya currently neither use brackish surface water nor seawater and we do not anticipate using it in the next three to five years. We indeed require higher quality water for our operations as we use mainly water for WASH facilities, landscape watering, and the utilities process. Currently, a third of our factories are reusing treated wastewater, for example, in Greece where treated domestic wastewater is used for irrigation of green areas of the factory. We plan to increase these initiatives in the mid-term (1-5 years) as we continue to innovate and increase quality of treated wastewater so it can be reused and allow PMI to continue operating without the use of brackish surface water/seawater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

944

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2025, 944 megaliters were withdrawn from groundwater sources compared to 980 in 2024 (4% decrease). Renewable groundwater is relevant to PMI's operations as it represents the second largest source of water for the company's direct operations. Inlet water is currently supplied from two main sources: urban network (72%)

of municipalities or private suppliers, and groundwater renewable sources (27%) from wells and aquifers, which are metered and verified annually by external auditors. This metric includes Aspeya data.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

PMI and Aspeya do not currently use non-renewable groundwater, and we do not anticipate using it over the next three to five years. PMI meets its groundwater demands through withdrawals of renewable groundwater and other renewable sources, which are annually verified by external auditors. PMI plans to continue operating without the use of non-renewable groundwater in the foreseeable future by increasing initiatives to improve water efficiency, as well as by continuing to treat and recycle wastewater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced or entrained water is not applicable to either PMI or Aspeya, and we do not expect it to become relevant over the next three to five years. This is because PMI's sourcing of raw materials is limited to dry products, so no water enters the organization's boundary as a result of the extraction, processing, or use of any raw material, in line with CDP's guidelines.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

2510

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third-party sources represent PMI's and Aspeya main source of water. As the company depends on considerable amounts of high-quality freshwater, this source of water is considered relevant. Water required for production in PMI and Aspeya factories is currently sourced from the urban network (72%) of municipalities or private suppliers, groundwater wells (27%) that are metered and verified annually by external auditors. Water withdrawals form third party sources decreased approx.. 3% compared to 2024.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

424

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharges to fresh surface water are relevant because they are a considerable amount of PMI's total water discharges, and we have to comply with regulation, including ones related to water discharges, in all countries where we operate. We discharge approx. 20% of treated wastewater into surface water disposal. Wastewater is treated both in public and in on-site water treatment plants, following applicable national standards and requirements before being discharged into surface water. In 2025, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 8% versus 2024 (55% reduction versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.1 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.3 in 2024).

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

PMI annually conducts on-site audits through a third-party auditor to validate its water data, including discharges by destination. Our operations are not located near brackish surface water or seawater locations. For this reason, we currently neither discharge to brackish surface water nor to seawater, making this a non-applicable discharge destination. PMI and Aspeya currently meet their water discharge needs through fresh surface water, groundwater, and third-party destinations. We do not anticipate this water discharge destination to become applicable in the next three to five years.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

80

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

PMI's overall wastewater discharge to ground water destination is 4% including Aspeya. Wastewater is equally treated between public and on-site wastewater treatment plants. In 2025, groundwater discharges increased by 48% from 54 megaliters in 2024 to 80 in 2025. The increase in groundwater discharge is primarily attributable to the increased operation of the on-site wastewater treatment plant in our factory in Greece, resulting in higher volumes of treated effluent being discharged to groundwater and consequentially reduction of discharges to third parties.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

1588

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

PMI and Aspeya overall wastewater discharge to third-party destinations is 76%, which represents the largest discharge destination for the company. In 2025, third-party discharges decreased by 6% from 1648 megaliters in 2024, driven by an increase in efficiency. Additionally, the implementation of water-saving initiatives, particularly those targeting the recovery of evaporative losses, contributed to lower discharge volumes by reducing net consumption.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

9

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ No other factors considered

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

PMI and Aspeya comply with all applicable regulatory standards required by the national water authority as relevant to each factory. For one factory, quaternary treatment is carried out at third party wastewater facility.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

1158

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ No other factors considered

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

PMI and Aspeya treat discharges up to a tertiary treatment level with two main purposes: to reuse wastewater and optimize water usage as part of our manufacturing operations (where high-quality water is needed), and to comply with local requirements from environmental authorities by removing any remaining hazardous constituents that could be found in relevant discharges after a secondary treatment (such as in Greece). PMI and Aspeya treat water up to a tertiary level to remove any potential residues of phosphorus and nitrogen, and to remove potential viruses and bacteria. PMI and Aspeya comply with all applicable regulatory standards required by the national water authority as relevant to each factory. In line with these requirements, more than one-third of PMI and Aspeya factories are treating wastewater discharges with advanced tertiary methods, as of 2025. Higher volumes reported under primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment are mainly due to the reallocation of volumes previously classified as "Discharge to a third party without treatment" following an improved assessment of wastewater treatment pathways.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

506

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ No other factors considered

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

PMI and Aspeya comply with all the applicable regulatory standards required by the national water authority. In line with these requirements, water is treated at a secondary level to meet relevant chemical oxygen demand levels (COD), and to remove particle and colloidal COD, biodegradable organic matter, phosphates, and ammonia nitrogen. The facilities that process wastewater up to secondary treatment are connected to the public sewage network. Higher volumes reported under primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment are mainly due to the reallocation of volumes previously classified as "Discharge to a third party without treatment" following an improved assessment of wastewater treatment pathways.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

420

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ No other factors considered

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

PMI and Aspeya comply with all the applicable regulatory standards required by the national water authority. In line with these requirements, PMI treats water at a primary level to remove total suspended solids, oil and grease. Only four factories are limiting the wastewater treatment only to primary treatment. In all cases, the water is being further treated in a third-party wastewater treatment plant. Higher volumes reported under primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment are mainly due to the reallocation of volumes previously classified as "Discharge to a third party without treatment" following an improved assessment of wastewater treatment pathways.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not applicable

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

12.6

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Pesticides

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

PMI and Aspeya currently monitor water discharge quality in 56 manufacturing sites. The scope of the monitoring includes emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other substances. We currently monitor this water parameter at least twice a year, through laboratory analysis of concentration of pollutants in our water discharges.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

7

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

PMI evaluates an environmental "substantive impact" (e.g., financial or strategic impact) based on a variety of factors and quantitative indicators, incl. but not limited to the potential impact on financial performance as well as other factors that may affect PMI's efforts toward its objectives. As part of the company's annual Specialized Risk Assessment process, we have in place an extensive environmental risk control program by which we assess climate change physical risks, incl. water-related ones, as well as transition risks. A survey threshold of USD 30 millions is used to focus assessments and mitigation efforts to sites likely to present beneficial cost-to-risk improvement ratios. Internally, PMI focuses on recommendations above the USD 50 millions range regarding asset value and capital expenditures as the mitigation of identified risks can involve substantial capital investment.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

PMI evaluates an environmental "substantive impact" (e.g., financial or strategic impact) based on a variety of factors and quantitative indicators, incl. but not limited to the potential impact on financial performance as well as other factors that may affect PMI's efforts toward its objectives. As part of the company's annual Specialized Risk Assessment process, we have in place an extensive environmental risk control program by which we assess the climate change physical risks, incl. water-related ones, as well as transition risks. A survey threshold of USD 30 millions is used to focus assessments and mitigation efforts to sites likely to present beneficial cost-to-risk improvement ratios. Internally, PMI focuses on recommendations above the USD 50 millions range regarding asset value and capital expenditures as the mitigation of identified risks can involve substantial capital investment.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Greece

☑ Other, please specify :Attica basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.117312

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

23.561775

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

197.36

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

197.37

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

86.73

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

63.53

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

23.2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

110.63

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines terms for comparison with previous year as following: About the same: a change that is equal to or less than 5% Higher/lower: a change that is greater than 5% but not greater than 10% Much higher/much lower: a change that is greater than 10%. Between 2018 and 2025, we reduced water consumption at our manufacturing sites in absolute terms, mainly through water efficiency initiatives that offset the unfavorable impact of the increase in the production volumes of heated tobacco units and no tobacco units (HTUs). We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our consumption and raise awareness among our employees.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☑ Other, please specify :Reno

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

44.497274

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

11.235267

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

390.61

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

11.53

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

379.07

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

203.9

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

203.9

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

186.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines terms for comparison with previous year as following: About the same: a change that is equal to or less than 5% Higher/lower: a change that is greater than 5% but not greater than 10% Much higher/much lower: a change that is greater than 10%. Between 2018 and 2025, we reduced water consumption at our manufacturing sites in absolute terms, mainly through water efficiency initiatives that offset the unfavorable impact of the increase in the production volumes of heated tobacco units and no tobacco units (HTUs). We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our consumption and raise awareness among our employees.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify :Lerma-Santiago

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.646199

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-103.419039

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

49.32

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

49.32

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.01

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.01

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

46.31

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines terms for comparison with previous year as following: About the same: a change that is equal to or less than 5% Higher/lower: a change that is greater than 5% but not greater than 10% Much higher/much lower: a change that is greater than 10%. Between 2018 and 2025, we reduced water consumption at our manufacturing sites in absolute terms, mainly through water efficiency initiatives that offset the unfavorable impact of the increase in the production volumes of heated tobacco units and no tobacco units (HTUs). We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our consumption and raise awareness among our employees.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye
☑ Other, please specify :Gediz

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.193034

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.363531

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

185.72

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

185.72

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

65.82

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

65.82

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

119.89

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines terms for comparison with previous year as following: About the same: a change that is equal to or less than 5% Higher/lower: a change that is greater than 5% but not greater than 10% Much higher/much lower: a change that is greater than 10%. Between 2018 and 2025, we reduced water consumption at our manufacturing sites in absolute terms, mainly through water efficiency initiatives that offset the unfavorable impact of the increase in the production volumes of heated tobacco units and no tobacco units (HTUs). We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our consumption and raise awareness among our employees.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Senegal

☑ Other, please specify :Dakar Coastal Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.742033

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-17.395541

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.25

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7.25

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.35

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

6.35

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.9

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines terms for comparison with previous year as following: About the same: a change that is equal to or less than 5% Higher/lower: a change that is greater than 5% but not greater than 10% Much higher/much lower: a change that is greater than 10%. Between 2018 and 2025, we reduced water consumption at our manufacturing sites in absolute terms, mainly through water efficiency initiatives that offset the unfavorable impact of the increase in the production volumes of heated tobacco units and no tobacco units (HTUs). We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our consumption and raise awareness among our employees.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Jordan

☑ Other, please specify :Jordan

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.85721

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

35.8325

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.09

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0.08

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6.01

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.58

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.58

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.51

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines terms for comparison with previous year as following: About the same: a change that is equal to or less than 5% Higher/lower: a change that is greater than 5% but not greater than 10% Much higher/much lower: a change that is greater than 10%. Between 2018 and 2025, we reduced water consumption at our manufacturing sites in absolute terms, mainly through water efficiency initiatives that offset the unfavorable impact of the increase in the production volumes of heated tobacco units and no tobacco units (HTUs). We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our consumption and raise awareness among our employees.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Romania

☑ Danube

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

44.542562

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.103699

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

278.29

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

185.64

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

92.66

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

130.24

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

130.24

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

148.05

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines terms for comparison with previous year as following: About the same: a change that is equal to or less than 5% Higher/lower: a change that is greater than 5% but not greater than 10% Much higher/much lower: a change that is greater than 10%. Between 2018 and 2025, we reduced water consumption at our manufacturing sites in absolute terms, mainly through water efficiency initiatives that offset the unfavorable impact of the increase in the production volumes of heated tobacco units and no tobacco units (HTUs). We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our consumption and raise awareness among our employees.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water quality is monitored via the municipal provider's analyses on a monthly or annual basis, except for the smoke-free product factories where we perform additional analyses due to product quality reasons. In all the cases, we withdraw water from wells, fresh water sources or, in case we store water in water tanks, we monitor up to three times a month, collecting up to 30 parameters including hardness, conductivity, metals, suspended solids, coliforms, pH, salinity, temperature, and chlorine. Water withdrawals quality by standards water quality parameters is not part PMI's 2025 EHS verification.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

100% of our operational (i.e., factory) sites including Aspeya are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of usual facility management for our sites. We have also become a member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship to better understand how to conserve the watersheds where we operate. By the end of 2025, we had certified 29 factories under the AWS Standard, 100% of PMI priority manufacturing facilities (those in medium-high water risk areas that are above 2.5% PMI manufacturing water footprint). As part of our 2030+ strategy, we will remain committed to AWS certification for all sites in scope.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

PMI manufacturing sites currently estimate average concentration of substances using water discharge data collected through flow meters, as well as laboratory analysis on water discharge quality performed once or twice a year, depending on the site. Water discharges quality by standards water quality parameters is not part PMI's 2025 EHS verification.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3000

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

40648000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

11627002.29

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate our withdrawal efficiency to be about the same in the short-medium term (1-5 years) as we continue to expand our portfolio of smoke-free products, and to progressively improve in the medium-long term (5-15 years).
[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Timber products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Freshwater withdrawals

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.9.8) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines: About the same: a change that is equal to or less than 5% PMI's water intensity remained the same as in 2024 (0 m3/ton of timber for tobacco curing). The timber sourced by farmers for tobacco curing continues to come from managed natural forests and forest plantations, which are primarily not irrigated. For this reason, water intensity remained the same in 2025. PMI uses water intensity, as well as other water-related metrics (e.g. withdrawals by tobacco-growing area [TGA], global water risk assessment, local risk assessment) to identify priority TGAs for the development of water related projects. We expect water intensity to remain the same in the short term, as we are not anticipating changes to how managed natural forests and forest plantations are operated.

Tobacco

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

228

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Freshwater withdrawals

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.9.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.9.8) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines lower: a change that is greater than 5% but not greater than 10%. According to our latest estimates, in 2025 we used approximately 228 cubic meters of blue water per ton of tobacco produced, approximately 11 % than in 2024 (256 m3/ton). These changes were primarily driven by changes in our sourcing strategy (e.g., decreased sourcing from areas with high water footprint), climatic trends, and improvements on water management practices, including the distribution of specific technical guidance on how to monitor and report water volumes in irrigation among all our suppliers PMI uses water intensity, as well as other water-related metrics (e.g. withdrawals by tobacco-growing area [TGA], global water risk assessment, local risk assessment) to identify priority TGAs for the development of water-related projects. These metrics are also used to identify the particular needs of tobacco farmers in each TGA, such as maximizing water use efficiency (e.g., rainwater harvesting), collecting and storing stormwater (e.g., irrigation ponds), or to improve water quality by protecting natural ecosystems (e.g., upstream reforestation). An example of the use of this information: in Turkey we have implemented a rainwater harvesting project since 2019. As groundwater resources in Izmir have declined in recent years in agricultural areas. In response, we provided tanks to our farmers as an alternative water source for seedbed preparation and transplanting crop stages. We expect water intensity to be about the same in the short term, as we are recording a continuous increment in risk factors linked to seasonal variability in the TGAs where we operate. PMI's strategy is centered on an effective identification of risks and opportunities, the implementation of key interventions at relevant TGAs, and the adoption of a landscape approach to protect natural resources and recharge areas. After consistently exceeding our internal yearly targets, we have increased our aspiration to optimize at least 25 million cubic meters of water (cumulative since 2019) in our TGAs by 2033 (up from our original aspiration of 10 million cubic meters). By the end of 2025, our efforts have contributed to optimizing a total of 12.26 million cubic meters of water in our TGAs, through projects ranging from irrigation efficiencies to rainwater harvesting. These water volume figures were validated by a third party.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Million cigarettes produced equivalent

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

2.1

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Refers to water ratio in our manufacturing facilities (water withdrawn in m3/million cig. equiv.)

(9.12.5) Comment

In 2025, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 8% versus 2024 (55% reduction versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.1 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.3 in 2024).
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Some of the smoke-free electronic devices and accessories commercialized by PMI may contain hazardous substances in their components, such as in the device's battery, as identified under the EU REACH Regulation Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concerns (SVHC). Information on these substances is reported to the EU through the SCIP database, in accordance with the Waste Framework Directive.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.6) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :PMI is working to better understand the water impacts of its portfolio of smoke-free products compared to others in the market. This information might be used to benchmark our products and classify them as low water impact where applicable.

(9.14.7) Please explain

PMI is currently working to better understand the water impacts of its portfolio of smoke-free products compared to other similar devices in the market through a life cycle perspective. This information might be used to benchmark our devices and classify them as low water impact where applicable.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2018

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

4.7

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

3.1

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

2.1

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

163

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all manufacturing facilities operated by PMI. It does not include manufacturing facilities operated by Swedish Match and Aspeya, which were acquired by PMI in 2022 and 2021 respectively.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our water withdrawals and raise awareness among our employees. PMI will also continue to develop additional water efficiency measures and invest in novel technologies to continue reducing our water footprint. For example, in 2025, our factory in Brazil implemented new technologies and operational upgrades to reduce energy and water consumption, including a wastewater plant that recovers methane for electricity generation.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

The production of smoke-free consumables is five times more water-intensive than the manufacturing of cigarettes. While the public health benefits of smoke-free products justify the trade-off of increased water intensity, we are accelerating efforts to mitigate the increased water demand through enhanced efficiency. In 2025, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 8% versus 2024 (55% reduction versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.1 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.3 in 2024). We continuously work to improve our processes, focusing on applying a zero loss mindset and investing in a variety of projects that aim to optimize our water withdrawals and raise awareness among our employees. PMI will also continue to develop additional water efficiency measures and invest in novel technologies to continue reducing our water footprint.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify :% of priority manufacturing facilities certified by AWS

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2018

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

1

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our aspiration pertains to priority manufacturing facilities identified based on-site overall risk in relation to the watershed, water withdrawal, water consumption, product portfolio, and other strategic considerations. PMI sites that are in low to medium water risk areas and below 2.5% of PMI manufacturing water footprint are excluded, together with Swedish Match and Aspeya sites.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Our aspiration pertains to priority manufacturing facilities identified based on-site overall risk in relation to the watershed, water withdrawal, water consumption, product portfolio, and other strategic considerations. PMI sites that are in low to medium water risk areas and below 2.5% of PMI manufacturing water footprint are excluded, together with Swedish Match and Aspeya sites.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

We joined the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) in 2017, a leading organization dedicated to better managing water within the local watersheds. We successfully piloted the adoption of the AWS Standard in our factory in Brazil and developed a toolbox for wider implementation. In March 2018, our Brazilian factory became the first factory to be certified by AWS in the country. Our aspiration was to certify all our priority factories to the AWS standard by 2025. Priority manufacturing facilities are identified based on site overall risk in relation to the watershed, water withdrawal, water consumption, product portfolio, and other strategic considerations.1 Since 2018, we have certified 29 factories, achieving this aspiration. As part of our 2030+ strategy, we will remain committed to AWS certification for all sites in scope. PMI sites that are in low- to medium water risk areas and below 2.5% of PMI manufacturing water footprint are excluded.

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2015

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

22

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is applicable to PMI tobacco suppliers. This target does not include other direct raw materials sourced by PMI, nor tobacco sourced by Swedish Match, which was acquired by PMI in 2022. Tobacco sourced by Swedish Match complies with a separate standard, 'Gothiatek', which is applicable to products categorized as food.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

PMI's tobacco lot integrity program, under our Good Agricultural Practices program, requires the sampling, analysis, and compliance with CPA maximum residue limits. This is preceded by the Integrated Pest Management program at the farm level, which emphasizes a biological approach by sequencing preventive and control measures that cause the least environmental impact. Pesticide residues are measured by PMI's Tobacco Lot Integrity program, where 100% of tobacco purchased lots are tested by independent, accredited labs before PMI accepts them. PMI has made important steps toward the elimination of WHO TOX1 and other HHPs since 2015. Based on this program, PMI assessed that as of 2018, all sourced tobacco lots have been tested as free from quantifiable levels of residues attributable to the use of WHO TOX1 CPAs, and as of 2020 have been free from residues of other HHPs. We maintained this performance during 2025 and will continue to monitor it on an annual basis.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Pesticide residues are measured by PMIs Tobacco Lot Integrity program where 100% of its tobacco purchased lots are tested by independent, accredited labs before PMI accepts it. PMI has made important steps toward the elimination of WHO TOX1 and other HHPs since the start year of 2015. Based on this program, PMI assessed that as of 2018, all sourced tobacco lots have been tested as free from quantifiable levels of residues attributable to the use of WHO TOX1 CPAs, and as of 2020 have been free from residues of other HHPs. We maintained this performance during 2025; based on these achievements we have reached 100% of our target, however this will continue to be monitored on an annual basis.

Row 4

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 4

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Basin level

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

☑ Other watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation please specify :Cubic meters of water optimized in tobacco growing areas

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2019

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2033

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

25000000

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

17440000

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

70

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is applicable to tobacco-growing areas (TGA) in PMI's tobacco supply chain. To date, we have implemented water stewardship initiatives in eight countries: Argentina, Brazil, India, Italy, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan, and Turkey. This target does not include any areas that are only applicable to Swedish Match's tobacco supply chain, unless they are in overlap with PMI's current tobacco supply chain.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

After consistently exceeding our internal yearly targets, we have increased our aspiration to optimize at least 25 million cubic meters of water (cumulative since 2019) in our tobacco-growing areas (TGA) by 2033 (up from our original aspiration of 10 million cubic meters). We aim to achieve this through dedicated projects that address shared water challenges in the watersheds where we operate, in line with our biodiversity and water stewardship ambitions. To date, we have implemented water stewardship initiatives in eight countries: Argentina, Brazil, India, Italy, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan, and Turkey. Combined, these efforts have contributed to optimizing a total of 17.44 million cubic meters of water in our TGAs since 2019, putting us well on track to achieving our aspiration to optimize 25 million cubic meters of water by 2033.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Calculations of volumetric water benefits based on the VWBA (Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting) methodology. Results are validated externally by PMI's technical partner Blue Risk that runs a due diligence on how the methodology is being applied, and on data quality based on the Water Volumetric Benefit Standard from the World Resource Institute.

Row 5

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 5

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Supplier engagement

☑ Increase in the proportion of suppliers engaged

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2018

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The purpose of the Local Water Risk Assessments (LWRA) is to support local suppliers' teams and farmers in understanding water risks in a specific growing area, combining locally available data and building on the experience of the suppliers. Moreover, it guides organizations, in partnership with their local partners and suppliers, to undertake mitigating actions to protect growing areas from water risks. This target is applicable to tobacco-growing areas (TGA) in PMI's tobacco supply chain. This target does not include any areas that are only applicable to Swedish Match's tobacco supply chain, unless they are in overlap with PMI's current tobacco supply chain

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

To better understand the water-related risks in our tobacco-growing areas (TGA), we conduct periodic local water risk assessments (LWRAs) on the ground, leveraging primary data sources and interviews with stakeholders to gauge both external and internal water-related risk. In 2025, we conducted LWRAs in Brazil, Italy, Spain, and three regions in Thailand. These assessments highlighted how climate change is intensifying water-related challenges across our tobacco sourcing markets. Water scarcity remains the most pervasive risk, as limited supplies create competing demands that might not all be met. We have conducted 61 LWRAs since 2018, covering 100% of our TGAs, including multiple watersheds within some of these areas.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

In 2025, we conducted LWRAs in Brazil, Italy, Spain, and three regions in Thailand. These assessments highlighted how climate change is intensifying water-related challenges across our tobacco sourcing markets. Water scarcity remains the most pervasive risk, as limited supplies create competing demands that might not all be met. Extreme weather events, including prolonged droughts and floods, further exacerbate this scarcity, directly impacting both water availability and quality. We have conducted 61 LWRAs since 2018, covering 100% of our TGAs, including multiple watersheds within some of these areas.

Row 6

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 6

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Increase in the proportion of local population using safely managed drinking water services around our facilities and operations

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

75

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

99.9

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is applicable to contracted farmers supplying tobacco to PMI in Argentina, Malawi, and Mozambique. We performed an internal assessment and found that some PMI tobacco sourcing locations in rural areas do not have basic drinking water access. Argentina, Malawi, and Mozambique were identified as our priority markets for drinking water interventions. In these locations, we continue to implement solutions to bring safe drinking water, such as drilling boreholes, protecting springs, or providing continuous household-level solutions. This target does not include any areas that are only applicable to Swedish Match's tobacco supply chain, unless they overlap with PMI's current tobacco supply chain

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

To ensure that all contracted farmers supplying tobacco to PMI have basic drinking water access by 2025, and sanitation and hygiene access by 2030, we developed a framework guided by the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), established by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF. We have integrated WASH into our broader Agricultural Labor Practices (ALP) monitoring process and have implemented solutions to bring safe drinking water to these locations, including drilling boreholes, protecting springs, and providing continuous household-level solutions. In Malawi and Mozambique, more than 80% of farmers supplying tobacco to PMI now have access to water.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Improving water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure significantly enhances community well-being and livelihoods. Guided by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), our aspiration was for all contracted farmers supplying tobacco to PMI to have basic drinking water access by 2025. We closed 2025 with 99.9 percent of our contracted farmers, in the defined markets in scope, having access to basic drinking water. This progress was achieved through improved water points and household water purification solutions, which played an integral role in reaching "last-mile", isolated farmers. The small remaining gap of 0.1 percent in 2025 reflects approximately 200 farmers in Malawi whose access to drinking water could not be monitored on time for corrective actions. This was due to an unanticipated tobacco purchase made in 2025. As a result, while we were unable to track access and implement solutions timely for this particular group, the overall progress aligns with our intended goal and reflects years of focused interventions in priority markets such as Argentina, Malawi, and Mozambique, where we implemented solutions like drilling boreholes, protecting springs, and providing household-level systems.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(10.1.1) Provide details of your plastics-related targets.

(10.1.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Plastics target 1

(10.1.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Product level

(10.1.1.3) Category of target & quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify :To commercialize at least one heat-not-burn consumable with a plastic-free filter per technology platform by 2030.

(10.1.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2025

(10.1.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2025

(10.1.1.6) Base year figure

0

(10.1.1.7) End date of target

12/30/2030

(10.1.1.8) Target year figure

1

(10.1.1.9) Reporting year figure

0

(10.1.1.10) Target status in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(10.1.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(10.1.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

None, alignment not assessed

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(10.1.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We are setting a target to commercialize at least one heat-not-burn consumable with a plastic-free filter per technology platform by 2030. This means that each heated tobacco unit (HTU) category available by that date—spanning today our induction, blade, and resistive external heating technologies will have at least one commercialized variant with a plastic-free filter solution. Excluded from the scope of this target are smoke-free consumables in the oral (such as snus and nicotine pouches), and e-vapor categories, as well as combustible cigarettes.

(10.1.1.14) Investment made toward achieving target during the reporting year

0

(10.1.1.15) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Year-on-year, we continue to explore and test options to replace plastic content in our consumables, as new materials and processes become available, and science and innovation evolve. In the past years, we accelerated our efforts to develop filter prototypes composed of materials and technologies that are classified as non-plastic according to EU guidelines (associated with the Single-Use Plastic Directive) and tested some of them among consumers in multiple markets. The results have encouraged us to further invest in this endeavor and key learnings are helping us focus our efforts moving forward. In the reporting year we expanded our consumer assessment and will continue in 2026 to thoroughly evaluate the acceptability of new filter materials. This expansion aims to properly evaluate the acceptability of new filter materials. To achieve this, we are conducting a more comprehensive series of pilot tests across different geographies.

(10.1.1.17) Further details of target

Despite the complexities and uncertainties involved, we are setting a target to commercialize at least one heat-not-burn consumable with a plastic-free filter per technology platform by 2030. This approach gives us the flexibility to move progressively toward a plastic-free portfolio while allowing us to respond to evolving consumer preferences, quality standards, scalability challenges, and the necessary trade-offs between them. We strive for any new plastic-free filter material or design to satisfy the following criteria: – Consistent quality and performance criteria with plastic filter product design – Acceptable taste characteristics, visual appearance and experience for consumers – Similar or reduced material carbon footprint compared with plastic filters – Favorable to industrialization at scale. Our approach to consumer testing aligns with the criteria mentioned above, ensuring a thorough evaluation of any new filter solution. In general, R&D efforts involve extensive analytical testing, machinability trials, and prototype testing to understand whether consumers will accept them. In addition to contributing toward a reduction in our company's plastic footprint, the material change also supports an improvement in the environmental impact of our products.
[Add row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not applicable

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

Applicable

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not applicable

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Usage of plastic packaging

Select all that apply

☑ Production/commercialization of goods or products packaged in plastics

(10.2.3) Please explain

Applicable

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not applicable

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

164000

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage not available

☑ None

(10.4.12) Please explain

As a global manufacturer, we source plastic materials and plastic-containing items for various products. In 2025, we purchased approximately 164,000 tons of plastic worldwide. In 2025, the largest share of plastic we purchased remained cellulose acetate (CA), used in cigarette and heated tobacco unit (HTU) filters, followed by the plastic used in our packaging (the large majority of it coming from our oral nicotine products' packaging). Our plastic minimization efforts therefore focus on these two areas. Efforts centered on the consumables used with our heat-not burn products have led to significant reductions in recent years. However, despite such initiatives to reduce plastic per unit, our volume growth translates into a rising trend in our overall plastic footprint
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

48997

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage available

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.5.12) Please explain

In 2025, we pursued opportunities to lower the carbon footprint of our packaging by incorporating recycled content, despite challenges in availability and performance. Recycled polypropylene—commonly used for sensitive contact applications—remains scarce due to an underdeveloped circular supply chain, creating supply insecurity and trade-offs between carbon benefits and virgin material use. We continue to monitor this area and apply our own due diligence and will provide transparency on our use of recycled material for packaging in our reporting.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Specify the packaging formats across your organization's packaging portfolio and their proportions.

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☑ PP flexibles

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

43.6

Row 2

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:
☑ PP rigids

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

44.4

Row 3

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:
☑ PE flexible (b2b): pallet wrap

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

0.1

Row 4

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:
☑ PE flexibles (b2c)

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

1.8

Row 5

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:
☑ PS and XPS rigids

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

0.1

Row 6

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:
☑ PVC rigids

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

0.1

Row 7

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:
☑ Other flexibles (incl. multimaterial), please specify :Other flexibles

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

10.1

Row 8

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☑ Other rigids (incl. multimaterial), please specify :Other rigids

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

0.1
[Add row]

(10.5.2) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

(10.5.2.1) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

Select from:

☑ Yes, recycling

(10.5.2.2) Select the design guidelines you are in compliance with

Design for recycling guidelines

☑ RecyClass guidelines

☑ CEFLEX Design Guide

☑ Institute Cyclos-HTP

(10.5.2.5) % of packaging that is designed for recycling

91.8

(10.5.2.8) Please explain

We continue to ensure that the vast majority of our packaging formats are designed for recyclability, and we regularly conduct assessments via third-party laboratories to measure their recyclability performance. Over the last couple of years, we performed more than 50 tests to better understand the end-of-life performance of our packaging and adapted pack specifications to ensure design for recyclability where relevant. Design for recyclability is now integrated into our foundation as part of our approach to eco-design. As packaging regulation might evolve, we will continuously evaluate the performances of our packs in regards to their design for recyclability.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.3) Indicate the reusability and recyclability of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

(10.5.3.1) Percentages available to report

Percentage available

☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.3.3) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

43.3

(10.5.3.4) Assessment tool for recyclability

Select all that apply

☑ EMF Recyclability Assessment Tool

(10.5.3.5) Please explain

We incorporate the principles of the circular packaging economy and design for recyclability. We also seek to, wherever possible, reduce our carbon footprint and intensity, by reducing packaging material, volume, and weight. We seek to only use the minimum amount of material needed to adequately protect our products. Plastics represented 48,997 tons, or 10.9%, of our global packaging footprint in 2025 (including Swedish Match). Plastics are primarily used for the overwrap of consumables and devices, as well as in other tobacco products (OTPs), tobacco pouches, inner liners, and labels.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.4) Provide the proportion of product delivered through reuse models.

(10.5.4.1) % total product delivered through reuse systems

Select from:

☑ None

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Pressure indicators ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas is determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI's internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). The final analysis is based on an overlap assessment of protected areas in the geospatial layer with PMI's proprietary base map of relevant assets, such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

The proximity to UNESCO World Heritage Sites is determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI's internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). The final analysis is based on an overlap assessment of protected areas with UNESCO World Heritage Sites designation type in the geospatial layer with PMI's proprietary base map of relevant assets, such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

The proximity to UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves is determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI's internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). The final analysis is based on an overlap assessment of protected areas with UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves designation type in the geospatial layer with PMI's proprietary base map of relevant assets, such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

The proximity to Ramsar wetland sites is determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI's internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). The final analysis is based on an overlap assessment of protected areas with Ramsar designation type in the geospatial layer with PMI's proprietary base map of relevant assets, such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas is determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI's internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). The final analysis is based on an overlap assessment of Key Biodiversity Areas in the geospatial layer with PMI's proprietary base map of relevant assets, such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas is determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI's internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the IUCN Red List Species classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). The final analysis is based on an overlap assessment of the IUCN Red List Species in the geospatial layer with PMI's proprietary base map of relevant assets, such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kaňk (CZ)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets, such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reduce and avoid negative pressures and conserve the intactness of biodiverse ecosystems. Our thorough mapping and monitoring of the presence and status of biodiverse relevancies is a clear indication of the importance we are reserving to locate, evaluate, assess and prepare which are nature management step-stages in line with TNFD guidance for corporations. Through mapping and constant data acquisition we improve the understanding of potential issues occurring in proximity to our sites. The use of tools like IBAT and in particular the metrics STAR gives us increased visibility on threats and restoration potential which are key indicators at the basis of protecting and conserving biological diversity in sensitive sites. We operate at the site level as well as with a broader stakeholder outreach and engagement that is centred on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Dresdner Elbwiesen und-altarme (DE)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reduce and avoid negative pressures and conserve the intactness of biodiverse ecosystems. Our thorough mapping and monitoring of the presence and status of biodiverse relevancies is a clear indication of the importance we are reserving to locate, evaluate, assess and prepare which are nature management step-stages in line with TNFD guidance for corporations. Through mapping and constant data acquisition we improve the understanding of potential issues occurring in proximity to our sites. The use of tools like IBAT and in particular the metrics STAR gives us increased visibility on threats and restoration potential which are key indicators at the basis of protecting and conserving biological diversity in sensitive sites. We operate at the site level as well as with a broader stakeholder outreach and engagement that is centred on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Brabantse Wal (NL)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets, such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reduce and avoid negative pressures and conserve the intactness of biodiverse ecosystems. Our thorough mapping and monitoring of the presence and status of biodiverse relevancies is a clear indication of the importance we are reserving to locate, evaluate, assess and prepare which are nature management step-stages in line with TNFD guidance for corporations. Through mapping and constant data acquisition we improve the understanding of potential issues occurring in proximity to our sites. The use of tools like IBAT and in particular the metrics STAR gives us increased visibility on threats and restoration potential which are key indicators at the basis of protecting and conserving biological diversity in sensitive sites. We operate at the site level as well as with a broader stakeholder outreach and engagement that is centred on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Łąki Nowohuckie (PL)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reduce and avoid negative pressures and conserve the intactness of biodiverse ecosystems. Our thorough mapping and monitoring of the presence and status of biodiverse relevancies is a clear indication of the importance we are reserving to locate, evaluate, assess and prepare which are nature management step-stages in line with TNFD guidance for corporations. Through mapping and constant data acquisition we improve the understanding of potential issues occurring in proximity to our sites. The use of tools like IBAT and in particular the metrics STAR gives us increased visibility on threats and restoration potential which are key indicators at the basis of protecting and conserving biological diversity in sensitive sites. We operate at the site level as well as with a broader stakeholder outreach and engagement that is centred on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Senegal

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Grande Niayes de Pikine and Dependencies (SN) Gorée (SN)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reduce and avoid negative pressures and conserve the intactness of biodiverse ecosystems. Our thorough mapping and monitoring of the presence and status of biodiverse relevancies is a clear indication of the importance we are reserving to locate, evaluate, assess and prepare which are nature management step-stages in line with TNFD guidance for corporations. Through mapping and constant data acquisition we improve the understanding of potential issues occurring in proximity to our sites. The use of tools like IBAT and in particular the metrics STAR gives us increased visibility on threats and restoration potential which are key indicators at the basis of protecting and conserving biological diversity in sensitive sites. We operate at the site level as well as with a broader stakeholder outreach and engagement that is centred on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Gorges Du Seyon Est (CH)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities, evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed, the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

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Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Türkiye

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Boz Dağları (TR)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

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Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Elbtal zwischen Schöna und Mühlberg (DE)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

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Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

NNN-NB (NL)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed

by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reduce and avoid negative pressures and conserve the intactness of biodiverse ecosystems. Our thorough mapping and monitoring of the presence and status of biodiverse relevancies is a clear indication of the importance we are reserving to locate, evaluate, assess and prepare which are nature management step-stages in line with TNFD guidance for corporations. Through mapping and constant data acquisition we improve the understanding of potential issues occurring in proximity to our sites. The use of tools like IBAT and in particular the metrics STAR gives us increased visibility on threats and restoration potential which are key indicators at the basis of protecting and conserving biological diversity in sensitive sites. We operate at the site level as well as with a broader stakeholder outreach and engagement that is centred on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Odense kommune (DK)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management

and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reduce and avoid negative pressures and conserve the intactness of biodiverse ecosystems. Our thorough mapping and monitoring of the presence and status of biodiverse relevancies is a clear indication of the importance we are reserving to locate, evaluate, assess and prepare which are nature management step-stages in line with TNFD guidance for corporations. Through mapping and constant data acquisition we improve the understanding of potential issues occurring in proximity to our sites. The use of tools like IBAT and in particular the metrics STAR gives us increased visibility on threats and restoration potential which are key indicators at the basis of protecting and conserving biological diversity in sensitive sites. We operate at the site level as well as with a broader stakeholder outreach and engagement that is centred on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 11

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Silkeborg kommune (DK)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office

buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reduce and avoid negative pressures and conserve the intactness of biodiverse ecosystems. Our thorough mapping and monitoring of the presence and status of biodiverse relevancies is a clear indication of the importance we are reserving to locate, evaluate, assess and prepare which are nature management step-stages in line with TNFD guidance for corporations. Through mapping and constant data acquisition we improve the understanding of potential issues occurring in proximity to our sites. The use of tools like IBAT and in particular the metrics STAR gives us

increased visibility on threats and restoration potential which are key indicators at the basis of protecting and conserving biological diversity in sensitive sites. We operate at the site level as well as with a broader stakeholder outreach and engagement that is centred on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 12

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Illharjen (SE)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reduce and avoid negative pressures and conserve the intactness of biodiverse ecosystems. Our thorough mapping and monitoring of the presence and status of biodiverse relevancies is a clear indication of the importance we are reserving to locate, evaluate, assess and prepare which are nature management step-stages in line with TNFD guidance for corporations. Through mapping and constant data acquisition we improve the understanding of potential issues occurring in proximity to our sites. The use of tools like IBAT and in particular the metrics STAR gives us increased visibility on threats and restoration potential which are key indicators at the basis of protecting and conserving biological diversity in sensitive sites. We operate at the site level as well as with a broader stakeholder outreach and engagement that is centred on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 13

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Drentsche Aa-gebied (NL)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI's internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI's proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reduce and avoid negative pressures and conserve the intactness of biodiverse ecosystems. Our thorough mapping and monitoring of the presence and status of biodiverse relevancies is a clear indication of the importance we are reserving to locate, evaluate, assess and prepare which are nature management step-stages in line with TNFD guidance for corporations. Through mapping and constant data acquisition we improve the understanding of potential issues occurring in proximity to our sites. The use of tools like IBAT and in particular the metrics STAR gives us increased visibility on threats and restoration potential which are key indicators at the basis of protecting and conserving biological diversity in sensitive sites. We operate at the site level as well as with a broader stakeholder outreach and engagement that is centred on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 14

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

NNN-DR (NL)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

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Row 15

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Joe Ford (US)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

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Row 16

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Scen, nedre delen (SE)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI’s internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI’s proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

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Row 17

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Vejle kommune (DK)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI's internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI's proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reduce and avoid negative pressures and conserve the intactness of biodiverse

ecosystems. Our thorough mapping and monitoring of the presence and status of biodiverse relevancies is a clear indication of the importance we are reserving to locate, evaluate, assess and prepare which are nature management step-stages in line with TNFD guidance for corporations. Through mapping and constant data acquisition we improve the understanding of potential issues occurring in proximity to our sites. The use of tools like IBAT and in particular the metrics STAR gives us increased visibility on threats and restoration potential which are key indicators at the basis of protecting and conserving biological diversity in sensitive sites. We operate at the site level as well as with a broader stakeholder outreach and engagement that is centred on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 18

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ukraine

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Torfovyshche Bilohorshcha (UA)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI's internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI's proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reduce and avoid negative pressures and conserve the intactness of biodiverse

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Row 19

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ukraine

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lisopark Rudno (UA)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The proximity to biodiversity-sensitive areas was determined through the use of spatial analysis using PMI's internal geospatial business intelligence and applying the Key Biodiversity Area classification available in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Further validation was done through the IUCN protected area management categories applied as a geospatial layer overlaid to PMI's proprietary base map of relevant assets such as production facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. The sites with proximity attributes to the sensitive biodiversity areas are production sites and warehouses that are located within 2 km of distance from boundaries of the areas reported as protected or managed for biodiversity. The management of potential consequences of industrial activities in proximity of the sensitive areas is carried forward thanks to ISO14001 standard and the Environmental Impact Assessments that are covering all our production facilities evaluating all the relevant aspects that can harm the biodiversity and defining, if needed the most appropriate mitigation actions. We plan to further strengthen the biodiversity management plans of PMI sites that fall within a relevant proximity distance from biodiversity-sensitive areas as we continue the development of our biodiversity strategy on no net loss on ecosystem use and use change by 2033.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) 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

In line with the TNFD framework, PMI assessed nature-related dependencies and impacts across its direct operations and upstream value chain. Nature-related dependencies were screened in 2023 and 2024 using the ENCORE database to identify key ecosystem services supporting operational activities, with coverage expanded to Swedish Match sites in 2025. Nature-related impacts were initially assessed in 2022 using the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) methodology developed by CDC Biodiversité. To strengthen the spatial resolution and ecological relevance of land-use impact assessments, PMI complemented the GBS approach with the Biodiversity Extent, Condition and Significance (BECS) framework developed by The Biodiversity Consultancy, applying the methodology across PMI operations in 2023 and 2024 and extending it to Swedish Match sites in 2025. This combination of tools supports the identification, assessment, and prioritization of material nature-related dependencies and impacts in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach.PMI sites are built and managed following strict regulations in terms of environmental impact assessment and environmental management systems. On top of legal and regulatory compliance we include all our production facilities in our environmental strategy programs that include ISO14001 certification as well as AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) certification for sustainable water management and stewardship for our priority factories. On top of sustainability initiatives and programs, our sites are managed based on continuous improvement approaches that are reflected in our drive for zero (D40) program that prioritizes operational efficiency and operational loss reduction in line with the concept of resources conservation and impact minimization. Our programs and applied standards contribute to reducing and avoiding negative pressures and conserving the intactness of biodiverse

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[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Identification of priority locations

☑ Identification, assessment, and management processes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Forests-related standards

☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

☑ Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

☑ Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)

☑ Other forests verification standard, please specify :PMI's Monitoring Framework and Zero Deforestation Manifesto; Friends of the Earth standard for Sustainable Curing Fuel

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

In our tobacco supply chain, to prove that firewood is from traceable and sustainable source, we use our Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Curing Fuel to verify the sustainability attributes of how our suppliers and their farmers are managing deforestation risks. We have set a target of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest and no conversion of natural ecosystems by 2025. In 2025, 100% of our purchased tobacco was externally verified as compliant with the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) zero net criteria, and 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation for the sixth consecutive year. For PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain, our ZDM achieved the target for 100% Zero gross deforestation of primary and protected forest by 2025 one year early in 2024 and maintained this achievement in 2025). The new, granular, overall target is zero detected deforestation in priority forest area in both tobacco and paper & pulp supply chains by 2026, which was achieved at 97.73% in 2025.To prove that PMI suppliers comply with ZDM requirements, we use the assurance framework that we designed and validated with a 3rd party expert coupling origin country with the holding of FSC or PEFC or SFI Chain of Custody certifications. All our business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP), which define expectations both for our suppliers, and their suppliers. We validate the adherence to the RSP engaging with them via our Supplier Due Diligence program, which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. Annually, we collect traceability data from our supplier base as well as valid SFI/PEFC/FSC CoC certificates.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Philip Morris - DIMS 2025 .pdf,Philip Morris - MVR 2025.pdf,Philip Morris - SWMA 2025.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☑ Environmental policies

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Forests-related standards

☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

☑ Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

☑ Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)

☑ Other forests verification standard, please specify :PMI’s Monitoring Framework and Zero Deforestation Manifesto; Friends of the Earth standard for Sustainable Curing Fuel

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Philip Morris - DIMS 2025 .pdf,Philip Morris - MVR 2025.pdf,Philip Morris - SWMA 2025.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Supplier compliance with environmental requirements

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Forests-related standards

☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

☑ Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

☑ Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)

☑ Other forests verification standard, please specify :PMI’s Monitoring Framework and Zero Deforestation Manifesto; Friends of the Earth standard for Sustainable Curing Fuel

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

In our tobacco supply chain, to prove that firewood is from traceable and sustainable source, we use our Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Curing Fuel to verify the sustainability attributes of how our suppliers and their farmers are managing deforestation risks. We have set a target of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest and no conversion of natural ecosystems by 2025. In 2025, 100% of our purchased tobacco was externally verified as compliant with the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) zero net criteria, and 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation for the sixth consecutive year. For PMI’s paper and pulp-based supply chain, our ZDM achieved the target for 100% Zero gross deforestation of primary and protected forest by 2025 one year early in 2024 and maintained this achievement in 2025). The new, granular, overall target is zero detected deforestation in priority forest area in both tobacco and paper & pulp supply chains by 2026, which was achieved at 97.73% in 2025.To prove that PMI suppliers comply with ZDM requirements, we use the assurance framework that we designed and validated with a 3rd party expert coupling origin country with the holding of FSC or PEFC or SFI Chain of Custody certifications. All our business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP), which define expectations both for our suppliers, and their suppliers. We validate the adherence to the RSP engaging with them via our Supplier Due Diligence program, which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. Annually, we collect traceability data from our supplier base as well as valid SFI/PEFC/FSC CoC certificates.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Philip Morris - DIMS 2025 .pdf,Philip Morris - MVR 2025.pdf,Philip Morris - SWMA 2025.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☑ Consolidation approach

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Forests-related standards

☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

☑ Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

☑ Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)

☑ Other forests verification standard, please specify :PMI's Monitoring Framework and Zero Deforestation Manifesto; Friends of the Earth standard for Sustainable Curing Fuel

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

In our tobacco supply chain, to prove that firewood is from traceable and sustainable source, we use our Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Curing Fuel to verify the sustainability attributes of how our suppliers and their farmers are managing deforestation risks. We have set a target of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest and no conversion of natural ecosystems by 2025. In 2025, 100% of our purchased tobacco was externally verified as compliant with the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) zero net criteria, and 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation for the sixth consecutive year. For PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain, our ZDM achieved the target for 100% Zero gross deforestation of primary and protected forest by 2025 one year early in 2024 and maintained this achievement in 2025). The new, granular, overall target is zero detected deforestation in priority forest area in both tobacco and paper & pulp supply chains by 2026, which was achieved at 97.73% in 2025.To prove that PMI suppliers comply with ZDM requirements, we use the assurance framework that we designed and validated with a 3rd party expert coupling origin country with the holding of FSC or PEFC or SFI Chain of Custody certifications. All our business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP), which define expectations both for our suppliers, and their suppliers. We validate the adherence to the RSP engaging with them via our Supplier Due Diligence program, which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. Annually, we collect traceability data from our supplier base as well as valid SFI/PEFC/FSC CoC certificates.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Philip Morris - DIMS 2025 .pdf,Philip Morris - MVR 2025.pdf,Philip Morris - SWMA 2025.pdf

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

☑ Ecosystem restoration and long-term protection projects

☑ Origins of sourced volume

☑ Traceability data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Forests-related standards

☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

☑ Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

☑ Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)

☑ Other forests verification standard, please specify :PMI’s Monitoring Framework and Zero Deforestation Manifesto; Friends of the Earth standard for Sustainable Curing Fuel

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

In our tobacco supply chain, to prove that firewood is from traceable and sustainable source, we use our Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Curing Fuel to verify the sustainability attributes of how our suppliers and their farmers are managing deforestation risks. We have set a target of zero net deforestation of managed natural forest and no conversion of natural ecosystems by 2025. In 2025, 100% of our purchased tobacco was externally verified as compliant with the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) zero net criteria, and 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation for the sixth consecutive year.

For PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain, our ZDM achieved the target for 100% Zero gross deforestation of primary and protected forest by 2025 one year early in 2024 and maintained this achievement in 2025). The new, granular, overall target is zero detected deforestation in priority forest area in both tobacco and paper & pulp supply chains by 2026, which was achieved at 97.73% in 2025.To prove that PMI suppliers comply with ZDM requirements, we use the assurance framework that we designed and validated with a 3rd party expert coupling origin country with the holding of FSC or PEFC or SFI Chain of Custody certifications. All our business partners must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP), which define expectations both for our suppliers, and their suppliers. We validate the adherence to the RSP engaging with them via our Supplier Due Diligence program, which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. Annually, we collect traceability data from our supplier base as well as valid SFI/PEFC/FSC CoC certificates.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Philip Morris - DIMS 2025 .pdf,Philip Morris - MVR 2025.pdf,Philip Morris - SWMA 2025.pdf

Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data
☑ Fuel consumption
☑ Base year emissions
☑ Progress against targets
☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000
☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our inventory of GHG emissions (scope 1, 2, and 3) in 2025 was subject to third-party verification by SGS according to ISO14064:3, while other environmental metrics were assured as per their methodology meeting the requirements of ISAE3000 (revised). Scope 1 and 2: PMI has chosen to verify this data in order to certify our year-on-year progress on carbon emission reductions in all our operations (factories, offices, warehouses and fleet). Scope 3: PMI has chosen to verify this data from our carbon footprint model in order to certify our year-on-year progress on carbon emission across our value chain.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 Reconciliation.pdf,PMI Scope 1+2 GHG Verification Statement 2025 Reconciliation.pdf,PMI Scope 3 GHG Verification Statement 2025 Reconciliation.pdf

Row 7

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ISO 14001, ISO 14064-3

Water-related standards

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship certification

☑ Other water verification standard, please specify :Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting (VWBA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

ISO 14064-3: In the frame of the greenhouse gas third-party verification, carried out by SGS, we also verified our manufacturing facilities water volumes data, both in and out, and this is clearly described in the verification statement issued by SGS. Alliance for Water Stewardship certification: We have become a member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship to better understand how to conserve the watersheds where we operate. Our aspiration was to certify all our priority factories to the AWS standard by 2025. Priority manufacturing facilities are identified based on site overall risk in relation to the watershed, water withdrawal, water consumption, product portfolio, and other strategic considerations.1 Since 2018, we have certified 29 factories, achieving this aspiration. As part of our 2030+ strategy, we will remain committed to AWS certification for all sites in scope. We select and prioritize the factories to be certified based, among other criteria, on the outcome of our recent water risk assessment. ISO 14001: In the frame of the 'Continuous improvement' principle from ISO 14001, PMI monitors progress from our manufacturing facilities, which is audited by Bureau Veritas. Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting (VWBA): For water-related benefits accounting in PMI's tobacco supply chain we follow VWBA's method for assessing the benefits of water stewardship activities in a comparable way, and ensuring they address current or projected water challenges and contribute to public policy priorities.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

PMI Assurance Statement EHS KPI 2025 Reconciliation.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

IMPORTANT NOTES: 1. The estimated figures for "% of revenue dependent on commodity" reported in questions 1.22 and 1.23 are based on hypothetical scenarios and corresponding hypothetical calculations that do not represent the supply risk faced by PMI currently or anticipated to be faced by PMI in the predictable future. 2. Estimated financial effect figures reported in questions 3.1.1 and 3.6.1 are based on hypothetical scenarios and corresponding hypothetical calculations that do not represent the risk faced by PMI currently or anticipated to be faced by PMI in the predictable future.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Group Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:
☑ No